

GRAMMAR & DICTIONARY
OF
WESTERN PANJABI.

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GRAMMAR
AND
DICTIONARY
OF
WESTERN PANJABI,
AS SPOKEN IN THE
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

WITH
PROVERBS, SAYINGS, & VERSES,

COMPILED BY
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

1898.

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PREFACE.

THE materials for this Grammar and Dictionary of Western Panjābī were collected by me from time to time during the nine years I spent in the Shahpur District as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer. They were got, not from books or writings, but from the mouths of the people, the speakers being generally illiterate peasants, whose knowledge of their mother-tongue was not corrupted by any acquaintance with grammar. I have confined myself to words and inflections actually used within the boundaries of the Shahpur District, so that this compilation does not pretend to cover the whole field of Western Panjābī.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance given me by my Settlement Clerk, Munshi Mahbūb Alam, whose patient accuracy has been of the greatest use to me. I have also obtained many useful hints from O'Brien's Multānī Glossary, and from Bomford's Notes on the Grammar of Western Panjābī.

September 1898.

J. WILSON.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the vernacular speech of the inhabitants of the Shahpur District there are many variations from place to place, but all the different dialects belong to the Hindī language, and are called Hindī by the people themselves. They form part of the Panjābī division of Hindi, but as they differ considerably from the dialects spoken east of Lahore, in the country of the Sikhs, they may be classed, along with those spoken to the south, towards Multān, as Western Panjābī, the chief differences between this group and the Eastern or Sikh Panjābī being (1) the frequent use of pronominal affixes, (2) the future in *ṣ*, (3) the use of a passive in *l*, (4) a considerable difference in the postpositions and in the vocabulary generally,—Western Panjābī having many common words differing from those used in Eastern Panjābī, and especially making greater use of words of Persian and Arabic derivation, as might be expected of a people who are for the most part Musalmān by religion.

The dialects spoken in the Shahpur District may be further classed into two groups,—(a) the dialects of the Plains and (b) those of the Salt Range. The principal differences between these groups are that in the Salt Range dialects (1) many nouns in the oblique singular add an *e* or *i* to the root, e. g., *ghare* (house), *majjhi* (buffalo-cow); (2) the genitive postposition (*o*) is *nā* instead of *dā*; (3) several other postpositions are different, e. g., *hā* or *āh* for *nū* (to), *thāḍ* for *thū* (from); (4) the ending of the present participle is *nā* instead of *dā*; (5) a number of common words are different, e. g., *thi* for *hō* (become), *ghinn* for *lē* (take), *jul* for *chal* (move), *hag* for *sak* (be able); (6) there is a stronger tendency towards nasalization of vowels; (7) and a tendency to substitute *r* for *ṛ*, e. g., *kōr* for *kōṛ* (who), *itrā* for *itrā*. These characteristics are also found in the dialects spoken in the western tahsils of the Rāwalpindi District as far north as Attock, and probably in the intervening tahsils of the Jehlam District. This group of dialects is clearly marked off on the west by the very distinct boundary between the Hindī and Pashto languages, which runs a few miles east of the Indus river, and on the south by the hills known as the Salt Range, and perhaps might be classed as a separate group and called Northern Panjābī or the Panjābī of the Plateau between the Salt Range and the Himalaya. These Northern Panjābī dialects are the first of the Hindī dialects met

went after leaving the country of Pashu and are in some respects the most primitive of the dialects of Pandua. As already said, the Hindi and Hindi-languages do not merge into each other a Hindi-speaker being as much alien to a Pandua-speaker belonging to a village a few miles off as a speaker of Gaelic or Welsh to an English-speaking neighbour. In this connection I have called the dialect spoken north of the Sut Ranges simply the dialect of the Sut Range, and distinguished words belonging to that dialect by the letter S.

The dialects spoken in the hill portion of the district may be further subdivided into those spoken between the rivers Jhelum and the Shy, on what is called the Loos, and those spoken west of the Jhelum in the sandy desert called the Tha. The chief differences are that in the Tha (1) d is often substituted for t, e.g. dada for tata 'grandfather', de for de (g), dah for tahi 'middle', midda for idda (house); (2) d is substituted for other letters, e.g. mēda for mēra (iron), dakh for vakh (wheel); (3) the present participle ending in -tā is replaced by -ā, e.g. āra āra-inda instead of enda. A number of compound words are different, e.g. bea or hō, (iron) Jāhri for mard (man) zālir zānari (woman), thōā for thōra (tree), naddha for nikra (son), āssā for āss (axe), dō for dōh (cow). I have marked words used by the Loos with a L, while words used by the Dōas are either marked with a D or as well as words used throughout the district are marked with a tilde. There are certain differences between the dialects spoken in the Jhelum Valley, the Bar and the Gheng Valley, but they are so of so little importance to deserve special notice. The Tha dialect is spoken with a softer accent and with fewer nasalities than those of the Dōas and the Loos. The dialects are the purest and most rapid of all. A table of dialectal differences will be found at the end of the grammar and will show how very different the certain forms, some of the flexions are, and especially those of the auxiliary verb.

The pronunciation of the district names are almost without exception Mis'mai, what we call write at a couple of miles from the town. As I have never succeeded in representing the sounds correctly in English and especially the vowel sounds, I have adopted the Roman character, and spelled the words as they are actually pronounced by the people. There is sometimes a doubt as to whether a vowel is short or long, but I have

it is nasalized, and as to whether it is aspirated or not, but these doubts are rarely of any practical importance, and I have in all such cases expressed the word as it sounded to my ear corrected by that of natives who could write it down in the Arabic character.

Prose literature is almost unknown, even the proverbs being generally in verse. Practically the only forms of indigenous literature are the verses composed by local bards (Dām or Mirāsī) and sung or recited by them on festive occasions. These are of various kinds, such as the *sarwār* or historical poem, the *ḡass* or panegyric, the *pōhrī* or epic, the *sittī* or satire, the *marsiā* or dirge, the *dōhā* or *dohrā* or rhymed couplet, the *q̄hōlā*, a poem in blank verse, generally of an erotic nature. Specimens of most of these, together with a collection of proverbs and sayings current in the district, will be found in this volume.

I have given in the Dictionary all the words used in common speech by the peasantry of the district which have come to my notice, including those which are also found in Hindustānī or in other dialects of Panjābī, or are taken from Persian or Arabic. I have also, at the end of the Grammar, arranged lists of words of cognate signification in what appears to be a useful form.

As the dialects spoken in Shahpūr do not differ greatly from those spoken in the neighbouring districts, I trust this compilation will be found useful by all officers serving in the country between the Ravi and the Indus.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Abbreviation.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>
<i>a.</i>	adjective.
<i>abs.</i>	absolute.
<i>ag.</i>	agent.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.
<i>aff.</i>	affix.
<i>Ch.</i>	Chenab Valley dialect.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.
<i>c. w.</i>	construed with.
<i>D</i>	Dōāb dialect.
<i>dat.</i>	dativē.
<i>f.</i>	feminine.
<i>gen.</i>	genitive.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.
<i>inter.</i>	interrogative.
<i>lit.</i>	literally.
<i>m.</i>	masculine.
<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>obl.</i>	oblique.
<i>pers.</i>	person.
<i>p.p.</i>	past participle.
<i>part.</i>	participle.
<i>pass.</i>	passive.
<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>poss.</i>	possessive.
<i>postp.</i>	post-position.
<i>pres.</i>	present.
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.
<i>pron. aff.</i>	pronominal affix.
<i>S.</i>	Salt Range dialect.
<i>s. f.</i>	substantive feminine.
<i>s. m.</i>	substantive masculine.
<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>T.</i>	Thal dialect.
<i>v. a.</i>	verb active or transitive.
<i>v. n.</i>	verb neuter or intransitive.
<i>voc.</i>	vocative.

GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION

VOWELS.

The vowel-sounds are represented as follows —

Short a e ā i o ō u

Long—ā ē ē ī ō ō ū ei ai au.

Vowel-sound.	Pronounced like the vowel-sound in the English word	Example.	Vowel-sound.	Pronounced like the vowel-sound in the English word.	Example.
ā	sun, rub	Rabb (God).	o	post	gohīra (a lizard).
ā	fār, tar	tār (wate).	ō	toll	sōna (gold).
e	take	mārea (struck).	ō	hot	pōndā (falling).
ē	hey, ale	tēi (oil).	ō	fair, awe	vōhur (young bull).
ē	tell, men	pēr (foot).	u	full	unn (wool).
ē	there	qhā (fall).	ū	fool, moor	kūr lie).
i	ill, in	pīr (thrash-ing-floor).	ei	fine, tie	gei 1 (gone).
i	steal, mean	pīr pa 1)	ai	may, sigh	baith (sixty-two).
			au	sow owl	kau (cave).

All these vowel-sounds are frequently nasalized. This sound is represented by a circumflex accent \sim placed over the vowel. Nasalization of the vowels is a common feature of Western Pan ābī, but varies somewhat from place to place being most marked in the Salt Range, where vowels are often nasalized, which are not so pronounced in the Bār.

CONSONANTS.

The Consonants may be classed as follows:—

Gutturals	.. k kh ġ gh ng	Labials	.. p ph b bh m
Palatals	... ch chh j jh nj	Sem' vowels	y v w
Linguals	.. t th d dh n r l	Sibilants	.. s sh z
Dentals	.. t ti d dh n r l	Aspirates	.. h kh

The aspirated letters are pronounced with a slight aspiration after the consonantal sound, e. g., ka is pronounced as in *stick-house*, spoken rapidly so as to run the words together—gh as in *gig house*, ph as in

uphile with no pause between the words. K is pronounced as *n* *kick*; g has always the hard sound, as in *gig*, ng is pronounced as in *sting*, gh as in *church*, as in *judge*, nj is a peculiar sound, being the nasal part of the final sound in *singe* with the *g* sound not completed, e.g. *vanj* (sing) inje (thus)

The linguas are pronounced somewhat as in English, but further back on the palate, while the dentals are pronounced further forward in the mouth with the tongue on the teeth as in Italian. The following words may be given as examples:—

Linguas	Dentals
satt (throw).	satt (seven).
dōra (string).	dōhra (double).
kay (outcry).	kann (ear).
mor (turn).	mōr (peacock).
gal (neck).	gall (word).

The labials p b m are pronounced as in English e.g. *pen bend, men*

Y is pronounced as in the English word *yes* v and w are hardly to be distinguished from each other, the sound they represent being between the English v in *vest* and w in *west* and really a combination of the two, but sometimes more like a v, and at other times a w. s is pronounced as in the English words *so, ass*, sh as in the English words *shoe, ash*, z as in the English words *zest, blaze* h as in the English word *hen*, but when following a vowel it is often so slightly pronounced as to be hardly distinguishable, unless when the word is pronounced with emphasis, e.g. *khuh* (*well*) kh as the ch in the Scottish word *loch*.

Almost all the consonants are often pronounced after a short vowel with such emphasis as to amount to a doubling of the letter, as in *satt* (seven), *kann* (ear).

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are eight parts of speech, *viz*, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction, postposition and interjection. There is no article. The indefinite article in English, if emphatic, is sometimes expressed by

hiṁk (a crane) or kōl (some), and the definite article, if emphatic, by the demonstrative pronoun ē (this) or ō (that) but usually the English article is not expressed in Panjabi.

There are two genders, masculine and feminine; and two numbers, singular and plural.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

Gender—As a general rule, words which signify males are masculine and those which signify females are feminine, e.g. ghōrā (horse), is masculine, and ghōrī (mare) feminine. The only rules that can be given to determine the gender of nouns which signify inanimate objects are these—

(1). Words ending in ā or ā, and words of more than one syllable having the letter u in the last syllable are usually masculine, e.g., ātā (flour), neā (justice), anggu (forest), bālun (firwood), chikkur (mud).

(2). Words ending in ī or ī, and words of more than one syllable having the letter i in the last syllable are usually feminine, e.g., taḥī (palm), kukkīr (hen).

Note.—All through the parts of speech and their inflections the sounds a, ā, e, ē, u, ū, o, ō are associated with the masculine gender, and i, ī, ē, ē, ī, ī with the feminine.

Formation of gender—The very large class of masculine nouns and adjectives ending in ā and past participles in -ēā, form the feminine by changing that termination into ī.

Note.—If the thing signified be an inanimate object, the masculine form generally means a large specimen of the class and the feminine a small one.

Masculine.		Feminine.	
janā	man	janī	woman.
ghōrā	horse.	ghōrī	mare.
ēlā	he-lamb.	ēlī	she-lamb
vachchhā	male calf.	vachchhī	female calf.
changā	good	changī	
kālā	black	kālī	
māreā	struck.	mārī	
bōrā	large boat.	bōrī	small boat.
bōtā	a big plant	bōtī	small plant

Note.—Monosyllables in -ē change this in the feminine into -ai e.g.,—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
bā	father	bai	
gā	gone	gai	
pā	fallen	pai	
qā	beaten	qai	

2. Where the masculine ends in a consonant, the feminine is sometimes formed by adding -i, -ī, or if the final consonant be r, by adding -rī to the masculine—

Masculine		Feminine.	
lohār	blacksmith.	lohārī	female of the lohār class.
jatt	peasant.	jattī	female peasant.
kirār	shop-keeper.	kirārī	
dhirkhār	carpenter	dhirkhārī	
kubhār	potter	kubhārī	
Awār	an Awār	Awārī	
harn	ravine-deer.	harnī	
tittur	partridge.	titturī	
bāl	boy	bālī	girl.
jātuk	boy.	jātukī	girl.
jatt	camel-man.	jattī	
naṭṭ	acrobat	naṭṭī	
dūm	musician.	dūmī	
fakīr	beggar	fakīrī	
zamīndār	peasant.	zamīndārī	

3. In a large class of words where a masculine noun of more than one syllable ends in a consonant preceded by u, the feminine is formed by changing the u into i, and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ā, it is changed into ē—

Masculine.		Feminine	
kukkū	cock.	kukkī	hen.
ohhōhur	boy.	ohhōhīr	girl.
vōhur	young bull.	vōhīr	heifer
kachhur	male mule.	kachhīr	female mule.
hākū	} boar.	hākī	} sow.
takhur		takhīr	
randū	widower.	randī	widow

4. A noun or adjective ending in -i forms its feminine sometimes by changing the i into -n, or sometimes by changing the -i into -ānī, and shortening the vowel of the preceding syllable. If the masculine ends in -āi or -āī, the feminine generally changes this termination into -ān—

Masculine.		Feminine.
mirāsī	bard, musician.	mirāsīn
tālī	oil presser	tālīn
musallī	sweeper.	musallīn
kurāshī	Kuresh.	kurāshīn
mushkī	black.	mushkīn
azārī	ill	azārīn
pāvī	weaver	pavīānī
mōchī	cobbler.	mucheānī
māchhī	baker.	machheānī
darzī	tailor	darzōānī
kāzī	judge.	kazōānī
bhāī	brother.	bhēn sister.
kasāī	butcher.	kasān
arāī	market gardener	arān
pirhāī	drummer	pirhēn
dhanāī	cowherd.	dhanēn
sāī	master.	sān mistress.

Peculiar forms of caste females are—

Masculine		Feminine.
khattrī	shop-keeper.	khattrānī
maik	chief.	maikkānī
nāī	barber.	neānī
gāī	goatherd	ajrānī

5. Many common words have the feminine formed from an entirely different root from the masculine, or in an irregular manner —

Masculine		Feminine	
peō	father	mā	mother
puttur	son	dhī	daughter
bhrā	brother	bhōṇ	sister
sōhrā	father-in-law	sass	mother-in-law
miā	holy man	biv	female of the miā class
mu jā	priest	bivī	female of the mu jā class
selyad	holy caste	seiyadzādi	female of the Seiyad caste
jawātra	son-in-law	nūh	daughter-in-law
sāhṇ	bul	gā	cow
ṛṭṭh	he-camel	ḍāchī	she-camel
sagḍhā	buffalo-bul	majh	buffalo-cow
chhattrā	ram	bhēḍ	ewe
ṭaṭṭū	pony-horse	ṭēr	pony-mare
nīlā-kāhlrā	doe-buck	mōh	hind
kōnk	hen-partridge	kakk	hen-partridge
gaddō	male donkey	gaddō	donkey-mare
chhōlā	he-goat	bakri	she-goat
bakrā	male kid	paṭṭn	female kid
ūdhā	} boar	bhūṇḍ	} sow
mīrhō		bhōṇ	

NUMBER

1. Masculines ending in a consonant or in any vowel except -ā generally make no change in the absolute plural, e.g., ghar (house) dāṇḍ (bullock) kā (crow), nāl (barber), peō (father), ṭaṭṭū (pony), mūshkī (black)

2. But masculine nouns of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by u change the u into a; and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ō, change it into ā —

Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural
chhōhur	(boy)	chhōhar	shōhur	(village)	shāhar
kukkur	(cock)	kukkaḥ	vōhur	(young bull)	vānar
janggū	(forest)	aṅgaḥ	pōhur	(swatch)	pāhar

3. Masculines ending in -ā and participles ending in -tā change it in the absolute plural into -ē :—

Singular		Plural
ghōṛā	(horse)	ghōṛē
kuttā	(dog)	kuttē
changā	(good)	changē.
māreā	(struck)	māre

Exceptions -

bhrā	(brother)	bhrē.
gēā	(gone)	gēē
pēā	(fallen)	pēē.
bēā	(other)	bēē.

4. Feminae usually form the absolute plural by adding -ā to the singular, if the singular ends in -ā, they add -vā :—

Singular.		Plural	Singular.		Plural
bhēḍ	(egg)	bhēḍā.	dhī	(daughter)	dhīā.
bhēp	(sister)	bhēpā.	changī	(good)	changīā.
gal	(word)	galā.	mā	(mother)	māvā
bīlī	(she-cat)	bīlīā			
kakk	(female hill-partridge)	kakkā.			

5. Many feminine nouns, especially monosyllables, form the absolute plural by adding 1 or -ī to the singular -

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
nīl	(tear)	nīlī.	hanj	(tear)	hanjī.
akkh	(eye)	akkhī.	khumbh	(mushroom)	khumbhī
gā	(cow)	gāī	pīth	(fruit of vap tree)	pīthī.
chhōhr	(girl)	chhōhrī.	tand	(yam)	tandī.
majjh	(buffalo-cow)	majjhī			
tēr	(pan, mare)	tērī.			
zāl	(woman)	zālī.			

Irregular gaddē (donkey mare) plural gaddē.

CASE.

Absolute Singular

The absolute form of a noun or adjective is used when the word is in the nominative and may also be used as an accusative, e. g., *ē mērā ghōrā he* (this is my horse), or *mērā ghōrā ān dē* (bring my horse).

In all other cases (except in the locative case of certain nouns) the absolute form of the noun or adjective is apt to change into what may be called the oblique form regarding which the following rules may be given.

Oblique Singular.

(1) Femines, whatever be the termination, and masculines ending in a consonant, or in any vowel except *-ā* or *-ā*, usually undergo no change in the oblique singular, e. g., *chhōhir f.* (girl), *chūchi f.* (chicken), *dānd m.* (bullock), *nāl m.* (barber), *ṭaṭṭa m.* (pony), *changī f.* (good), *mushkī m.* (black).

Exceptions : *peō m.* (father) becomes *piā*, *mā f.* (mother) *maā*, *dhl f.* (daughter) *dhlū*, *gā f.* (cow) *gāl*.

(2). But masculine nouns of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by *u* (including all infinitives in *u*;) change the *u* into *a* in the oblique singular; and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be *ā*, change it into *ā*, thus making the oblique singular the same as the absolute plural—

Absolute Singular.		Oblique Singular
<i>chhōhur</i>	(boy)	<i>chhōhar</i>
<i>shōhur</i>	(village)	<i>shāhar</i> .
<i>vōhur</i>	(young bull)	<i>vāhar</i> .

(3) The large class of masculine words ending in a change *ā* into *ē* in the oblique singular thus making it the same as the absolute plural—

Absolute Singular	Oblique Singular
ghōrā (horse)	ghōrē.
kuttā (dog)	kuttē.
changā (good)	changē.

Exception—bhrā (brother) becomes bhrāū.

(4) In the dialect of the Salt Range many nouns, and especially monosyllables ending in a consonant to form the absolute singular add to the absolute form an *e* if masculine, and an *i* or *u* if feminine—

Masculine		Feminine	
Absolute Singular	Oblique Singular	Absolute Singular	Oblique Singular
ghar (house)	gharē.	hīl (city)	hīli.
nal (plough)	nalē.	alākā (eye)	alākāi.
pēr (foot)	pērē.	mājh (buffa or cow)	mājhi.
puttār (son)	puttārē.	tēr (pony-mare)	tēri.
ūtth (camel)	ūtthē.	chhōhr (goat)	chhōhri.
kirār (sheep-shearer)	kirārē.	bhēp (sister)	bhēpu.

Oblique Plural.

Where the absolute plural ends in *ā*, *i* or *ū*, it undergoes no change in the oblique form. In all other cases the oblique plural is formed by adding *ē* to the absolute plural, but in masculine nouns if the absolute plural ends in any vowel, whether nasalized or not, except *e*, a *w* is inserted:—

Absolute Plural	Oblique Plural	Absolute Plural	Oblique Plural
māwā (mothers)	māwā	ghar (houses)	gharā.
gāl (cows)	gāl	dānd (oxen)	dāndā.
gālā (wolves)	gālā	kutte (dogs)	kutteā.
changeā (good)	changeā	ghorē (horses)	ghōrēā.
changāf (good)	changāf	bhrā (brothers)	bhrāwā.
		nā (names)	nāwā.

Exceptions—peō (fathers) makes pēwā, jō (barley) jawā, dhēr (many) dhērñā, habba (all) habbnā, hkk (some) hikkñā.

THE AGENT CASE

The agent case, used of the subject when the verb is a transitive verb in a tense expressed by the past participle and its compounds, is in all cases the oblique form of the noun without any termination

piū kitā	the father did it.	kuttē kitā	the dog did it.
puttar kitā	the son did it.	kutteā kitā	the dogs did it.

THE GENITIVE CASE

The genitive case is formed by adding to the oblique form the post-position *dā*, which resembles the 's in English, but converts the noun into a sort of adjective declined like an adjective in *ā*, so as to agree with the following or governing noun in gender, number and case —

*Post-position of Genitive.**Number and case of following noun.*

Masculine	Feminine	
dā	dī	Absolute singular.
dē	dī	Oblique singular.
dē	dīā	Absolute plural
doā	dīā	Oblique plural

Examples

jaṇē dā ghōrā	the man's horse.	jaṇē dē ghōrē	the man's horses.
jaṇē dē ghōrē	of the man's horse.	jaṇē doā ghōrēā	of the man's horses
dā.		dā	
jaṇē dī ghōrī	the man's mare	jaṇē dāā ghōrā	the man's mares.
jaṇē dī ghōrī	of the man's mare.	jaṇē dīā ghōrīā	of the man's mares.
dā.		dā.	

Note.—In the Salt Range dialect, the post-position of the genitive is *nā nē neā nī niā*.

THE DATIVE CASE

The dative case, which may also be used as an accusative, is formed by adding the post-position *nū* to the oblique form.

Examples

ghōrē nū	to the horse.	ghōrēā nū	to the horses.
ghōrī nū	to the mare.	ghōrīā nū	to the mares

Note.—In the Salt Range dialect, the post-position of the dative is *hā* or *āh*.

THE LOCATIVE CASE

The locative case means *to*, *at*, or *in*, a place or time. It is formed as follows —

(1). A masculine in *ā* changes the *ā* into *ē*, e.g. *Khurā* at *Khurā*; *Chōhē*, at *Chōhā*; *rōṭī*, *vēlē*, at breakfast time.

(2) A masculine noun in the singular ending in a consonant either remains unchanged, or adds *e* or *i* to the root; or if it ends in a syllable containing a short *u* it changes the *u* into *i*, and if the preceding vowel be *ō* changes it into *ē*.

Examples.

ghar gēā	he has gone home.	ātīp bēṭhī	she sat in the spinning- wheel.
Amb pēā or Ambi pēā.	he, s at Amb.	shēhīr renā	he stayed in the village.
jāngī gēā	he has gone to the jungle.		

(3). A masculine in the plural takes *ē* or *ī* as the locative termination, e. g. *Rājarē*, at or to *Rājar*; *gharē* or *gharī*, their houses; *hatthē*, by his hands; *Uttiravē*, at *Uttira*; *Rāvi*, at *Rā*; *Wāi*, at *Wā*; *dopahrī*, at noon.

(4). A feminine takes *ī* as the locative termination e.g. *rātī*, at night; *tehsilī* at the *tehsil*; *zabānī*, by word or mouth; *masitī*, in the mosque; *zōrī*, by force

THE VOCATIVE CASE.

(1) A masculine in the singular makes the vocative by adding *a* to the oblique form, e.g., *ê sachchea Rabbā*, O true God *putrā*, O son *bachrā*, darling *sūrā*, you pig O *Jahān Khānā*, O *Jahān Khān* *ê mārkeā*, O Assembly. Exceptions are *pūtā* and *bābū*, O father.

(2) A feminine in the singular makes the vocative by adding *ē* to the root, e.g., *nī māē*, O mother, *nī mēriē dhie*, O my daughter *nī sāwie*, O grey mare; *nī ranne*, O wife.

(3) The plural, whether masculine or feminine, makes the vocative by adding *ō* or *hō* to the oblique form, e.g., *vē putrāō*, O sons, *nī dhiāhō*, O daughters.

POST POSITIONS.

All post-positions require the word they govern to be in the oblique form—see under the head Post-positions.

Examples.

Examples may now be given of the declension of nouns of various classes.

(1). Masculine nouns in *ā*.*Ghōrā*, horse.

Case.		Singular.		Plural.
Absolute	..	<i>ghōrā</i>	a horse	<i>ghōrē</i> horses.
Agent	..	<i>ghōrē</i>	a horse.	<i>ghōrēā</i> horses.
Genitive	..	<i>ghōrē dā</i>	of a horse.	<i>ghōrēā dā</i> of horses.
Dative	..	<i>ghōrē nū</i>	to a horse.	<i>ghōrēā nū</i> to horses.
Vocative	...	<i>ghōrēā</i>	O horse.	<i>ghōrēā hō</i> O horses.

(2). Ordinary masculine nouns ending in a consonant—

Ghar, house.

Absolute	...	<i>ghar</i>	a house.	<i>ghar</i> houses.
Agent	...	<i>ghar</i>	a house.	<i>gharā</i> houses.
Genitive	...	<i>ghar dā</i>	of a house.	<i>gharā dā</i> of houses.
Dative	...	<i>ghar nū</i>	to a house.	<i>gharā nū</i> to houses.
Locative	...	<i>ghar</i> or <i>ghare</i>	at a house.	<i>gharē</i> in houses.
Vocative	...	<i>gharā</i>	O house.	<i>gharā hō</i> O houses.

(3). Masculine nouns ending in a consonant preceded by u -

Shôhar, village.

Case.		Singular.	Plural.
Absolute	..	shôhar	shâhar
Agent	..	shâhar	shâhrâ
Genitive	..	shâhar dâ	shâhrâ dâ.
Dative	..	shâhar nâ	shâhrâ nâ.
Locative	...	shâhar	shâhrâ
Vocative	..	shâharâ	shâhrâ hô.

Note.—Nouns similar to these are vohar, a young bull; pôhar, a watch of the day or night, and as regards the last syllable chhohar, a day, kukkur, a dog, chikkur, mud, jangul, the jungle, bân, firewood, chânur, 'ghost', ôruk, the end, and many others, including all infinitives in ur.

(4). Feminine nouns—

Ghōrī, mare.

Case		Singular		Plural
Absolute.	..	ghōrī	a mare,	ghōrī ā mares.
Agent	..	ghōrī	a mare	ghōrī ā mares.
Genitive	..	ghōrī dā	of a mare,	ghōrī ā dā of mares.
Dative	..	ghōrī nū	to a mare,	ghōrī ā nū to mares.
Vocative	..	ghōrī	O mare	ghōrī ā hô O mares.

Examples of the Salt Range dialect are—

Masculine—ghar, a house

Feminine—akkhī, an eye

Case.		Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Absolute	..	ghar	ghar.	akkhī	akkhī.
Agent	..	ghare	gharā	akkhī	akkhī
Genitive	..	ghare nâ	gharā nâ.	akkhī nâ	akkhī nâ.
Dative	..	ghare nâ	gharā nâ.	akkhī nâ	akkhī nâ.
Locative	..	ghar	ghar.	akkhī	akkhī.
Vocative	..	gharā	gharā hô.	akkhī	akkhī hô.

DIMINUTIVES

Diminutives are formed, in the case of inanimate objects, by changing a masculine into a feminine.

Examples.

chappa	a large ear.	chappī	a small ear
oṣṣā	a large boat.	bōṣī	a small boat.
vôṣṣā	a large torrent-bed.	vâṣṣī	a small torrent-bed.
būṭa	a large plant.	būṭī	a small plant.

Irregular diminutives are—

bullā	a cat.
bannh	a pond.
vaṇ	a kind of tree.
vôhuṛ	a young bull.
sadhā	a male buffalo.
paṭṭh	a kid.
kuttā	a dog.

billungṛa	a kitten.
bannōhṛi	a small pond.
vaṇṇṇi	a small vaṇ.
vahīra or va- rīra	a small young bull.
sadhōrā	a small male buffalo.
paṭhōṛi	a small kid.
katūrā	a puppy.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

kutīr f.	a pack of dogs.
ātun m.	a spinning-bee of girls or women.
chahṭal f.	a cavalcade.

CONTRACTIONS

Names are often contracted e. g., **khuddu** for **khudāyār**, **Mammu** for **Muhammad**, **Hāku** for **Hākīm Khan**, **Jallu** for **Jalāl Khan**.

EXTENDED NOUNS.

Nouns and adjectives are sometimes given an extended meaning by an addition or repetition, the initial consonant being often changed into **Sh**. e. g. —

dāṇā phakka	grain of sorts	ukkā pukka	} not at all.
chhaya mura	quite alone.	ukk chukk	
lakkay shakkay	wood of sorts	ōrā nikhattira	without chud or and
kitāb shitāb	books of sorts.	ḍanggar chōkhar	cattle of sorts.
ghora shōra	a horse of a sort	changa bhala	ail right, quite well
chōṛ chapatt	utterly useless.		

Note. Crops are generally spoken of in the plural, e. g. —

kanakā changian	the wheat is good.
bā,ro kapigāin	the barley is cut.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case, and generally precede them. The great majority of adjectives end in the termination **ā** for the masculine, which is changed to **i** for the

feminine, and are declined like nouns in **a** and **ī**. If the masculine ends in **ī**, it is changed into **īṇ** in the feminine—

Masculine

Singular		Plural.	
changā ghōrā	a good horse.	changē ghōrē	good horses
changē ghōrē dā	of a good horse	changedā ghōrēdā dā	of good horses.

Feminine.

changī ghōrī	a good mare	changīā ghōrīā	good mares
changī ghōrī dā	of a good mare	changīā ghōrīā dā	of good mares.

Note. The declension of **habbā** (a.) is peculiar. In the singular it does not alter for either gender or case, and in the plural it is **habbē** in the absolute case for both masculine and feminine and **habbā** in the oblique form.

Common adjectives are —

vaḍā	big.	nikrā	little.
buḍhārā	old	nikrā	young
lanmā	long.	chhōṭā	short.
uchchā	high.	jhikkā	low.
chārā	broad	sōrā	narrow
mōkiā	far.	sōrā	near
changā	good.	bhērā	bad.
vāl	fine	mārā	poor.
sajjā	right.	khabbā	left
ṭhullā	thick.	patlā	thin.
ākrā	stiff.	qhilā	loose.
dūghā	deep.	hathālā	shallow.
siddhā	straight.	{ trēhḍā dinggā āpuṭhā }	{ crooked. upside down.
kālā	black.	chittā	white.
rattā	red.	nīlā	blue.
pīlā	yellow.	sāwā	green, grey
bhūsiā	brown.	hōr	other.
takrā	} strong	shōhḍā	weak.
trākṛā		kassā	deficient.
vadhik	excessive.	mushkī	black (f.).
mashkī	black (m.).	azārī	ill (f.).
azārī	ill (m.).	beṭī	other (f.).

T **bēā**, other, obf. **bēā**, pl. **bēā**, obs. **beā**

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

Some adjectives are formed from nouns by the addition of *ā* or (in the case of nouns signifying time) *ōkā*.

Noun		Adjective	
addh	half	addhā	half
ōkh	difficulty	ōkhā	difficult
bhukkh	hunger	bhukkhā	hungry
bhēd	sheep	bhēdā	belonging to the sheep
bhār	weight	bhārā	heavy
ajj	to-day	a.ōkā	of to-day
par	last year	parōkā	last year's
chir	a long time	chirōkā	of some time ago

COMPARATIVE.

The comparative is formed by putting *bhi* (more) before the adjective, e. g. *o bhi onangā hē* = that is better.

Sometimes the *ā* is changed into *ōrā* to signify comparative degree, but this termination means either "more" or "less."

Examples.

Positive.		Comparative.	
mōklā	far	mōklērā	farther
aggā	ahead	aggērā	farther ahead
changā	good	changērā	better or rather good
vaḍā	large	vadērā	rather large
patā	thin	patērā	rather thin
kassā	deficient	kassērā	a little less

Comparison is also made by the use of the adverbs *vaddh* = more, *ghaṭṭ* = less, or by the use of the post-position *nalō* = than e. g., *o us nalō changā hē*—this is better than that.

SUPERLATIVE.

The superlative is formed by making a comparison with *chāl* (*habbā*), e. g., *o habbnā thō nikrā hē*—this is the smallest one. Sometimes, but rarely, the termination *ērā* has a superlative meaning, e. g., *chāman sādi changēri guzran ē*—the *chāman* grass is our best means of livelihood.

NUMERALS

*The numerals are as follows.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. hekk or hikk. | 40. chālī or chāhli. |
| 2. dōē or dū T. | 41. iktāli. |
| 3. trē or trāē | 42. bētālī or bētālī. |
| 4. chār. | 43. tirtālī. |
| 5. panj. | 44. chōtālī. |
| 6. chhē | 45. paritālī or pētālī |
| 7. satt. | 46. chhētālī or chhitālī |
| 8. aṭṭh. | 47. satālī. |
| 9. rō. | 48. aṭṭhālī. |
| 10. dāh. | 49. unanja or unwan, a. |
| 11. yāhrā. | 50. panjāh. |
| 12. bārā or bāhrā. | 51. ikvanja. |
| 13. tērā or tēhrā. | 52. bavanja. |
| 14. chōdā. | 53. tirwanja. |
| 15. pandrā. | 54. chōranja. |
| 16. sōā. | 55. pachwanja. |
| 17. safārā | 56. chh wanja. |
| 18. aṭhārā. | 57. satwanja. |
| 19. unṭ. | 58. aṭhwanja. |
| 20. vjḥ. | 59. upaiṭh. |
| 21. ikki or ikvi. | 60. saṭṭh. |
| 22. bāvi. | 61. ikaṭh. |
| 23. trēvi. | 62. baṭṭh. |
| 24. chavvi. | 63. trēṭh. |
| 25. panjvīh or panjīh. | 64. chōṭh or chōvīh. |
| 26. chhabbi. | 65. pēṭh or panjēṭ. |
| 27. satāvi. | 66. chī saṭh. |
| 28. aṭhāvi. | 67. satāi h. |
| 29. unattrī. | 68. aṭhāṭh. |
| 30. trih. | 69. unhattar. |
| 31. ikattrī. | 70. sattar or satlīr. |
| 32. battī. | 71. ikattar. |
| 33. tētrī or tētrī. | 72. bahattar. |
| 34. chōtrī. | 73. tihattar or trihattīr |
| 35. pētrī. | 74. chōrattar or chōhattīr |
| 36. chhattīrī. | 75. panjhattar. |
| 37. satattīrī. | 76. chhehattar. |
| 38. aṭhattīrī. | 77. satattar. |
| 39. untālī. | 78. aṭhattar |

79. uṇāsi.	92. bānawe.
80. aesi.	93. tirānawe.
81. ikāsi	94. chōrānawe.
82. bēāsi or bēāsi.	95. panjānawe or pachānawe
83. treāsi or tirāsi.	96. chheānawe.
84. chōrāsi	97. satānawe.
85. panjāsi.	98. aṭhānawe.
86. chheāsi.	99. naṇnawe.
87. satāsi	100. sō.
88. aṭhāsi.	200. dō sē.
89. uṇānawe.	300. trē sē.
90. nāwe.	400. chār sē.
91. ikānawe.	1000. hazār

Declension of Numerals.

The numeral *hik* (one) is used in the plural with the meaning of 'some others' and takes in the oblique form *hikknā*. Several of the numerals have an oblique form, which they take before a noun in the oblique form, and some have an intensive form which they assume when standing by themselves without a noun. They are—

<i>Ordinary</i>			<i>Intensive</i>		
Absolute.	Oblique.	Meaning.	Absolute.	Oblique	Meaning.
dō	dōā	two.	dōhē	dōhā	both.
trē	triā	three.	trēhē	trēhā	all three.
chār	chō	four	chārē	chavāhā	all four.
panj	panjā	five.	panjē	panjā	all five.
dāh	dāhā	ten.	dēhe	dāhā	all ten.

e.g. *panjā viggheā dā khēt*—a field of five bigas.

Other forms of Numerals.

Groups are described as follows:—

ḍahākṛā	a co.	chalihārā	a forty
viḥārā	a score.	sāṭhārā	a sixty
trihārā	a thirty.	sāṭhārā	a hundred.

Peasants generally count by scores, *ś, ṣ*—

pañā utte satt viḥā	= 145 (seven score and five).	chhē utte chhē viḥā	= 125 (an score and 5 <i>ś</i>).
chōḍā utte sō	= 114 (a hundred and fourteen).	chhē ghatt chhē viḥā	= 114 (an score less <i>śā</i>).

Ordinals.

pēhla	first.	pañwā	fifth.
dūjā	second	chhēwā	sixth.
tījā	third.	sattwā	seventh.
chōthā	fourth.		

and so on,—*wā* being added to make the numeral adjective.

Multiples.

dūpā	double.	dōṣ vārī	twice
trīpā	treble	trā vārī	thrice
chōṭa	four-fold.	chār vārī	four times.
pañūpā	five-fold.		

Fractions.

pā	a quarter	pōne	a quarter less than
addh	a half	sawā	a quarter more than.
munna	three-quarters.	trīā	a third.
pūrā	a whole.	pañwā	a fifth.
sawā	one and a quarter.	chhēwā	a sixth.
ḍiḍḍh	one and a half.		

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are as follows:—

Case.	First person.		Second person.		Third person.		
	I		Thou		He,	she,	it
	Singular.		Singular.		Singular.		
					This		
					That		
Absolute	...	mē	tū	e or eh	o or oh.		
Agent	..	mō	tū or tuddn	is	us.		
Genitive	...	mērā	tērā	isḍā, lhdā	usḍā, jhdā.		
Dative	...	mēnū	tēnū	snū	asnū.		

		Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
Absolute	...	assāī	tussī	e, eh, in	o, oh, un.
Agent	...	assā	tussā	inhā	unhā.
Genitive		assāqā	tussāqā or tuhāqā	inhāqā	unhāqā.
Dative		assānū	tussānū or tuhānū	inhānū	unhānū.

Note.—In the third person, *eh* or *oh* is used for 'he,' 'she' or 'it,' according as the person or object spoken of is near the person speaking or at some distance of.

In the Salt Range dialect the personal pronouns are as follows.—

		First person.	Second person	Third person	
Case.		Singular.	Singular	Singular.	Singular.
Absolute	...	maī	tū	e	o.
Agent		maī	taī or tuddāh	is	us.
Genitive		matqā	taīqā	is nā	us nā.
Dative		māh or mōkō	tāh, tuddāh, tēko	isāh	usāh.
		Plural	Plural	Plural	Plural
Absolute	...	assī	tussī	in	un.
Agent		assā	tussā	inhā	unhā.
Genitive	...	assīqā	tussīqā	inhā nā	unhā nā.
Dative	...	assāh	tussāh	inhāh	unhāh.

Emphatic forms of the Agent case of pronouns are *mēhā* (I), *tūhē* (thou), *assā hī* (we), *tussā hī* (you), *unāhā* (they)

PRONOMINAL AFFIXES

Very frequent use is made of pronominal affixes, which are added to the end of a word, and signify a personal pronoun. The characteristic letters are as follows —

Person.		Singular	Plural.
First	...	-m I	-sē -ahse we.
Second		-ī, -ū thou	-nē -nine you,
Third	...	-s, he, she, it.	-nē they.

They are used to refer to any gender and to any case, and are connected with the word to which they refer by various vowels, *a, e, i, o, u.*

Examples

First person singular -mī, I or me

NOMINATIVE CASE

utthāḥ tureum	I started from here.
utthāi suttum	I slept there.

AGENT CASE

dānd dīthura	I saw the bullock.
gā dīthim	I saw the cow
asnū māream or māreum	I beat him.
utthē khādum	I ate there
atthē pitum	I drank there.

GENITIVE CASE

kufri gharahim or gharhim	Kufri is my home.
---------------------------	-------------------

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kassum or kassim	I have fever
khēr hōim	If I am well.
na visarsum	It will not escape me.
us māream	he beat me.
jo khēr hundī-um	if I had been well, then I would have come.
tā āndus	

Second person singular -ī or ū, thou or thee.

AGENT CASE.

khādhā ī	hast thou eaten ?
kisnū māreā ī	whom hast thou beaten ?
usdā kamm kitōī	hast thou done his work ?
chōri kitī eī	hast thou committed theft ?
dānd dī ī ā	hast thou seen the bullock ?

GENITIVE CASE

kā nā ī	what is the name ?
ghar kitnē ī	where is thy house ?
us kamm kitōī	has he done thy work ?

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

khêr hōw!	blessings on thee!
kass e ī	hast thou fever?
kô hukm dhēō ī	what order has been given thee?
kô mārēā ī	who beat thee?
marsā ī or marsā ū	I will beat thee.
ālāh rāzi hōw!	may God be pleased with you!

Third person singular—s, he, she, it, him, her.

AGENT CASE.

mênū mārēās or mārēus	he beat me.
vachohhā jāēā as	she has produced a male calf.
vachohhī jāī is	she has produced a female calf.
rupeia dittā as	he gave a rupee.
rupeie ditte is	he gave rupees.
kamm kitōs	has he done the work?
kô ākheus	what did he say?
gal ākh is	he said a word.

GENITIVE CASE.

kô nā us	}	what is his name?
kô is nā		
kufri ghar us		his home is Kufri.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass us or kass is	he has fever.
puttur amā as	a son has been born to him.
dhi jamī is	a daughter has been born to him.
nā visarāus	it will not escape him.
mā mārēās	I beat him.
marsā us	I will beat him.
vanjāy dō ōs or dō is	let him go.

First person plural—sē, ahse, issē, we, us.

AGENT CASE.

usnū mārēā ahse or isse	we beat him.
dānd q thā sē	we saw the bullock.
gā dithī sē	we saw the cow.

GENITIVE CASE.

Kufri ghar ahsē or hissē our home is at Kufri

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

us māreā ahsē	he beat us.
kass issē	we have fever.

Second person plural—**nē, nihe, you.**

AGENT CASE.

khādhā nē	have you eaten ?
kisnū māreā nē or nihe	whom have you beaten ?
kē ākheā nihe	what did you say ?
chōrl kiñ nē	did you commit theft ?
dānd qīñā nē	did you see the bullock ?

GENITIVE CASE.

kē nā nē	what is your name ?
kehjā shōhur nihe	which is your village ?
ghar kiñhe nihe	where is your home ?
Kufri ghar nē	Kufri is your home.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass i nihe	} have you fever ?
kass i nēhe	
kē māreā nē or nihe	who beat you ?

Third person plural—**nē, they, them.**

AGENT CASE.

khādhā nē	have they eaten ?
mā nū māreā nē	they beat me.
kē ākheā nē nē	what did they say ?
lanū kiñ baddhā nē	why have they bound him ?
usnū phāñ chā ditiā nē	they up and barged him.
qāt, qā zulm kiñā nē	they have done great wrong.
bājirē kappē nē	have they reaped the bājra ?

GENITIVE CASE.

kēhṛā sṇōhur nō	which is their village?
ghar kītṭhō nō	where is their house?
Kufri ghar nō	Kufri is their home.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE

kass o nō	they have fever.
kass l nō	they have fever.
mā mārōā nō	I beat them.

Sometimes, but rarely, a double pronominal affix is used.

Examples.

rupeā	dittāmus	I gave him a rupee
rupeā	{dittāmus dittāimis}	{ I gave him rupees.

Note.—Closely connected with this subject is that of the negative verb with pronominal affixes noted under 'Verbs.'

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronoun is as follows:—

kōṇ	who?	kō	what?
-----	------	----	-------

Masculine and Feminine.

Neuter.

		Singular	Plural	Singular and Plural.
Absolute	acc	kōṇ	kōṇ	kō
Oblique	acc	kō	kīnhā	kis

In the Salt Range the absolute form is **kōr**—'who?'

The following table gives the most common pronominal forms —

Class of Pronoun	Also use	Oblique	Quantity	Size	Literary	Shaw
Near demonstrative	o (this)	is	itpa (as much)	itp (as big)	ijehā (to that)	itwā (such)
Far demonstrative	o (that)	ue	utpa (as much)	utp (so big)	ujehā (so that)	utwā (such)
Interrogative	m, f kōṇ (who?)	kē	kitpa (how much) kitpa (how big)	kitp (how big)	kehā m } kahī f }	kitwā (what share)
	" kē (what?)	kis				
	adjective kehā (what)	...				
Relative	jehra (who)	jis or jō	jitpā (as much)	jitp (as big)	jehā m } janī f }	jitwā (as much)
Indefinite	m kōī	(some any)	kahī	sing		
	f kēī					
	pl. kēī					
	n. kujh					

OTHER PRONOMINAL FORMS.

ihō jehā	m.	} the same as this.
ihō jahī	f.	

ōheā jehā	m.	} the same as that.
ōheā jahī	f.	

ī, ehā kehā	m.	} so so
ī, ahī kahī	f.	

hikk	...	hikk	some	others.
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The plural oblique form of hikk is hikknā.

hōr	other,
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The word hōrī (*obl.* hōrā) is used in the plural in a courteous way as a sign of respect for a third person, somewhat like sāhib, *e. g.*—

malik hōrī āiṇ	his honour the malik has come.
malik hōrā ākheā	the malik said

jenā *fem.* jahī, is used after an adjective to mean 'a little,' 'rather,'
e. g. chīṭṭa jehā vaṭṭa a whitish stone

hikko kujh	all the same.
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āp, intensified form āpē, self both in absolute and agent *e. g.*—

mē āp gēā	I went myself.
us āpē kītā	he did it himself.

The genitive form is āpnā—own, and the locative form plural is āpas vich among themselves.

ADVERBS.

What may be called the pronominal adverbs are shown in the following table in connection of the preposition of pronouns.

Class	Manner,	Time,	Place or rest,	Direction,	Condition,	Cause,
Near demonstrative	inje (thus)	hup (now)	ilthe (here)	idde (thither)		
Far demonstrative	unje (so)	tā, tadā, tadup (then)	utthe (there)	uddo (thither)	tā (then)	
Interrogative	<div> <div>kikun</div> <div>or</div> <div>kiwā</div> </div> <div>(how?)</div>	kadā, kadup (when?)	kittne (where?)	kidde (whither?)		kīā (why)
Relative	<div> <div>ikun</div> <div>or</div> <div>iwā</div> </div> <div>(as)</div>	jadā, jadup (when)	jittne (where)	jidde (whither)	je (if)	je (because)
Indefinite	kiwā (some how)	kade, kadāhā (sometime)	kittne (some-where)	kidde (some-where)		

The adverbs of rest are made emphatic by changing the -e into -āī, e. g., itthāī, in this very place, utthāī, in that very place. But kitthāī and kiddāī mean "somewhere or other"; kade kade or kadāh kadāh "sometimes."

Other common adverbs are -

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

ure	}	nither.	val	aside.
urā			urār	on this side.
pare, parā		farther off, beyond.	pār	on the further side.
nēre		near	mōkḷe	far
agge		ahead	aggēre	farther ahead.
picchā		behind	picchēre	farther behind.
sānma		in front	muḍḍh	close by.
utte, uttāh		above	talē, talāh,	below.
bhē		back.	hēh	

ADVERBS OF TIME

aje	as yet.	pachhā	in the evening
ajj	to-day.	is vār	} this time
ajje	this very day	is phērē	
kallh	yesterday.	itwār	} this year
dēhā	} to-morrow.	itrōke	
bhāḷke		par	last year.
parsū, parsū	the day before yesterday.	parār	the year before last.
	the day after to-morrow.	āunde sāl	next year.
pōd	} at first	aggāndū	in future.
mōhrā		nitt	daily.
pēhō		sadā	always.
vatt	} again.	sawēle	early.
mur		dhammi	at dawn.
ōrik	} at last.	uddho mud-	from the very beginning
chhākie		gho	
		dō pāhrī	at noon.

OTHER ADVERBS.

na nahi	not.	haḍḍō	exceedingly, at all.
ukka	quite, thoroughly.	ukka na	} not at all.
mūl	} altogether.	mūl na	
mūlō		bī	also, too.
haḍḍō	} certainly.	bhī	more
sarpar		ghaṭṭ	less.
mukarraḥ		sagwā	identically.
zarūr	} more.	massā	hardly.
vaddh		hōḷe	slowly, softly
vakkho vakkh	separately,		
trikkhe	} quick.		
jhabb			

Some of these adverbs are the locative case of substantives or adjectives, and other locatives of nouns signifying time or place are similarly used, *e.g.*—

mōklo	far	vaḍḍō vāḍ	at sunrise.
rāṭl	at night.	fazir	in the morning.

Some ideas expressed adverbially in English are expressed by means of an adjective agreeing with the noun, *e.g.*

chharā	only	!	trikkhā	quick
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ḍāhḍā, exceedingly. *e.g.*, ḍāhḍi changl gā (an exceedingly good tow)

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Some adverbs ending in -ē make a comparative by changing it into -ērē, *e.g.*—

aggē	ahead.	aggērē	farther ahead.
parē	beyond.	parērē	farther beyond

Ins-parable prefixes and affixes.

The prefix **vaṇ-** means a negative like the English prefix **un-**, *e.g.*—

vaṇ. buiāō	uninvited.
vaṇ-khādeō gēā	he went without eating.
vaṇ-piteō gēā	he went without drinking.

The prefix **su-** means 'good' and **kā-** or **ku-** means 'bad,' *e.g.*—

suputtar	a good son.	sūtar	proper, becoming.
kuputtar	a bad son	kasūtar	improper, unbecoming.

The affix *hār, ār* or *ar* means "like," *e. g.* —

<i>kaṇak hār</i>	like wheat	<i>]</i>	<i>sūr ār</i>	like.
<i>ashmattar</i>	like us		<i>tushmattar</i>	like you.

POSTPOSITIONS.

Some of the commonest postpositions have been given when discussing the noun. They are repeated here, with some others. They are always placed after the noun they govern, as in the English forms "hence forth," "therewith," "hercby," "homeward," "seaward," "man like"; and the noun is always put in the oblique form. Some of them are the locative case of nouns and govern the preceding noun with the help of the postposition *de* (of), *e. g.*, *lōk de muddh*, close to the village. Many are used either with or without *de*, *e. g.*, *us nāl* or *us de nāl*, along with him. The only postpositions that are declinable are those of the genitive, *dā, de, deā, di, diā* (of), which agree with the governing noun in gender, number and case like an adjective.

Postpositions

<i>nā</i>	to.	<i>kān</i>	for the sake of.
<i>ō, tū, tō, tō, thō,</i> <i>thāō, lā</i>	from.	<i>tāi, tōrī</i>	up to, as far as.
<i>ich, vich</i>	in.	<i>tikan</i>	til.
<i>tā</i>	on, at, to, (a place).	<i>nērō</i>	near.
<i>utto, uparand</i>	above	<i>vichō</i>	from inside.
<i>kōl</i>	with, in possession of	<i>uttō</i>	from above.
<i>nāl</i>	along with.	<i>kōlō</i>	from the possession of
<i>muddh</i>	close to.	<i>ure</i>	on this side.
<i>bājh</i>	without	<i>parō</i>	beyond.
<i>al, val, dā, dhīr,</i> <i>maṇe, pāsō</i>	towards.	<i>saṇe</i>	together with.
<i>vichkār</i>	between.	<i>sāl mne</i>	in front of.
<i>bōth, talē</i>	below.	<i>vāng, hār</i>	like.
<i>agge</i>	} before.	<i>pichobhe, magir</i>	behind
<i>mōhre</i>		<i>bāhīr</i>	outside.
<i>andir</i>	inside.	<i>chaphēr, doālō</i>	round about.
<i>āsō pāsō</i>	on all sides of.	<i>pārī</i>	through, by means of.

In the Salt Range dialect, the genitive postposition (of) is *nā, nō*, *neā, nī, niā*, the dative (to) is *hā* or *āh*, and the ablative (from) *thāō*

CONJUNCTIONS

Common conjunctions are as follows :—

te, ate, nor,	and.	je or jānē	marks that what follows is a quotation.
je	that, if, as, because.	hikke hikke	} either, or
jōkar	u.	yā yā	
kiū	why.	pār	but
haḍḍō	however	kikun, kiwē	how.
tōje je, bhāwē	although.	jīkun, jiwē	as.
bhāwē ... bhāwē	whether ... or.	tā	yet, then.
vatt, muṛ	then, again.	mat, matā	lest, that not, so that if.
jadun . tadun	when . then.	ke	or

INTERJECTIONS.

In calling to a person the interjection (oh!) varies according to the sex of the person addressing or addressed.

ōō, vō, vōō	man calling to man.	vē, vē	woman calling to man.
nī	addressed to a woman.	vaṇ	woman calling to woman.

Husband and wife avoid calling each other by name, but if possible bring in a son's name, *e. g.* (Salt Range dialect).

vē Sher Muhammada nea pōwā,

Oh Sher Muhammad's father'

nī Sher Muhammada nīē māe,

Oh Sher Muhammad's mother'

ê is used in sorrow, joy or wonder, *e. g.*—

ê sachchea Rabbā

O true God

ê pāk parward gārā

O pure Cherisher.

Other interjections or exclamations are—

nā, hā	yes.	hē	expressive of displeasure.
nā, nahī, khair	no.	lāh	expressive of protest.
khā, sāl	Sir	dhur dhur	get away! (to a dog).
bhalā	(in answer to a call), yes, well, hullo	ohhīr ohhīr	get away! (to a cat).
jīwē tū	mayest thou! ye, yes Sir.	habb, thōh	quick.
jī	Sir, pl. jīhō, e. g. jīhō chup karo, please be quiet.	amm vanj	wait a bit
khudā jāne	God knows	lam lam ā	welcome.
kō sadēnda	what d'ye call it?	āml āhwē	} welcome
mazāl	impossible! never	sadko	bravo.
dhann	bravo! blessings on!	hasbi (for has- bi Allāh).	God protect you, said when one's foot slips or horse stum- bles.
phit	curse on.	bhī Allāh	never mind (after all there's God).
nāo nāo	alas.	makkhā	says!
hoē hoē	for shame.	akkhā	says he.
hallā	yes, indeed (surprise).		
tē	expressive of contempt		

cha (rise) is often interjected in a sentence and generally implies suddenness or unreasonableness of action, e. g.—

us cha ākheā	he up and said.
usnū phāh cha dittā ne	they up and hanged him.

hōrī is used in the plural like jī to indicate respect for a third person e. g.—

Malik hōrī or hōrā	his honour the Malik
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shukr	thanks (be to God).	radd balāl	} may misfortunes be far from thee, used as a welcome or warning.
khār mēhr e	all right!	dūr balāl	
bismillāh	in God's name.	bhaṭṭh	

MODES OF ADDRESS.

To a stranger	{	ō jhwā	Ho! may you live!
		ō khār āvi	Ho! may good come to you!
To a friend	..	bhāl, gal sun	Brother! listen,
To an old man	..	vadkeā	O old man!
To a woman	..	māō	Oh mother!
To a husband	{	yālā jiwā	} please God you may live!
		snālā jiwā	
To a father	..	bābā.	
To a sister	..	bēbē.	
To a mother	{	māō.	
		ammā.	
		māū.	
To a grandfather	..	bāpū.	

THE VERB

Intransitive and Transitive

Verbs may be divided into Intransitive or Neuter, and Transitive or Active Verbs. In a great many cases an Intransitive root has a corresponding Transitive root, usually formed by strengthening the vowel of the root; and this again can often be turned into a Double-Transitive or Causal Verb by a further change in the root.

Formation of Transitive Verbs.

What may be called the regular formation of a Transitive or Double-Transitive Verb is made by adding to the root -ā, or after a vowel -wā, and in this case the vowel of the original root is weakened, from ā to a, from ē or ī to i, from ō or u to u.

The root thus formed becomes a new verb, subject to the usual inflections.

Root	Meaning	Transitive or Double-Transitive root.	Meaning
mār	strike.	marā	cause to be struck.
bhāj	run.	bhajā	cause to run.
pī	drink.	piwā	cause to drink.
bhē	turn.	bhāwā	cause to turn.
chā	raise.	chawā	cause to raise.
appar	reach.	apparā	cause to reach.
pā	put.	pawā	cause to put.

Most of the common roots, however form their transitive irregularly, the vowel being generally strengthened, and sometimes the consonants changed

<i>Intransitive.</i>		<i>Transitive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
cha	rise.	chā	raise.
bhaji	break	bhann	break.
trujj	break.	trōj	break.
pē	lie.	pā	put.
gah	be threshed.	gāh	thresh.
ghē	fall down.	ghā	knock down.
iēh	come down	iāh	take down.
iag	be applied	iā	apply
chhuṭṭ	escape.	chhor	set free.
vik	be sold.	chhadḍ	
nikal	go out.	vēch	sell.
vaṛ	go into.	kaḍḍh	put out.
bud	be drowned.	vār	put into.
ṭur	move.	hor	drown
oharh	go up.	ṭor	make to move.
nikkhar	separate.	chārḥ	put up.
pniss	be squeezed.	nakhēṛ	separate.
diss	be seen.	phē	squeeze.
pāt	be torn.	dass	point out.
riṇ	roll	pār	tear.
ruṛh	be swept away.	rēṇ	roll.
saṛ	burn.	rōṇ	sweep away.
ghuk	arrive.	sār	burn.
ā	come.	ghō	enry.
tap	be hot.	āṇ	bring.
knuss	be seized.	tā	heat.
chblṛ	go to pasture.	khōh	scize.
phaas	be snared.	chhēṛ	take to pasture.
sijj	be moistened.	pnāh	snare.
urh	be ploughed.	sē	moisten.
ghē	be given.	vāh	plough.
jur	be joined.	dē	give.
mur	go back.	jōṛ	join.
khāj	be eaten.	mōṛ	turn back.
pis	be ground.	khā	eat.
sip	be sewed.	pih	grind
dubh	be milked.	si	sew.
		dōh	milk.

<i>Intransitive.</i>		<i>Transitive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
mutth	be cheated.	mōh	cheat.
baḥh	be fastened	bannh	fasten.
rōh	stay.	rakh	place.
jamm	be born	jamm	bring forth young.

PASSIVE VOICE.

What may be called the regular formation of a passive is made by adding -i to the root of the transitive verb, and shortening the vowel of the root, or if the root ends in -ā, by changing it into -ī. The new root thus formed is subject to the usual inflections.

Examples.

<i>Transitive.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
mār	strike.	marī	be struck.
kapp	cut.	kapi	be cut.
parnā	marry.	parni	be married.
gaḍḍ	sow.	gaḍi	be sown.
lā	knead.	lul	be kneaded.
saḍḍ	call.	saḍī	be called.
likh	write.	likhi	be written.
phaq	seize	phaḍi	be seized.

Many transitive verbs, however, as already stated, have a corresponding intransitive verb, which has a passive signification. Some of these are repeated here for convenience.

<i>Transitive.</i>		<i>Intransitive or Passive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
dē	give.	ḍhē	be given.
khā	eat.	khāi	be eaten.
vāh	plough.	uḥ	be ploughed.
sē	moisten.	slj	be moistened.
khōh	seize.	khuss	be seized.
tā	heat.	tap	be heated.
phē	squeeze.	phiss	be squeezed.
sār	burn.	sar	be burned.
pīh	grind.	pis	be ground.
sī	sew.	sip	be sewed.
gōh	milk.	ḍubh	be milked.
ghinn	take.	ghuj	be taken.

Indeed almost every intransitive verb which has a corresponding transitive root may be said to be a passive voice of the latter.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Sometimes the meaning of a verb is intensified by doubling the root or by adding to it the root of another verb. In such a case the second root only is subject to inflection.

Roots.	Literal meaning.	Acquired meaning.
mār ghatt	strike-pour.	kill.
mār saṭṭ	strike-throw.	kill.
ghinn ghinn	take-take.	take altogether.
kar chhaḍḍ	do-leave.	finish.
āṇ dē	bring-give.	bring.
ṭar pē	go-lie.	start.
bēn vanj	sit-go.	sit down.
saṭṭ ghatt	throw-pour.	throw down.
bhāj pē	run-lie.	run away.

The root *cha* (rise) is often prefixed to another root to imply the suddenness or unreasonableness of the action, *e.g.*, *us cha akhea* (he up and said) *gāl cha kaḍḍhi* (he up and abused me).

THE VERBAL NOUN.

The verbal noun, expressing the act or state implied by the verb, is formed by adding *-ṇā* to the root. If the root ends in *r* or *l*, the termination is *-ṇā*; and if the root ends in a vowel (except *ō*), it is *-lṇā*. This noun is declinable like a masculine noun in *-ā*.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Nom.	Meaning.
vanj	go.	vanjṇā	going.
bhāj	run.	bhājṇā	running.
ghinn	take.	ghinnṇā	taking.
vākh	see.	vēkhṇā	seeing.
vāh	plough.	vāhṇā	ploughing.
kar	do.	karnā	doing.
n kal	go out.	nikalṇā	going out.
khalō	stand.	khalōṇā	standing.
ā	come.	āṇā	coming.
khā	eat.	khāṇā	eating.
pi	drink.	piṇā	drinking.
dē	give.	dēṇā	giving.
marī	be struck.	marīṇā	being struck.
parī	be married.	parīṇā	being married.

Irregular.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Noun,	Meaning.
bhê	turn.	[bhûṇa	turning.

The verbal noun *n* -*ṇā* or -*nā* is used to express will or necessity, and when so used takes the subject in the agent case.

Examples.

môrê āuṇê thō pēhiō mōsē	he died before my coming.
karnā hōsē	it will have to be done.
inje nahī karnā	one should not act thus.
us nahī karnā	he will not do it.
tuddh nahī karnā	you will not do it.
tē dēuṇā	you will have to give.
tasā pānī piṇṇā ē	will you drink water?
mō usdā riṇṇ dēuṇā ē	} I owe him a debt.
usdā mō dēuṇā ē	
môrê kō.ō us lēhṇā ē	
is mōrē riṇṇ dēuṇā ē	} he owes me a debt.
us kō.ō mō lēhṇā ē	
habbhā marnā hō	all must die.

Note. The present and past participles are also used as verbal nouns. See below.

The Infinitive.

The infinitive is formed by adding -*uṇ* to the root of the verb; or if the root ends in a vowel by adding -*wuṇ*. The oblique form and the plural of the infinitive are formed by changing -*uṇ* into -*aṇ*. It is sometimes used as a verbal noun.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Infinitive.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.	Infinitive.	Meaning.
kār	do.	karuṇ	to do.	khā	eat.	khāwuṇ	to eat.
ṭar	move.	ṭaruṇ	to move.	pī	drink.	pīwuṇ	to drink.
khāṇ	play.	khāṇuṇ	to play.	dē	give.	dēwuṇ	to give.
phaj	hit.	bhājjuṇ	to hit.	marī	be struck	marīwuṇ	to be struck.

ABSOLUTE CASE.

bhīṛuṇ changā nahl	it is not good to fight.
karuṇ hosi	it will have to be done.
āaṇ jāaṇ	comings and goings.
leaṇ dēwaṇ	takings and givings, dealings.

OBLIQUE CASE.

mē kam karuṇ gēā	I went to do something.
mō dānd vēchaṇ gēā	I went to sell a bullock.
o vēkhaṇ āeā	he came to see.
māraṇ gēā ulṭā marīwaṇ iaggā	he went to give a beating, but on the contrary he began to be beaten.
assī vassaṇ jōgē nahl	we are not able to live.

THE VERBAL AGENT.

The verbal agent is formed by adding *-ālā* to the oblique form of the verbal noun or infinitive. It is declinable like nouns in *-ā*, taking *-ī* in the feminine.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Agent	Meaning.
kar	do.	karneālā or karanālā	a doer.
bhajj	run.	bhajneālā or bhajanālā	a runner.
pī	drink.	piṇeālā or piwaṇālā	a drinker.
ā	come	āṇeālā or āwaṇālā	a comer.
dē	give.	dēṇeālā or dēwaṇālā	a giver.

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle of all verbs ends in *-dā*, and is declinable like an adjective in *-ā*.

(1) Intransitive verbs, the root of which ends in a consonant, simply add *-dā* to the root.

Examples

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
mār	die.	mardā	dying.
ṭar	move.	ṭardā	moving.
vik	be sold.	vikdā	being sold.
nikal	come out.	nikaldā	coming out.

Irregular

vanj	go.	| vëndā	going.
------	-----	-------	--------

(2). Intransitive and passive verbs, the root of which ends in a vowel or *-h*, take *-ndā*, or *-undā*, and sometimes change the vowel of the root.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
ā	come.	āundā	coming.
pī	drink.	piindā	drinking.
jī	live.	jīnda or jīundā	living.
lèh	descend.	lèhnda	descending.
khalō	stand.	khalōndā	standing.
pô	lie.	pōndā	lying.
sê	sleep.	sōndā	sleeping.
bhê	turn.	bhōndā	turning.
mari	be beaten.	marindā	being beaten.

(3). Causal verbs ending in *-ā* change the *-ā* into *-ëndā* or *-êndā*.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
piwā	make to drink.	piwëndā	making to drink.
bhajā	make to run.	bhajëndā	making to run.
appārā	cause to reach.	apprëndā	causing to reach.

(4). Transitive verbs either form the present participle in the same way as intransitive verbs, or, more often, form it as if from the causal root, but with no causal meaning.

Examples.

Root	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karāḍā or karēṇḍā	doing.
mār	strike.	marēṇḍā	striking.
ṭōr	make to move	ṭurēṇḍā	making to move
dē	give.	dēṇḍā	giving.
vēkh	see.	vēkhāḍā	seeing.
ghinn	take.	ghinḍā	taking.
chhōṛ	let go.	chhurēṇḍā	letting go.
vēch	sell.	vichēṇḍā	selling.
kaḍḍh	put out.	kaḍḍhā or kaḍ- ḍhēṇḍā	putting out
sār	burn.	sarēṇḍā	burning.
mōṛ	turn.	murēṇḍā	turning.
sē	moisten.	sēṇḍā	moistening.
khā	eat	khāṇḍā or khēṇ- ḍā	eating

In the dialect of the Thal many verbs make their present participle in -āṇḍā or indā.

Root	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karindā	doing.
vik	be sold.	vikāṇḍā	being sold.
hūng	howl.	hungāṇḍā	howling.
vēch	sell.	vichindā	selling.
satt	throw.	sattindā	throwing.
ṭōr	make to move.	ṭurindā	making to move.

Irregular.

ḍekh T.	see.	ḍēḍhā	seeing
ākh	say.	āhḍā	saying.

Note.—In the dialect of the Salt Range the present participle ends in -ṇā instead of -ḍā, e. g., ṭurṇā (going).

The present participle is used as a verbal noun in the locative case ending in ā, e. g., mērē āundeā moeā, he died on my coming (as I came).

THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

All past participles end in -ā and are declinable like adjectives in -ā.

(1). The regular mode of forming the past participle is by adding -ea to the root.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
māṭ	strike.	māreā	struck.
ā	come	āeā	come.
satt	throw	satteā	thrown.
tur	move	tureā	moved.
vāch	sell	vācheā	sold.
hō	become.	hōeā	become

(2) Some intransitive verbs add only -ā to the root.

Root	Meaning.	Past Participle	Meaning
thī	become.	thīā	become
chhatt	escape.	chhattā	escaped.
buḡ	sink.	buḡā	sunk.
ḡhō	be given.	ḡhōā	been given

3). Many verbs, however, form their past participle irregularly. Some of the commonest are these —

Root	Meaning	Past Participle	Meaning
leh	descend	lattha	come down.
dō	give	ditta	given
vōkh	see.	ḡṭṭhā	seen.
vass	rain	uṭṭhā	rained.
bannh	bind.	baddhā	bound.
nass	flee.	naṭṭhā	fled.
abbh	be obtained	laddhā	obtained.
vanjā	be lost	vanjātā	lost
khalō	stand.	khalōtā	stood.
ḡhō	fall.	ḡhatṭhā	fallen.
ghuss	mistake	ghutṭhā	mistaken.
nikai	come out	nakkhā	come out
sinjān	recognise	sinjātā	recognised
seān		seātā	
lō	take.	lōā	taken
khā	eat.	khādā	eaten

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle	Meaning.
pī	drink.	pītā	drunk.
bhaji	break.	bhanna	broken.
bhajj	run.	bhanna	run.
bōh	sit.	beḥhā	sat.
ghunn	take.	ghiddā	taken.
jamn	bring forth young	jāā	brought forth.
jān	know.	jāā	known.
bhē	turn.	bhōvēā	turned.
vanj	go.	gēā	gone.
pā	lie.	pēā	lain.
kamā	earn.	kamāttā	earned.
ph	grind.	pīthā	ground.
sē	sleep.	sutta	asleep.
glnnh	plait, knead.	guddha	plaited, kneaded.
nahā	bathe.	nātā	bathed.
lap	be heated.	tatta	heated.
kar	do.	kitā	done.
mar	die.	mōēā	dead.
kurmā	wither.	kurmāpā	withered.
pul	arrive.	purnā	arrived.
siḥ	be moistened.	sinnā	moistened.
kōh	butcher.	kuṭṭhā	butchered.
ān	bring.	āndā	brought.
munj	send.	mutta	sent.
sī	sew.	sītā	sewed.
sīh		dhātā	bathed.
dhā	bathe.	rēnā	stayed.
rēh	stay.	vikāpā	sold.
vik	be sold.	quddhī	milked.
qubb	be milked.		

(4). Passives form their past participle by adding **-geā** to the root and many intransitive verbs with a passive signification form their past participle similarly in **-igeā**.

Examples.

Root	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
marl	be beaten.	marigeā	been beaten.
kapi	be cut.	kapigeā	been cut.
parnl	be married.	parnigeā	been married.
baḥhī	be fastened.	bajjhigeā	been fastened.

In the Thal j or ch is sometimes inserted.

Examples

Root	Meaning	Past Participle	Meaning
paṭ	be torn up	paṭṭigeā	been torn up.
maṛ	be beaten.	maṛichgeā	been beaten.

khār paṭṭigeā the sāṃ has been torn up.

The passive is sometimes used with the postposition 'from,' e. g.—

mē thū nahī ikhīndā I cannot write it (as it is not written by me).

The past participle is used in a peculiar way with hōēā and the agent case, e. g.—

tusā Khushāb dīṭhā hōēā	have you seen Khushāb ?
dīṭhā hōēā se	we have seen it.

Any past participle may be used as an adjective by adding hōēā to it, e. g., ujṛī hōī jān a deserted place, khādā hōēā anāj, grain that has been eaten.

THE INDEFINITE PARTICIPLE.

The indefinite participle, used along with another verb, is sometimes merely the root but more often is formed by adding -ī or -ke to the root.

Examples.

mē bh illi pē gēā	I lost my way
o partī āēā	he came back
k kkar phullī pōā	the acacia has blossomed.
utṭhī khā.ō	stand up.
utṭhī ā	get up and come.
utṭhī vanj	get up and go.
mē usnū jāi ā.śā	I will bring it
sunī vanj	listen as you go.
baśī vanj	tell as you go + tell on.

THE IMPERATIVE.

(1). The ordinary imperative in the 2d person singular consists simply of the root of the verb without any termination, and in the plural is formed by adding -ō or -hō to the root.

Examples.

Root	Meaning	Imperative	
		Second person singular	Second person plural
ā	come	ā	āō or āhō.
kar	do	kar	karō.
ghinn	take.	ghinn	ghinnō.
dē	give.	dē	dēhō.
ṭar	walk	ṭar	ṭarhō.

Exceptions.

vanj	go.	vanj	} vanjō.
lāh	descend	jāh	
pē	be	lāh	lāhō.
		pē	pēō.

(2). The polite imperative is formed by adding to the root of the verb in the singular -ī, and in the plural -eāhē, which has the effect of shortening the vowel of the root. If the root ends in a vowel, the terminations are wī and veāhē. In the Salt Range the polite plural ends in -ēh.

Examples.

Polite Imperative

Root	Meaning.			Meaning
		Singular	Plural	
tak	see.	takī	takeāhē	be pleased to look.
uṭṭh	get up.	uṭṭhī	uṭṭheāhē	be pleased to get up.
ā	come.	āwī	aveāhē	be pleased to go.

THE IMPERSONAL VERB.

The impersonal verb is formed by adding -īē to the root and has the meaning "it is to be, etc."

Examples.

ki ākhē	what is to be said
kamm karīē	the work is to be done.
jangil laṭṭ na onhēīē	verging a peasant is not to be done in the village.

IRREGULAR.

kē klohē

what is to be done?

PERSONAL ENDINGS

The general personal endings are as follows. —

Person		Singular.	Plural
First	..	-ā	-āh
Second	..	-ō	-ō
Third	..	-ē	-in

When these are added to a root ending in a vowel, a *w* is inserted.

AUXILIARY VERB

The auxiliary verb (*I am*, &c.) in the present tense when pronounced rapidly is like more than these personal endings. The full form, however, has an *h* before them, and the emphatic form strengthens the aspirate.

Present Tense (I am, &c.).

Person.		Contracted form.	Full form.	Emphatic form.	Meaning.
<i>Singular</i>					
First	..	ā	hā	āhā	I am.
Second	..	ō	hō	hō	thou art.
Third	..	ē	hē	ihē	he is.
<i>Plural</i>					
First	...	āh	hā or hāi	āhā	we are.
Second	..	ō	hō	hō	you are.
Third	..	in	hin	ōhin	they are.

Note (1) The first person singular is often contracted with a word ending in *-ā* into *-ā*, e.g., *mō kīrā* (I am a worm). The third person plural is often contracted with a previous word ending in a vowel into *-ān* or *-in*. *Examples* — *tērā k tīrā ghōrān* (how many horses have you), *in gāi gabbhārān* (these cows are in calf), *kapkā chāngān* (the wheat crops are good), *bahū kachoh rin* (there are many female mice), *mōrē dāngar khuddh rin* (my cattle are in the ravines).

Note (2).—In the third person singular after a word ending in a vowel a *y* is sometimes inserted, e.g., *ē kē vō* (what is this?).

Past Tense (I was), Doab.

Person.		Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning.
<i>Singular.</i>				
First	..	āias or āhis	āhus or āhis	I was.
Second	...	āhō	āhō	thou wast.
Third		āhā	āhī	he or she was.

Plural.

First	...	āhsse	āhsse	we were.
Second	..	āhō	āhō	you were.
Third	...	āhīn	āhīā or āhin	they were.

In the Salt Range this tense is as follows:—

Past Tense (I was), Salt Range.

Person		Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning
<i>Singular.</i>				
First	..	āhus or ōhs	āhus or ōhs	I was.
Second	..	āhū or āhū	āhī or āhī	thou wast.
Third	...	āhā or āhī	āhī or āhī	he or she was.

Plural.

First	...	āhā or āhā	āhīā or āhīā	we were.
Second	...	āhō or āhō	āhīō or āhīō	you were.
Third	...	āhe	āhīā	they were.

NEGATIVE VERBS.

These tenses of the auxiliary verb are combined with the negative particle *nā* (not) to form negative verbs. These are little used in the Thal or Salt Range but are very common in the rest of the district.

NEGATIVE AUXILIARY VERB.

Present Tense (I am not).

Person.	Singular.	Meaning	Plural	Meaning.
First	{ nīmḥū or niṣṣū }	I am not.	nissē	we are not.
Second	{ nīhū or nūh }	thou art not.	nīhe	you are not.
Third	{ niṣṣū or neiḥ }	he is not.	{ ninne or ninnhe }	they are not.

These terminations may be compared with the pronominal affixes.

In the past tense the negative auxiliary verb is simply formed by prefixing the negative particle *n-* to the affirmative verb, *viz.*, *nāhus*, *nāhē*, *nāhā*, *nāhssē*, *nāhē*, *nāhin*.

These negative verbs are usually placed not at the end of the sentence but before the verb to which they are attached. They are used both with intransitive and transitive verbs, even when the latter is in the past tense; *i.e.*, the pronoun implied in the auxiliary may be either in the nominative or the agent case.

Examples

NOMINATIVE CASE.

nīmḥū gēā	I have not gone.
nissē charhē	we have not mounted.
nīhū charhēā	hast thou not mounted?
nīhē gēā	have you not gone?

AGENT CASE.

nīmḥū dīṭṭha	I have not seen it.
niṣṣū kitā	he has not done it.
aja ninne kitā	they have not done it yet

DAITIVE

aje hukm nisse dhēā	no order has been given us yet.
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The other parts of the auxiliary verb are taken in the (is-jenlam tract from the verb hō (become) and in the Salt Range and Tha. from the corresponding verb thī (become) which are conjugated regularly *s. g.*—

Tract	Root.	Verbal noun	Infinitive.	Present participle	Past participle	THIRD PERSON SINGULAR		
						Imperative	Aux. sh.	Future.
C's Jenlam	hō	hōnā	hōwun	huncā	hōnā	hō	hōwē	hōsi.
si meJham	thī	thiuna	thiwun	thiudā	thiā	thī	thiwē	thisi.
Meaning	bc	being	to be	being	been	be	may be	will be

The Aorist Tense.

The Aorist tense is formed by adding the general personal endings to the root (except that the third person plural ends in -ēn instead of -in). If the root ends in a vowel a W is inserted. It is generally used in a sort of suggestive, potential or conditional sense, but in proverbs and poetry it often has the meaning of a present tense: e.g. with the root kar (do).

Aorist Tense

Person.	Singular	Meaning.	Plural	Meaning.
First	kar-ā	I may do.	kar-ān	we may do.
Second	kar-ō	Thou mayest do.	kar-ō	you may do.
Third	kar-ē	He may do.	kar-ēn	they may do.

Aorist Passive—May be struck.

Person.	Singular	Plural
First	marī wā	marī wān.
Second	marī wō	marī ō.
Third	marī wē	marī wēn.

Exceptions.

Root.	Meaning.	Third Person Singular Aorist.
pū	lie.	pawe.
iē	take.	lawe.
qhō	be given.	qahiwe.
sē	sleep.	sāwe.
bhē	turn.	bhāwe.

Examples

mē kō karā ?	what am I to do ?
mat mē marīwā	lest I be beaten.
je usū akhiwō	if it be said to turn.

THE PAST CONDITIONAL TENSE.

The past conditional tense is formed by adding -hā to the verb, both in the singular and plural.

Examples.

je mē dārū na karāhā, tā mar vanjāhā

If I had not taken medicine, I should have died.

o va hēvōhā tā āvōhā.

If he had been well, he would have come.

un val hōvinhā tā āvinhā.

If they had been well, they would have come.

Note.—The present participle may also be used in this sense, e.g. —

assā val hundē, tā āundē.

If we had been well, we should have come.

THE FUTURE TENSE.

The future is formed by adding to the root the letter -s with the general personal endings (except that the third person singular ends in -si not -sē). Intransitives ending in a vowel sometimes add an u before the s of the future, and transitives insert an ā and shorten the vowel of the root. The accent is placed on the ē except in the first person plural where the accent is placed on the last syllable, and the ē sometimes dropped.

Future Tense kar (do)

Person	Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
First	karāsā	I shall do.	karāh karāsāhā	we shall do.
Second	karāsē	thou wilt do.	karāsā	you will do.
Third	karāsī	he will do.	karāsīn	they will do.

Future Passive—shall be done.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
First	marī-sā	marī-sāh.
Second	marī-sē	marī-sō
Third	marī-si	marī-sin

Examples of other futures.

Root	Meaning	Third person singular future.
mar	die.	marī.
vanj	go.	vāsi
pē	see.	pōsi
bhē	turn.	bhōsi
dhā	be done.	dhāsi.

THE PRESENT IMPERFECT TENSE.

The present imperfect tense is formed as in the English "I am doing" by combining the present participle (which remains declinable) with the present tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Person	Verb	Meaning
First person singular	karēndā hā	I am doing
Second " "	karēndā hē	thou art doing
Third " "	karēndā hē	he is doing
First person plural	karēndē hā	We are doing
Second " "	karēndē hō	you are doing
Third " "	karēndē hīn	they are doing

In the first and second persons singular and first person plural the *d* of the participle termination is often contracted with the auxiliary verb into *nā*, e.g., karēnā, I am doing thou art doing, or we are doing, marnā, I am dying.

FAST IMPERFECT TENSE.

The past imperfect tense is similarly formed from the present participle by adding the past tense of the verb to be

Example

Person	Verb.	Meaning
First person singular ..	karēndā āhūe	I was doing.
Second " "	karēndā āhē	thou wast doing
Third " "	karēndā āhā	he was doing
First person plural ..	karēndē āhāso	we were doing.
Second " "	karēndē āhē	you were doing
Third " "	karēndē āhīm	they were doing.

THE INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

The indefinite past tense is formed by using the past participle without any auxiliary verb.

(1) In the case of intransitive verbs the noun which forms the subject of the verb is put in the absolute case, and the verb agrees with it in gender and number.

Examples

Indefinite Past Tense	Meaning.
mō gēā	I went.
o mōcā	he died.

(2) In the case of transitive verbs the noun which forms the subject of the verb is put in the agent case, and the noun which forms the object of the verb may either be in the absolute form or in the oblique form with the dative postposition nū. If the object is in the absolute form, the verb agrees with it in gender and number; if in the oblique form with

nũ, the verb maintains unchanged its ending in -ã. The rule applies to all tenses of transitive verbs formed from the past participle.

Examples

	Meaning.
us ghõra mãreã	he struck the horse.
us ghõri mãri	he struck the mare.
us ghõriã mãriã	} he struck the mares.
us ghoriã nũ mãreã	

THE PERFECT TENSE.

The perfect tense is formed from the past participle with the present tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Examples.

	Meaning
mẽ sutã hã	I have slept.
tusi sutte hõ	you have slept.
us kamm kitã hõ	he has done the work.

The auxiliary is often contracted with the past participle, e. g.,—

	Meaning.
ãeã	I have come.
Malik hõrĩ ãip	His Honour the Malik has come.

THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

The pluperfect tense is similarly formed from the past participle with the past tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Examples.

	Meaning.
mẽ sutã ãhus	I had slept.
tusi sutte ãhe	you had slept.
us kamm kitã ãhã	he had done the work.

COMPOUND TENSES

Compound tenses are formed from the present and past participles combined with the auxiliary verb **ho**, or in the Salt Range **thi** (to become).

Examples.

	Meaning
o kamm karēndā hōsi	he will be doing the work
us kamm kitā hōsi	he will have done the work.
karēnde hōsin	(they will be doing) perhaps they do, or no doubt they do.

What may also be called compound tenses are formed by the use of tenses of the verbs **vanj** (go) and **pē** (lie), e.g.—

	Meaning
mal geā	he has gone down a ravine
pani pi geā	he has gone a morning's way
mē vēndā pēā	I am going.
mē kamm pēā karēndā mē kamm karēndā pēā }	I am engaged in doing the work.
o marinda pēā	he is being beaten.
jō kapinde pēin	the barley is being cut,
būhā ditta pēā āhā būhā mārā pēā āhā }	the door stood shut
būhā latthā pēā āhā	the door stood open.
kaṇak kapi pēi	the wheat is being cut.

PASSIVE VOICE

While passives in **-ī** can be declined like other roots, they may also be declined by adding tenses of the verb **van**, (go) to the root in **-ī**, e.g.—

	Meaning	Singular form.	Compound form.
First person singular future	I shall be struck	marisā	marī vēsā.
Third person plural future	he, she, it will be cut	bājrē kapi n	kapi vēsin.
Third person plural perfect	he, she, it has been cut		bājrē kapi gō n.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Among the more common irregular verbs are the following —

Root	Meaning	Verb, Noun	Infinitive	Present participles	Past participle	Imperative	1st and 2nd sing. pres.	3rd sing. pres. future	
nē	"	pōṇā	"	pāvun	"	pēa	"	pō	pōsī.
bhē	"	"	"	bhōṇā	"	bhāvun	"	bhōvēa	bhōsī.
vanj	"	go	"	vanjūn	"	vānā	"	vānā	vāsī.
sē	"	sleep	"	sōṇā	"	sammun	"	sōṇā	sōsī.
qhē	"	bring	"	qhēṇā	"	qhēwun	"	qahindā	qahisī.
lā	"	take	"	lāṇā	"	lāun	"	lāvēa	lāvēsī.
lāh	"	descend	"	lāhā	"	lāhun	"	lāttha	lāhsī.

Table of Dialectical Differences

Part of Speech	Meaning	General	Thur	Sal Range	Other forms
I.					
Noun	grandfather	dādā	dādā	..	..
Noun	.. prise	dā	dāl	..	..
Noun	day	dihārē	dihārā	..	..
Noun	sun	dēhū	dēhū	..	..
Adjective	a big	thōrā	thōrā	..	..
Noun	.. the month March-April	Chētar	Chētur	..	..
Noun	.. the 10th, September-October	Assū Assā	Assēū	..	..
Noun	.. the month October-November	Kattē	Kattēū	..	..
Noun	.. son	puttur	pōtr	..	..
Noun	sugar	mishr	nihr	..	..
Adjective	small	nikrā	.. raddhā	..	..
Noun	.. man	mard	dāmr	..	..

Noun	...	zanānī	{ zānā, zānī chāṇḍā	... sawānī	..
Noun	...	beṣ	{ ba oṣā	... trīmat	..
Noun	...	pond	{ nīngū	...	..
Adjective	...	other	{ yāhū	... bannh	..
Noun obl. sing. m.	...	horse	{ bēā, beī y	...	..
N. ob. obl. sing. m.	...	...	...	... ghare	..
Adjective sing. obl.	...	...	...	... kala	..
Noun obl. sing. f.	...	...	...	... nōr	..
Noun obl. sing. f.	...	...	...	... hāt	..
Noun	...	land	{ zīmī	... mājhi	..
			
II.					
Preposition	...	...	...	...	..
Do dat	...	...	...	...	..
Do acc.	...	...	...	...	..
Do gen.	...	...	...	...	..
Do dat	...	...	...	...	..

Table of Dissimilation. Differences continued.

Part of Speech	Meaning	General	Tha	Salt Range,	Old
II.— <i>included</i>					
Pro. 3rd ag.	he	" lū, tuddh	"	tar	"
3rd gen.	of her, his	" tērā	lēdā	taidā, tēdā	"
Pro. 3rd ag.	to these	" tēnū	"	tāh, tuddh, tēko	"
Do. nom.	you	tuel	" tūsā	"	"
Pro. 3rd ag.	of you, your	" tuesūqū, tūhāqū	"	tusiqū	"
3rd ag.	to you	tueqū nū tunā nū.	"	tusāh	"
Do. nom. p.	these	" ē, ēh	"	ic, innh	"
Do. nom. p.	those	" o, ōh	"	un, unnh	"
De. 3rd p.	to them	unhā nū	"	unāh, unhāh	"
De. ag. pl.	they	unhā	"	"	unnā
De. obj.	some one	kahī	" kēhē	"	"
III.					
Pro. nom. 1st ag. affix	1st person sing.	"	"	"	un, am, im, em h m, hum.

2nd person sing.	tu, tē	.. t	..	ō, ō', vī.
3rd person sing.	ū, ō, t, h, n, her	-s	..	ōs, ōs, ōs, ōs, ōs, ōs.
1st person pl.	we	-sō, -ahsō	..	isso h sō, sōt
2nd person pl.	you	-nō, -nihō	..	ino, nōhe, ōhō
3rd person pl.	they	-vā	..	ine, inne, hāne, -nhe

IV.

Pronoun	where	ahō	.. kōp	kōr
Pronoun	adj.	so	itā, utā	ira, utā
Die	the day	klā	..	klā

V.

Num	at	one	hekk	..	hekk
Di	..	two	dō	..	dō
De	..	three	tē	..	tē
Do	..	ten	dāh	..	dāh
De	..	twelve	bēhā	..	bēhā
Da	..	four	tōhā	..	tōhā
Da	..	fifteen	chōdā	..	chōdā

Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

Part of Speech	Meaning.	General	Tilg.	Sat Range	Other forms
V—concluded.					
Numeral	thirty-three	tətri	.. tətṛ	..	
Do	forty	.. chāh	..	chāl	
Do	forty-two	.. bēta	..	..	..
Do	forty-five	.. pētāl	..	pan, tāl	
Do	seventy	.. sātṛ	..	sattar	
VI.					
Adverb	to-morrow	dehā	dehā	..	..
Do	either	.. idde	.. idde	..	..
Do	there	uddē	.. uddē	..	..
Do	sometimes	kadāh	.. kadāh	..	..
Do	here	.. urā	.. urā	..	..
Do	yonder	.. parā	.. parā	..	..
Do	above	.. utte	..	..	..

Table of *Dialectical Differences*—continued.

Part of Speech	Meaning	General	Thal.	Salt Range,	Other forms
VIII.					
Verb, root	give	dē	dē		
Do, p p	given	ditta	ditta		
Do, root	see	dekā	dekā		
Do, p p	soar	dithā	dethā		
Do, root	sleep	sē	sam		
Do, root	be able	sai	sag	nag	
Do, root	be lost	vanā	phitt		
Do, root	mix (a row)	chō	doh		
Do, root	become	hō	thi	thi	
Do, past p	becom	loā	thiā		vōā
Do, root	take	lè	ghinn	ghinn	
Do, pres. part. ing		-dā		nā	
Do, termination					
Do	ing	-ōndā	-āndā, indā	ārdā	

Neg. auxiliary verb 1st, 2d, 3d		I was not	nāhūs	"	"	"
Ditto 2nd "		thou wast not	nāhū	"	"	"
Ditto 3rd "		he was not	nāhū, nāhi	"	"	"
Neg. auxiliary verb 1st, 2d, 3d		we were not	nāhūssē	"	"	"
Ditto 2nd "		you were not	nāhū	"	"	"
Ditto 3rd "		they were not	nāhū	"	"	"
Verb, present form—						
1st singular		I may	āh	"	"	"
2nd "		thou mayest	ē	"	hū	"
3rd "		he may	ē	"	"	"
1st plural		we may	āh	"	āhū	Thā.
2nd "		you may	ē	"	hū	"
3rd "		they may	ēn	"	en, in	"
Verb future tense—						
1st plural		we shall	āhū, sūhū	"	sāhū	"
3rd "		they shall	ēn	"	sān	"

Table of Dialectical Differences—concluded.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Tha.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
X!—concluded					
Verb polite 'impera- live sing' at	p ease do thou	"	"	hě	"
Verb polite 'impera- live plural	please do you	eahe	"	dh	"

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1. DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Ātwar	Sunday.
sowār	Monday.
mangalwār	Tuesday.
buddhwār	Wednesday.
khamis virwār	} Thursday.
jumma	
chhanohhan	Friday.
	Saturday

NOTE. For times of the day and night see Gazetteer, page 197.

2. MONTHS.

Month.	Corresponding English month.
chatur	March-April.
visākh	April-May.
Jeth	May-June.
hār	June-July.
sāwan or sōṇ	July-August.
bhadrē or bhadrū	August-September.
assē or assū	September-October.
kattē or kattiū	October-November.
magghar	November-December.
poh	December-January.
māh	January-February.
phaggaṇ	February-March.

NOTE.—Each Hindī month begins about the middle of an English month.

3. POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

Noun.		Adjective.	
parbat uttar	} north	uttarāhdi	belonging to the north.
lammā dakkhan	} south	{ lamōchar { dakkhanī	} belonging to the south.
ubbhardā charhdā	} east (rising)	ubhēchar	belonging to the east.
lēhndā dīlāh	} west (setting)	lēhndōchar	belonging to the west.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Daryā	<i>s. m.</i> river.
Nīlī	<i>s. f.</i> the river Satluj.
Rāvi	<i>s. f.</i> the river Ravi (below Multān the joint rivers are called the Ghāra).
Chanhā	<i>s. f.</i> the Chenab.
Jehlām	<i>s. m.</i> the river Jehlam above Khushāb.
Vēhat	<i>s. f.</i> the river Jehlam below Khushāb.
Ātak	<i>s. f.</i> the river Indus above Kālā Bagh.
Sinnh T. Sindh	} <i>s. f.</i> the river Indus below Kālā Bagh.
Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between two river-valleys.
Sandal Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Chenab and Ravi river-valleys.
Kirāna Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Jehlam and Chenab rivers.
Nakka	<i>s. m.</i> high bank of a river, especially the high banks bounding the valleys of the Chenab and Jehlam.
Dhah	<i>s. m.</i> high bank of a river, especially the west bank of the river Jehlam.
Arā	<i>s. m.</i> the intermediate tract between the rivers and the Bār.
Vichannah	<i>s. m.</i> the promontory between the Jehlam and Chenab rivers near their junction.

Rāniwah	s. m. a well-defined old channel of the Jhelam running along the eastern edge of the valley, said to be an old canal, but probably a natural channel
Kaddni	s. f. the alluvial valley of a river, especially of the Jhelam.
Kachchhi	s. f. the alluvia, valley of the Indus.
Chhachh	s. m. the tract of hard barren ground between the Thal and Mohār
Thal	s. m. the sandy country between the rivers Jhelam and Indus.
Danda	s. m. the border-land between the Thal and the Mohār.
Danda T. }	
Mohār	s. m. the tract along the southern base of the Salt Range.
Sōn	s. f. the valley within the Salt Range east of Sakesar from Ucnhāl to Nōsnēhra
Sōn }	
Tappa	s. m. the eastern valley, of the Shāhpār Salt Range tract about Khabakhī.
Vanhār	s. f. the tract east of Pakkhar and north of Tappa, including Thoā Mēhram Shāh, Chonji, Bhadrār and Pail
Pakkhar	s. m. the tract north and west of Sakesar, including Nāmāl, Liwa, Danda, Taimman
Dhanni	the tract about Talagang }
Ghēb	
	the country of the Chebas } about Fate Jang
Pōthwār	west of Jhelam and north of Chakwa, about Gujar Khān, &c.

5. NATURAL FEATURES.

parbat	} s. m. hill.
panār	
pari	s. f. rock.
qhōri	s. f. knoll, hillock.
chōti	s. f. summit, peak.
qhūbbi	S. s. f. rocky knoll, hillock.
vattā	S. s. m. stone, boulder.

panā	S.	s m	earth, soil.
dand	S.	s. f.	precipice.
dandī	S.	s. f.	cliff.
mēhla		s. m.	shallow cave where cattle take refuge.
ghār		s f	cave
khangar		s m	spongy limestone
kingra		s m	pillar-like rock
nāl		s. f.	ravine with steep banks.
guphā		s. m.	hermit's cave.
khāwā		s m.	salt-mine.
kass	S.	s m	ravine
kassī	S.	s m	small ravine
khuddhur	S.	s. m.	} broken stony ground
khuddhir	S.	s f.	
kharpa		s m.	steep stony place.
kaqcha		s. m.	steep hill-side.
gār	S.	s. f.	stony ground
giranda	S.	s m	stony ground.
kangrēr		s f	back-bone sharp ridge
bōli		s f	pebble
gitā		s. m.	small rough stone
qīh	S.	s. f.	lender, large stone. <i>pl.</i> qīhī.
bhandariā	S.	s f	<i>pl.</i> raviny ground.
rattrā	S.	s. f.	<i>pl.</i> raviny ground among red rocks.
tibba		s. m.	sand-hill.
paṭri		s. f.	} a strip of hard soil between two sand-hills.
paṭṭi	T.	s. f.	
buddh		}	s. f. old river channel of the Chirāb.
buddhi			
dhidhar		s. f.	} old river channel of the Jehlam.
rin		s. f. <i>pl.</i> rinā	
pnāṭ		s. f.	branch of river.
purān		s. f.	old branch of river.
doānā		s. m.	culturable island.
birēti		s. f.	sandy island.
khōhba		s. m.	} quicksand.
khubbhin		s. f.	
qnal		s. n.	flow from a slope (of water), decline (of the river).

vôhun	<i>s. m.</i> large torrent, ravine.
vahni	<i>s. f.</i> small torrent, ravine.
vāh	<i>v. n.</i> flow
hay	<i>s. m.</i> rush of water, spate
qabask	<i>s. m.</i> deep hole.
qharā	<i>s. f.</i> deep pool, ha.
chōhā	<i>s. m.</i> spring
challā	<i>s. m.</i> reservoir of water.
jā	<i>s. f.</i> perennial stream.
sēm	<i>s. f.</i> going.
simm	<i>s. n.</i> joze
huchchh	<i>s. m.</i> gush.
umāo	<i>a.</i> flowing water.

6 NATURAL PHENOMENA.

dēhū	<i>s. m.</i> }	<i>sua</i>
dēhē	<i>s. m.</i> }	
dēh	<i>s. m.</i> day.	
dhupp	<i>s. f.</i> starlight	
chann	<i>s. m.</i> moon.	
chānni	<i>s. f.</i> no night of starlight.	
tārā	<i>s. m.</i> star	
chānun	<i>s. m.</i> light	
dēhū nappēā kha-	the sun stands eclipsed.	
lōta		
chann nappēā	the moon stands eclipsed.	
khalōta		
kamānhār	<i>s. m.</i> like a bow, crescent moon.	
gōdā mārke chār-	commenced to wane (of the moon)	
heā		
onōdvī dā chann	<i>s. m.</i> full moon, handsome man.	
assahūr ālā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> morning star.	
ṭhulā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> evening star.	
kutab ālā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> pole star.	
palag pihrā=man-	<i>s. m.</i> constellation of Great Bear (<i>ut. bed</i>).	
ja		

khitti	<i>s. f.</i> Pleiades.
tranggar	<i>m. m.</i> Orion (<i>lit</i> fork).
munniā	<i>s. f.</i> two bright stars.
sōha	<i>s. m.</i> Canopus.
māhō māhiā	<i>s. f.</i> the Gemini.
pažār	<i>s. m.</i> the milky way, supposed to be a crack in the sky—or to be the dust left by Muhammad's horse's feet when he went to see God.
asman	<i>s. m.</i> sky.
zimmī	<i>s. f.</i> earth
kan	<i>s. f.</i> drop <i>p. p.</i> kanlā, rain, slight rain.
dharabbār	<i>s. m.</i> drizzle.
mīn	<i>s. m.</i> rain, heavy rain
vattar	<i>s. m.</i> moisture, moist state of land (generally used in <i>p. p.</i>)
bhugg vattar	<i>s. m.</i> too little moisture.
baddul	<i>s. m.</i> cloud.
vā	<i>s. f.</i> wind.
ghull	<i>v. n.</i> blow (of wind).
gajj	<i>m.</i> thunder.
vijjī	<i>s. f.</i> lightning.
kark	<i>v. n.</i> sound, crack, peal (of thunder).
khēo	<i>v. n.</i> flash, lask.
vas	<i>v. n.</i> rain <i>p. p.</i> vuṭṭhā uṭṭhā.
kakkar	<i>s. m.</i> ice.
kuhīr	<i>s. m.</i> mist.
trēl	<i>s. f.</i> dew.
anhēri	<i>a.</i> dark: <i>s. f.</i> sandstorm.
piṛ	<i>s. m.</i> halo round the moon.
ubbhar	<i>v. n.</i> rise (of a heavenly body).
ḍhal	<i>v. n.</i> decline (of a heavenly body).
lèn	<i>v. n.</i> set (of a heavenly body) <i>p. p.</i> latthā.
kāng	<i>s. f. p.</i> kāngān, flood, spate.
jhakkhar	<i>s. m.</i> dust-storm, hurricane.
chhammi	<i>adv.</i> at dawn
rāt	<i>s. f.</i> night

dihār	<i>s. f.</i> }	daytime.
dihvār	<i>s. f.</i> }	
pôhphutti	<i>s. f.</i>	dawn
pachhā	<i>adv.</i>	in the evening.
sir dēhū āēā		noon. (Sun come overhead.)
kakkariā	}	<i>s. f. pl.</i> twilight, gloaming.
dhadūkā		
ghavviā		
dhamm		<i>v. n.</i> dawn.
bhamm		<i>s. m.</i> earthquake (āēā).

7. SOILS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 149.)

mēra	<i>s. m.</i> }	evening soil
bhōhar	<i>s. f.</i> }	
mal	<i>s. f.</i>	clayey silt.
att	<i>s. m.</i>	loamy silt.
dar	<i>s. f.</i>	clay.
talla	<i>s. m.</i>	clayey lowlying soil.
kacnchhi	<i>s. f.</i>	riverain.
bēlā	}	<i>s. m.</i> land subject to inundation.
kacnchā		
silāb	}	<i>s. f.</i> crack in soil.
trēr		
lik		
clank		<i>s. f.</i> matured land; (in Bār) lowlying embanked land.
neāi		
pawāh	<i>s. f.</i>	land near village.
rētūr	<i>s. m.</i> }	sandy soil.
rētri	<i>s. f.</i> }	
rappar	<i>s. m.</i>	hard barren clay soil.
kōra	<i>s. m.</i>	slight covering of good soil over sand.
nali	<i>s. f.</i>	long narrow hollow.
churā	<i>s. m.</i>	small hollow.
vōhul	<i>s. m.</i>	lowlying land.
karhōlā	<i>s. m.</i>	high bank.

rēt	s. f. sand.
kakkī rēt	s. f. yellow sand.
raṛi	s. f. hard soil (cracks after rain).
lāghā	T. s. m. a culturable plot of better soil among sand-hills.
paṛi	T. } s. f. a strip of hard soil between two sand-hills (does not crack after rain like raṛi) having more sand in it.
paṛi	

8. TREES, PLANTS AND GRASSES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 24.)

mallā	s. pl. a thorny shrub (<i>zizyphus nummularia</i>).
patrā	s. m. dry leaves of mallā.
jhār	v. a. sweep, thresh (leaves)
qhingar	s. m. twigs when cut, whether thorny or not.
khittā	s. m. thorny twigs of mallā, after leaves have been threshed off.
būr	s. m. flower of such plants as mallā, bajra, wheat, mango.
būr	v. n. flower blossom, pres. p. burindā.
lill	s. f. (pl. lillā) unripe fruit of mallā.
kunkēr	s. m. ripe fruit of mallā.
kōkan	s. m. dried fruit of mallā or van.
van	T. } s. m. the tree <i>salvadora oleoides</i> .
jānl	
phēkrī	s. f. unripe fruit of van.
pilh	s. f. ripe fruit of van (pl. pilnā).
māl	s. m. large van tree.
vanōṭā	s. m. small van tree.
vanōṭi	s. f. very small van tree.
lallār	s. f. a van tree made into a platform for watching crops.
land	s. m. the tree <i>prosopis spicigera</i> .
landi	s. f. a small land.
minjar	s. f. flower of land.

sangar	<i>s. m.</i> ripe fruit of jand.
sangri	<i>s. f.</i> unripe fruit of jand.
kari	<i>s. m.</i> the tree capparidæ apl ylla.
jhār	<i>s. m.</i> large kari.
jhāri	<i>s. f.</i> small kari or jand.
bāta	<i>s. m.</i> flower of kari.
qēla	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of kari.
karummāl	<i>s. f.</i> fresh shoots of kari.
gungēr	<i>s. f.</i> a bush found in the Bār.
kikkar	<i>s. m.</i> } a tree—Acacia Arabica.
kikkari	<i>s. f.</i> }
rukkh	<i>s. m.</i> tree.
rang	<i>s. m.</i> colour, dye, bark of kikkar tree.
ṭāhli	<i>s. f.</i> a tree—dalbergia sissoo.
phall	<i>s. f.</i> pod
shirīh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—albizzia lebbek.
phall	<i>s. m.</i> flower.
phal	<i>s. m.</i> fruit.
onhūlar	<i>s. m.</i> bark rind, skin (of any fruit).
kuāh or ukāh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—tamarix articulata.
lei	<i>s. f.</i> a bush—tamarix dioica
sohānjā	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—moringa pterygosperma.
bēr	<i>s. f. pl.</i> bēri, a tree—zizyphus jujuba.
bār	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of the bār or mallā.
birṭā	<i>s. m.</i> a small bār tree.
chhachhra	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—b. ca frondosa.
kēsūphul	<i>s. m.</i> flower of chhachhra.
	Chhachhre dī chhamak chhōhur
	chhuri nāl chhāngdā. The boy
	trims a twig of chhachhra with a knife.
chhāng	<i>s. a.</i> trim, prune, lop, pollard.
chhangāl	<i>s. f.</i> lopping
bōdi	<i>s. f.</i> top of a tree.
lasurā	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—corda myxa.
tāt	<i>s. m.</i> mulberry.
khajūr	<i>s. f.</i> date palm, date fruit—phoenix sylvestris.
bōhr	<i>s. f.</i> banyan-tree.

pippal	s. m. a tree— <i>figus religiosa</i> .
akk	s. m. a bush <i>calotropis procera</i> —eaten only by goats when hungry.
akkṛā	s. m. a small bush of akk.
khār	s. f. a plant <i>salsola griffithii</i> ; the alkal. made from the plant; s. e. sāji.
lāṇā	s. m. <i>salsola</i> plant which is eaten by camels, cows and sheep and is good for fuel.
lāṇi	s. m. a <i>salsola</i> plant.
jawāh	s. m. a plant— <i>albaga maurorum</i> —camel-thorn.
lēh	s. f. a thistle-like weed.
bhukat	s. m. an onion-like weed.
harmul	s. m. a common weed— <i>peganum harmala</i> —not eaten even by goats.
bhakkhṛā	s. m. a thorny weed— <i>tribulus alatus</i> .
kau	s. m. olive tree— <i>olea cuspidata</i> .
phulāh	s. m. } a tree— <i>acacia modesta</i> .
phulahi	s. f. }
santha	s. m. a common shrub in the Salt Range.
bahekar	s. m. a common shrub in the Salt Range— <i>adhatoda vasica</i> .
papar	s. m. the box plant— <i>boxus sempervirens</i> .
kachnar	s. m. a tree— <i>bauhinia racemosa</i> .
bui	s. f. a plant common in the Thal.
khipp or bota	a plant common in the Thal.
phog	a plant found in the Thal, good for fodder and fuel.
dhaman	an excellent grass, but rare except in Rakh Nārpur.
sèn	a good grass, from the roots of which weavers' brushes (<i>kuchchan</i>) are made.
phitt sèn	Sèn gone to wood.
chhēmbur	a common grass good when green.
khāvi	a sweet-smelling resinous red-coloured grass.
khabārī	wild fig-tree— <i>figus carica</i> .
anār	pomegranate.
lahqā	a tree— <i>tecoma undulata</i> .

kumma or kar-	
tumma	<i>s. m.</i> coconuth,
kakkh	<i>s. m.</i> stalk of grass
kāhn	<i>s. f.</i> nettle.
tumba	<i>s. m.</i> wild gourd.
va	<i>s. f.</i> creeper.
naṛ	<i>s. f.</i> reed
khakhri	<i>s. f.</i> melon.
pitta	<i>T. s. m.</i> melon.
chichka	<i>T. s. m.</i> melon.

9. WILD ANIMALS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 20.)

hureāi	}	<i>s. m.</i> mountain-sheep, ooria.
hurear		<i>s. f.</i> nilgae.
rōh		
kāhira	}	<i>s. m.</i> black-buck
niā		<i>s. f.</i> doe of black-buck.
mōn		
gōrar	}	<i>s. m.</i> } male ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> chhiṭki).
chhiṭkā		<i>s. m.</i> }
harn		<i>s. m.</i> ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> harni).
bak		<i>s. f.</i> fawn.
pāhra		<i>s. m.</i> hog-deer (<i>fem.</i> pāhri).
dār		<i>s. m.</i> herd of deer
sēsār		<i>s. m.</i> crocodile.
koṭkiri		<i>s. f.</i> house-lizard.
gōh		<i>s. f.</i> large lizard (<i>pl.</i> gōhī).
gohira		<i>s. m.</i> male of gōh, which is smaller than female.
sahnā		<i>s. m.</i> edible earth lizard.
saḍḍar		<i>s. m.</i> chameleon.
gilār		<i>s. f.</i> long-tailed thin lizard.
regmāhi		<i>s. f.</i> skink
bhōchiran		<i>s. f.</i> sand-lizard
bindōā		<i>s. m.</i> lizard said to be very poisonous.

khann	s. m. a small lizard supposed to have poison in its claws.
bighiār	s. m. wolf.
hekul	s. m. boar (<i>fem.</i> hēkil).
takkhur	s. m. boar (<i>fem.</i> takkhir).
bāhrlā	} s. m. boar.
udhā (Chenab)	
mirhō	
bhōn	S. } s. f. sow.
bhund	
kind	s. m. or f. pig.
jhaha	s. m. hedgehog.
lūbur	s. m. fox. (<i>fem.</i> lūbrī).
giddur	s. m. jackal (<i>fem.</i> giddri).
phavvi	s. f. jackal in heat.
billā	s. m. cat (<i>fem.</i> billi).
sēh	s. f. porcupine (<i>pl.</i> sēhā or sēhī).
sāhā	S. } s. m. hare (<i>fem.</i> seliri).
seyur	
karkumma	s. m. turtle
ghukkā	s. m. snail.
sippi	s. f. shell.
sallā	s. m. armadillo.
gāhūr	s. m. squirrel.
atērun	s. m. }
chāmchirī	s. f. } bat.
bijjā	s. m. badger
nōhndar	s. f. crow

10. BIRDS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 21.)

lakkhā	} s. m. bird.
lakchi	
gerā	s. m. ring-dove.
ghughhī	s. f. female dove.
kabūtar	s. m. pigeon.

pidḍi	s. f. robin.
chirā	s. m. }
chirī	s. f. } sparrow.
khēra	s. m. large duck.
murgāi	s. f. small wild duck.
maggh	s. m. wild goose.
battak	s. m. tame goose.
baḍhing	s. m. ac. utant-bird.
konj	s. f. demoiselle crane (pl. kūn, ā).
cnāha	s. m. snipe.
baṭera	s. m. (fem. baṭeri) quail.
bagg	s. m. flamingo.
baglā	s. m. paddy-bird.
matah	s. m. a long-tailed bird.
tokā	s. m. wood pecker.
kili dhirkhān	s. m. hoopoe.
chūha mār	s. m. rat-catching hawk.
chanḍūr	s. f. lark.
girj	s. f. vulture (pl. girjā).
ṭākh	S. s. f. vulture (pl. ṭaknī).
tōtā	s. m. parrot (harām because it eats from its claws).
hill	s. f. kite (pl. hillī).
jhāt.1 hil.	s. f. snatching-kite of a dark colour
jhāt	} s. f. swatch (mār).
jhutti	
ghuggo	s. m. large owl its hoot is considered ill-omened.
chirbāi	s. f. a small owl considered ill-omened.
kal karichonhi	s. f. king-crow
mamōllā	s. m. wagtail
kōnk	s. m. hill partridge (chakōr), fem. kakk.
tittur	s. m. partridge (fem. tittiri).
kanjul	s. m. partridge (fem. kanjili).
kā	s. m. crow (pl. oḍi kāwā), fem. kāwani.
bāz	s. m. falcon.
kaṭṭā	s. m. large falcon (worth about Rs. 40)
jurrā	s. m. small falcon (worth about Rs. 25).

bāshā	<i>s. m.</i> hawk (worth about Rs. 3.)
gurēn	} <i>s. f.</i> small bustard (<i>pl.</i> tūṛā.)
tī or	
kharmōr	<i>S. f.</i> small bustard.
tōg	<i>T. s. m.</i> large bustard.
bhaṭṭar	<i>s. m.</i> sand-grouse.
sangli	<i>s. f.</i> flock of bustard.
sisi	<i>s. f.</i> small bill-partridge.
tiliār	<i>s. m.</i> rosy pastor.
marṇi ā	} <i>s. m.</i> } a bird from which Hindūs take omens.
māhlāi	
chā	} <i>s. m.</i> blue jay from which Hindūs take omens.
gar bhagwān	
dār	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of birds.
jhār	
chunjh	<i>s. f.</i> beak (<i>pl.</i> chunjhā).
khabbh	<i>s. m.</i> feather.
khabbhī	<i>s. f.</i> wing
chambā	<i>s. m.</i> bird's foot.
nōhdar	<i>s. f.</i> claw, talon.
uḍḍ	<i>v. n.</i> fly.
uḍā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to fly.
uḍāri	<i>s. f.</i> flight.

II INSECTS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 22.)

siyvi	<i>s. f.</i> white ant.
makōrā	<i>s. m.</i> large black ant.
kīṛi	<i>s. f.</i> small black ant.
kīrā	<i>s. m.</i> insect of any kind, or snake, reptile, snail, worm, maggot.
chitta kīrā	<i>s. m.</i> maggot.
rattak	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> rattakā) red velvet beetle which appears in the rains, used in medicine to promote virility.
kakkhā laddi	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that lives in a nest made of stalks of grass.
jāla	<i>s. m.</i> web.

dāwur	<i>s. m.</i> spider.
makkhi	<i>s. f.</i> fly, bee.
mākni	<i>s. f.</i> honey.
khakkhir	<i>s. f.</i> bees' or wasps' nest.
pakkhā	<i>s. m.</i> } honey-comb.
chhalli	
sithhā	<i>s. m.</i> bees-wax, which is put on the hair to make it stick and used as ointment for wounds.
ḍihmū	<i>s. m.</i> wasp.
kābuli ḍihmū	<i>s. m.</i> hornet
lar	<i>v. n.</i> sting, bite; <i>usnū lareā</i> , it stung him.
ḍangg	<i>s. m.</i> sting
bīḥūhā	<i>s. m.</i> small scorpia.
vichchhū	<i>s. m.</i> (not a scorpion) a dark insect which bites but rarely.
kutti	<i>s. f.</i> a hairy caterpillar (the peasants do not know that caterpillars become moths)
burr	<i>s. f.</i> hair of cloth or caterpillar.
shīh makkhi	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that pounces on flies and kills them and soon drives them all away
gharullā	<i>s. m.</i> flying white ant
onam.ri	<i>s. f.</i> butterfly.
bnabbutt	<i>s. m.</i> moth
biṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> cricket
chik	<i>v. n.</i> chirrup
machchhur	<i>s. m.</i> mosquito.
pihū	<i>s. m.</i> flea.
tampiāli	<i>s. f.</i> sand-fly.
ṭōkā	<i>s. m.</i> cricket
triḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> an acridid.
ghun	<i>s. m.</i> weevil.
ghāh dā ghōrā	<i>s. m.</i> grass-like insect.
makkur	<i>s. m.</i> locust found on <i>akk</i> plant.
makri	<i>s. f.</i> locust.
ḍar	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of birds or flight of locusts.
ḍal	
pūng	<i>s. m.</i> crowd of young locusts crawling
nārwa	<i>s. m.</i> guinea-worm.

12. SNAKES AND SNAKE-CHARMERS.

phissi	}	A poisonous snake— <i>echis carinata</i> .
khapra		
sangchüh	}	A poisonous snake—the Karait.
chittar		
réh	}	spot.
qabb		
phania		cobra
kakkar		a kind of snake.
azhdaha	}	a long thick rock-snake not poisonous.
bakrin		
sapähda	}	s. m. snake-charmer
sapela		
dangg.		bite of snake.
phakki	s. f.	powder dropped on snake's teeth to remove poison.
sapp dā mankā	s. m.	cure for snake bite like dark antelope sucks the poison from the bite.
viss	s. m.	poison.
kalām	}	s. m. charm repeated over snake.
huddā		
mantar		
bin	s. f.	pipe used by snake-charmers.

13. DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

tatta	s. m.	male pony.
tēr	s. f.	female pony.
tērā	s. m.	pony (fem. tēri).
kuttā	s. m.	dog (fem. kutti).
katārā	s. m.	puppy (fem. katāri).
kutir	s. f.	a pack of dogs.
biñā	s. m.	cat (fem. billi).
biñangra	s. m.	kitten.
kukkur	s. m.	cock
kukkir	s. f.	hen
chūchā	s. m.	chicken (fem. chūchi).
chhattrā	s. m.	ram.

bnēd	s. f. ewe.
lela	s. m. lamb (<i>fem.</i> lēli),
chhēla	s. m. he-goat.
bakri	s. f. she-goat.
paṭṭh	s. m. and f. kid.
paṭhōrā	s. m. kid (<i>fem.</i> paṭhōri).
gaddō	s. m. donkey (<i>fem.</i> gaddē).
khōṭa	s. m. young donkey (<i>fem.</i> khōṭi).
bōṭṇa	S. s. m. young donkey.
khāṭombrā	s. m. young donkey.
kachchur	s. m. mule (<i>fem.</i> kachchir).
unn	s. f. wool of sheep.
jatt	s. f. hair of goat.
milass	s. f. hair of camel.
lū	s. f. hair of horse, cow, buffalo, dog, &c.
vāl	s. m. hair of human being
gallā	s. m. herd of male camels or horses.
eiyyur	} s. m. flock of sheep or goats.
ajjur	s. m. small flock of goats.
chhālā	s. f. a herd of cows.
gāvi	s. m. small herd of cows.
ṭhālā	s. m. a herd of cows or she-camels.
vagg	} s. m. a herd of bullocks.
balēd	s. m. a herd of buffaloes.
balēda	s. m. herdsman.
mangū	s. m. cowherd
onhēra	} s. m. shepherd or goat-herd.
dhapai	s. m. camel-herd.
eiyaḷ	adj. connected with cows.
ajari	adj. connected with sheep.
jatt	adj. connected with buffaloes.
gava	adj. connected with goats.
bhēda	v. n. go to graze.
mājha	v. n. take to pasture.
bākra	v. n. arrive, come home (of cattle).
chhir	
chher	
dhuk	

chōkhar	<i>s. m.</i> horned cattle.
ḍanggar	<i>s. m.</i> cows and bullocks generally.
mēhrū	<i>s. m.</i> buffaloes generally.
pahāru	<i>s. m.</i> sheep and goats generally.
mallā pahāru	<i>s. m.</i> sheep generally.
mallā gosht	<i>s. m.</i> mutton.
chamṛa	} <i>s. m.</i> skin of cow, buffalo, or camel.
chamm	
mēshā	<i>s. m.</i> sheep-skin.
khalṛi	} <i>s. f.</i> } goat-skin.
khal	
adhvāra	<i>s. m.</i> half a skin of sheep or goat
adhōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> half a skin of cow buffalo or camel.
lidd	<i>s. f.</i> dung of horse.
jādā	<i>s. f.</i> mare of horse
vēg	<i>v. m.</i> he in season (of a mare)

14. CATTLE.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 175.)

vachchha	<i>s. m.</i> calf when sucking mother, up to about a year old.
vēhrkā	} <i>s. m.</i> { a young bull from one year to three years old.
vāhrkā	
vēhar	} <i>s. m.</i> { a young bull from three years to six years old.
vōhur	
dānd	} <i>s. m.</i> bullock fit for the plough.
ḍand	
ghaggā	<i>s. m.</i> a poor small or weak bullock
dundā	<i>adj.</i> having two teeth (of cattle) which come at about two and-a-half years.
chaugā	<i>adj.</i> having four teeth, four years old (of cattle)
chhiggā	<i>adj.</i> having six teeth five years old (of cattle).
puggā	} <i>adj.</i> { having all eight teeth, five and-a-half or six years old (of cattle)
dandi	
kora	<i>chaṛnea</i> just x years old (with teeth still fresh) (of cattle).
nōca	

kappē	dandē	with worn teeth, over seven years old (of cattle)
khalōtā.		
budhṛa		<i>adj.</i> old, after eight or ten years old (of cattle).
chhēr		<i>s. f.</i> interval (<i>pl.</i> chhērā).
vachchhi		<i>s. f.</i> calf while suckling its mother up to about a year old
vahrki	}	<i>s. f.</i> { a heifer from one year to two and-a-half years old
vēhrki		
vēhṛ		<i>s. f.</i> a heifer from two and-a-half years to five years old.
gā		<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> gāṁ) cow after five years.
gāvi		<i>s. f.</i> a collection of many cows.
gāvi chhīr gei		the cows have gone to graze.
gāvi dhuk gei		the cows have come home.
gāwā		<i>adj.</i> connected with cows.
dhaṇāp		<i>s. f.</i> heifer about three years old fit to bear young for the first time.
pēhliṇ		<i>a. f.</i> after its first calf (of cattle)
sū		<i>v. n.</i> be delivered of a calf.
gā sūi		the cow has been delivered of a calf.
jamm		<i>v. a.</i> bear young <i>pp</i> jāēā.
sūā		<i>s. m.</i> bearing a calf.
gā k. twē sūe eh?		in which calf-bearing is the cow?
dājīn	}	<i>a. f.</i> after its second calf (of a cow).
dājīn		
trijīn	T. }	<i>a. f.</i> having its third calf, of a cow.
trijīn		
trijīn		
hēnū		<i>adj.</i> (cow or bullock) too young to be of use
pachchhar	}	<i>a. f.</i> a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.
kurāg		
kanj	}	<i>adj.</i> barren.
pharaṛ		
pharaṛi		
gabbhan		<i>a. f.</i> in calf, pregnant (only for animals).
ṭhāhr		<i>v. n.</i> hold to the bull.
sāhn		<i>s. m.</i> bull, entire animal.
dhaṇi		<i>v. n.</i> be put to the bull.
dhana		<i>v. a.</i> put to the bull.

vānr	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a cow).
vak	<i>v. n.</i> be about to calve.
sajji sūi	<i>adv.</i> recently calved.
khōl	<i>v. a.</i> suck (said of a calf).
chuggh	} <i>v. a.</i> suck milk (said of a human being).
dhārā lē	
dhār	<i>s. f.</i> stream of milk.
hārī	<i>a. f.</i> giving milk soon after calving
khāgīr	} <i>a. f.</i> about to stop giving milk.
khāgar	
vēhik	} <i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk.
vēhōk	
saqqh	<i>a. f.</i> barren buffalo used in well
phandar	<i>a. f.</i> cow past bearing.
hatthal	<i>a. f.</i> a cow whose calf has died and which gives trouble in milking.
trōkar	<i>a. f.</i> a cow or buffalo in full milk.
pūdhēn	} <i>a. f.</i> a cow in calf again soon after calving.
bhadrēn	
qhaggi	<i>s. f.</i> a poor cow.
sēhli	<i>s. f.</i> rope for tying calf to cow when milking.
nyān	<i>v. a.</i> tie calf to cow's leg for milking.
duddh	<i>s. m.</i> milk.
lassi	<i>s. f.</i> butter-milk
dahi	<i>s. f.</i> curds.
jāg	<i>s. f.</i> sour milk, &c., used to curdle fresh milk of cows or buffaloes
khattā	<i>s. m.</i> sour milk used to curdle fresh milk of camels.
jamm	} <i>v. n.</i> curdle (of milk).
janm	
khatt	} <i>v. a.</i> churn
rirk	
madhānī	<i>s. f.</i> churning-stick.
jhaggā	} <i>s. m.</i> small churning-stick.
khōkna	
nētra	<i>s. m.</i> leather thong of churn.
nehī	<i>s. f.</i> frame of churn.
jutt	<i>s. m.</i> crosspiece at foot of churn.
chakhji	<i>s. f.</i> lid of churn.

kārḥ	<i>v. a.</i> heat (milk).
ph ṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> become quite sour or bad (of milk).
viṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be poured out, spilt.
viṭ	<i>v. a.</i> spill pour
onō	<i>v. a.</i> m. k.
ḍubh	<i>v. n.</i> be milked <i>ph</i> duddhi.
p.nak	<i>v. a.</i> milk with difficulty.
makkhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> butter
gheo	<i>s. m.</i> clarified butter.
chhā	<i>s. f.</i> sediment of melted butter.
āṇḍar	<i>a.</i> entire (of an male)
khassī	<i>a.</i> castrated.
jog	<i>s. f.</i> pair of oxen
pañjāl	<i>s. f.</i> ox-yoke
ugāli	<i>s. f.</i> chewing the cud.
gōhā	<i>s. m.</i> cow or buffalo's dung, (used for fuel).
lōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> }
dōlā	<i>s. m.</i> } milk-vessel
kōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> }
kunni	<i>s. f.</i> vessel for heating milk.
dudhāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> place for heating milk.
agnāl	<i>v. a.</i> boil milk with water.
thivī	<i>s. f.</i> cream.
amāṭṭā	<i>v. m.</i> vessel in which milk is curdled.
būrā	<i>s. m.</i> half-churned milk.
puṇ	<i>v. a.</i> strain.
pōṇā	<i>s. m.</i> straining cloth
chaṭurā	<i>s. m.</i> vessel for straining,
chhiḍki	<i>s. f.</i> dregs of lassi.
saḍḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> male buffalo.
kattā	<i>s. m.</i> buffalo calf to one year old (<i>fem</i> kattī).
hoṭā	<i>s. m.</i> buffalo up to two and-a-half years (<i>fem</i> , jhōṭī).
garhāṇ	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo heifer ready to bear young.
majjh	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo cow (<i>pl</i> majjhi).
garhā	<i>a.</i> to bring buffalo cow to bull.
sing	<i>s. m.</i> horn.

rōḡā
mōṇa
bhōḡā
dhrāl

} *a.* hornless.

a f. good milker (cow or buffalo).

khattar mattar te hariār
ḡōḡ mūl na pēndiā dhār.

The troublesome cow and the wanderer do not let a stream of milk fall at all into the milking-vessel.

khattar-mattar
hariār

s. f. a cow troublesome to milk.

a. given to wandering at pasture (of cattle).

ṭāl
ṭālī

s. m. } ball (put on neck of cattle so that they may
s. f. } be easily found—made of iron, copper or brass).

bōlā

a. m. having spot of white hair on forehead (of buffalo only).

ḡhajḡā

a. m. having spot of white hair on forehead (of cattle).

pañ kalān

a. having all four feet and forehead white (of buffalo or horse).

nahrā

a. having horns pointing upwards.

chappā

a. having horns pointing outwards.

ḡhūṅga

a. having horns pointing forwards

khunda

a. having one horn down and the other pointing differently

hōlā

a. Ditto (of buffalo).

kudḡhā

a. with horns curling inwards (buffalo).

massā

a. with horns pointing up and slightly curved at point (buffalo).

ḡhēlā

a. with horns hanging down (buffalo).

mēhri

s. f. halter.

15. CAMELS

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 179.)

uṭṭ

s. m. male camel.

ḡāchi

s. f. female camel.

tōḡā

s. m. camel up to one year (*fem.* tōḡī).

mazāt

s. m. or *f.* camel up to two years.

tīrhan	<i>s. m. or f.</i> camel up to three years.
lihāk	<i>s. m.</i> male camel from one to four years old (<i>fem. purāph</i>).
chhatr	<i>s. m. or f.</i> four year old camel
doakk	<i>a</i> having two teeth, four year old (of camel).
chauga	<i>a</i> having four teeth, five year old (of camel).
chhiggā	<i>a</i> having six teeth, six year old (of camel).
uṭṭh navē nēsh hōea.	the camel is full grown (after 8 years).
rāshki	<i>s. f.</i> large tooth of male camel.
armōsh	<i>s. m.</i> an old male camel after 13 years.
khāmbā	<i>s. m.</i> useless old male camel after 15 years.
jharōt	<i>s. f.</i> useless old female camel.
kohānd	<i>s. m.</i> hump of camel.
milass	<i>s. f.</i> camel hair.
lanjan	<i>s. m.</i> hair of camel's tail
gulgā	<i>s. f.</i> hair of camel's hump
jadā	<i>s. f.</i> hair of sweating-place on camel.
jig	<i>s. m.</i> throat of camel
mast	<i>a</i> in rut.
burhk	<i>v. n.</i> bubble (of camel).
tala	<i>s. m.</i> bladder-like protuberance from camels mouth when bubbling
bēh	<i>v. n.</i> cover (of camel)
vattar	<i>i. n.</i> be in season (of a camel)
lāḍṇā	<i>s. m.</i> dung of camel.
talli	<i>s. f.</i> sole of camel's foot.
kōri	<i>s. f.</i> wart on chest of camel.
lati	<i>s. f.</i> stick in nose of camel.
sar mahār	<i>s. f.</i> string in nose of camel.
mahār	<i>s. f.</i> long leading-rope of camel.
palān	<i>s. m.</i> pack-saddle.
pākhrā	<i>s. m.</i> saddle for two men.
jōra	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.
dandar	<i>s. m.</i> catch of arched pieces in saddle.
kukkvrā	<i>s. m.</i> pin of jōrā.
bajj	<i>s. f.</i> side piece of saddle (<i>p/ bajjā</i>)
thāri	<i>s. f.</i> side of arch of saddle.

katab	s. m. arch of saddle.
kashk	s. m. rope of arch of saddle.
parding	s. m. clapper.
tangs	s. m. girth.
chn.kkan	s. m. end of girth.
garmand	s. m. neck-rope to keep saddle forward.
koti	s. f. back-piece of saddle.
mohadda	s. m. pad.
bōri	s. f. bag made of camel's and goat's hair
trappar	s. m. cloth made of camel's and goat's hair.

16. CALLS TO ANIMALS.

Call	To what animal used,	Meaning
tāhh tāhh	bullocks	turn to right.
āhh āhh	bullocks	turn to left
chhih chhih	bullocks	drink.
sāh sāh	bullocks	sit down.
hushsh	camel's	sit down
h nh hunh	camel's	get up or go on.
pura pura	camel's	drink.
turo turo	horses goats or sheep	come

A click with the tongue (as in England giṭkār or diṭkar) is used to make animals go on faster, and a chirrup with the lip (buchkar) is used to stop or soothe an animal or child

17. CRIES OF ANIMALS.

hinak	neigh of horse.
hing	bray of donkey or mule.
bāk	bleat of sheep or goat.
dhikh	bellow of cow.
garhk	bellow of bullock.
bok	cry of he-goat or ram.
minak	gentle bleat of she-goat.
burhk	bubble of male cat.

ring		cry of she-camel.
rar		groan of camel.
bhōk		bark of dog.
mēōk		mew of cat.
kā kā kar		croak of raven.
chī chī kar		chirp of sparrow.
bang de		crow of cock.
kark	}	cluck of hen.
kur kur		
kē kē kar		quack of duck.
hūng		yel. of jackal.
anūn!		long-drawn howl of dog or jackal.
gal		roar of tiger.

18. CATTLE-STEALING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 206.)

khār	<i>v. a.</i> carry off, steal <i>p. p.</i> khareā <i>p. p. pass</i> kharigeā.	
chhap	<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.	
chhapā	<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal.	
luk	<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.	
lukā	<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal	
ōhjar	<i>a.</i> where there is no road.	
pāhā	<i>s. m.</i> path from fields	
pawāhā	<i>s. m.</i> near village.	
virōi	}	<i>a.</i> on the wrong track.
vinhōch		
virōi pē geā		they have gone on the wrong track.
khōji	<i>s. m.</i> tracker.	
khujippun	<i>s. m.</i> reward of tracker.	
khurā	<i>s. m.</i> track.	
khurā kaqāh	<i>v. a.</i> to follow up tracks.	
khurchhi	<i>s. f.</i> place with many tracks of cattle.	
ghuss	<i>v. n.</i> err.	
khul	<i>s. f.</i> cloven hoofs (<i>pl.</i> khulī).	

sumb	<i>s. m.</i> hoof of horse or donkey.		
pêr	<i>s. m.</i> foot of camel, man, &c.		
pôchā	<i>s. m.</i> paw of dog. cat. talons of kite, &c.		
khussā	<i>s. m.</i> leather shoe put on stolen cattle to make tracks indisinct.		
tanhāl	<i>s. m.</i> iron shoe for horse or cattle.		
charhā	<i>v. a.</i> put on		
chôr	<i>s. m.</i> thief.		
sāi	<i>s. m.</i> master owner, ord		
pichhurā	<i>s. m.</i> backward track.		
trēḡn	<i>s. f.</i> (dēuṇ) making a round to look for tracks.		
mall	<i>v. n.</i> fai.		
āhr	} dē	} <i>v. a.</i> } give a commission, employ, request to look for a stolen animal.	
ōhr			
khurā lē gēā	He followed up tracks.		
khurā .ōk gēā	the tracks led to the village.		
rēhḡ	<i>s. f.</i> enmity, vendetta.		
vatt	<i>s. m.</i> revenge, vendetta.		
sagwā	<i>a.</i> identical.		
vig	<i>s. m.</i> exchange.		
vigwā	<i>a.</i> exchanged, given instead of stolen animal.		
rassā	<i>s. m.</i> rope.		
rasseōr	<i>s. m.</i> accomplice in handing on stolen cattle.		
sātā	<i>s. m.</i> stolen animal.		
vēhr	<i>s. m.</i> enclosure in jungle, with hedges round it.		
ōhlā	<i>s. m.</i> shelter		
ōhr	<i>s. m.</i> place where stolen cattle are hidden.		
markhitt	<i>s. m.</i> informer.		
markhāi	<i>s. f.</i> reward to informer.		
mēlā	<i>s. m.</i> gathering of friends to exert influence.		
shakki	<i>a.</i> suspicious, doubtful.		
lēṭo	<i>s. m.</i> recogniser or owner of stolen cattle.		
liṭ	<i>v. a.</i> recognise		
kālā	<i>s. m.</i> thief (sang).		
khal ri	<i>s. f.</i> goat or sheep-skin used as bag.		
gavēr	<i>s. f.</i> case.		
gangōr	<i>s. f.</i> consultation.		

sannh	s f. (mār) hole in wall for burglary.
pār	s m. (kar) Lole n hedge for theft
jēkhāna	s m. jail.
chatti	s f. fine
vadchī	s f. robe
masitar	2, 31. a man not fit to thieve, only fit to stay in the mosque

19. COLOURS

kālā	}	black.
chittā		white
baggā		
rattā		red.
nīlā		blue, dark grey (of cattle).
pīlā		yellow, light red (of cattle).
sāwā		green, grey (of horses or cattle).
bhūrā		brown, red and white (of cattle).
bhūsīā		brown.
lakhā		black (of cattle).
gōrā		fair (of men), red (of cattle).
garā		roan (of horses).
kullā		dun (of horses).
kakkā		fair (of man's hair), chestnut (of horse), yellow (of sand).
samand		light dun (of horses).
kumēt		bay (of horses)
tālīā kumēt		dark bay (of horses).
mushkī		black (of horses) <i>fem.</i> mushkin.
qabbā		spotted with large spots (of cattle), piebald.
gadrā		flax-bitten (of cattle).
kēlā		pale red (of buffaloes)
dhōlā		whitish (of cattle)
kaṭbarā		grey (of a man's beard).
kōrā		chestnut-coloured (of a man's eyes).
barā		white-eyed (of a horse).
mānkā		having white ring in eye (horses or cattle).

20 PARTS OF BODY.

sāh	<i>s m.</i> breath (kaḍḍh).
usās	<i>s. m.</i> sigh (bhar).
hūngā	<i>z n.</i> groan
hūng	<i>s. f.</i> groan.
hass	<i>v n</i> smile
kh.ḍkāra	<i>s m</i> loud laughter (mār)
phupphur	<i>s. m.</i> lung
pasli	<i>s. f.</i> rib.
sinā	<i>s m.</i> chest
maggar	<i>s. m.</i> upper part of back.
kand	<i>s f.</i> back
nikki trikkal	<i>s f</i> small of back.
ḍhiddh	<i>s. m.</i> belly.
kaḍḍja	<i>s. m.</i> liver.
hōta	<i>s m</i> } heart
hā	<i>s. f.</i> }
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> large bone (of cattle).
haḍḍi	<i>s f.</i> bone.
dhrangā	<i>s m</i> partly consumed carcass (of cattle).
pinjar	<i>s. m.</i> skeleton of body (of an animal).
khabbh	<i>s m</i> shoulder-blade.
kachchh	<i>s. f.</i> armpit (<i>pl.</i> kachchhā).
kangrēr	<i>s. f.</i> backbone.
bunḍri	<i>s. f.</i> buttock.
ḍhūi	<i>s. f.</i> anus
gōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> knee
lakk	<i>s m</i> loin.
majjh	<i>s m.</i> waist.
pinnl	<i>s. f.</i> calf of leg.
sukrang	<i>s. f.</i> shin-bone.
gittā	<i>s m.</i> ankle.
khuri	<i>s. f.</i> heel
pabb	<i>s m.</i> ball of foot.
snanār	<i>s. f.</i> ankle joint.
talli	<i>s f</i> sole of foot.

angli	<i>s. f.</i> toe.
nōh	<i>s. m.</i> nail.
jōr	<i>s. m.</i> joint.
thujak	<i>s. m.</i> } go out of joint.
ṭal	
mō	<i>s. f.</i> ankle joint.
jussā	<i>s. m.</i> body.
murdā	<i>s. m.</i> dead body
meiyat	<i>s. m.</i> corpse.
vāl	<i>s. m.</i> hair.
chūne	<i>s. m. pl.</i> the hair of the head as worn by men.
chunḍa	<i>s. m.</i> hair as worn by women.
bōdi	<i>s. f.</i> hair as worn by children and Hindūs.
ling	<i>s. m.</i> leg.
pēr	<i>s. m.</i> foot.
sir	<i>s. m.</i> head
kōpri	<i>s. f.</i> skull, crown of head.
tālū	<i>s. m.</i> top of head, roof of palate.
matthā	<i>s. m.</i> forehead.
bharbitṭā	<i>s. m.</i> eyebrow.
akkh	<i>s. f.</i> eye (<i>pl.</i> akkhī).
pipplī	<i>s. f. pl.</i> eyelashes.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> eyelid.
ānā	<i>s. m.</i> eyeball.
ḍelā	<i>s. m.</i> diseased eyeball.
kākī	<i>s. f.</i> pupil of the eye.
annhā	<i>a.</i> blind.
kāṇā	<i>adj.</i> one-eyed.
sujākhā	<i>a.</i> seeing all right.
bhēnga	<i>a.</i> looking side ways.
barṛā	<i>a.</i> squint-eyed.
kōṛā	<i>a.</i> with chestnut coloured eyes.
nazar	<i>s. f.</i> eye-sight, look, offering to a superior.
mandā	<i>adj.</i> bad.
usdi akkhī man- diān	his eyes have gone bad.
usdi akkhī ālā	his eyes have gone bad.

us āplā akkhī	he has had his eyes cured
baṇwālā	
chittā pē gēa-ās	his eyeball has become white.
dhudd	<i>s. f.</i> mistiness of eyesight.
nakk	<i>s. m.</i> nose.
nās	<i>s. f.</i> nostril (<i>pl.</i> nāsā).
naswār	<i>s. f.</i> snuff.
naswār chhikk	<i>v. a.</i> take snuff.
mūh	<i>s. m.</i> mouth, face.
hōṭh	<i>s. m.</i> l.p.
khāḍī	<i>s. f.</i> chin
gal h	<i>s. f.</i> cheek (<i>pl.</i> gallhā).
paṭṭarri	<i>s. f.</i> temple of head.
kachūṇi	<i>s. f.</i> hair of temple.
dāhri	<i>s. f.</i> beard, T. man.
muchchhā	<i>s. f.</i> <i>pl.</i> moustaches.
shōhpar	<i>s. m.</i> large moustaches.
kann	<i>s. m.</i> ear.
kanūṇi	<i>s. f.</i> the hole of the ear.
vaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> lobe of ear
dand	<i>s. m.</i> tooth.
hanneō	<i>s. f.</i> grinder-tooth.
paṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> thigh, silk.
ghupādha	<i>s. m.</i> decay of teeth (supposed to be caused by a worm).
bir	} <i>s. f.</i> Line of teeth.
battri	
khakhari	<i>s. f.</i> jaw
marhal	<i>s. f.</i> gum.
jibbh	} <i>s. f.</i> tongue (<i>pl.</i> jibbhā).
zapaṇ	
gal	<i>s. m.</i> neck.
dhōṇ	<i>s. f.</i> nape of neck.
ghandī	<i>s. f.</i> Ada n's apple.
hassī	<i>s. f.</i> collar bone.
mōhḍa	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder.
bāh	<i>s. f.</i> arm (<i>pl.</i> bāhā).
sajja	<i>adj.</i> right.

khabbā	<i>a.</i> left.
ārak	<i>s. f.</i> elbow.
ḍōḥḥa	<i>s. m.</i> upper arm.
vinī	<i>s. f.</i> fore arm.
guṭṭhi	<i>s. f.</i> wrist.
hattī	<i>s. m.</i> hand.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> back of hand or top of foot.
talī	<i>s. f.</i> palm of hand or sole of foot.
angli	<i>s. f.</i> finger or toe.
anguṭh	<i>s. m.</i> thumb or big toe.
chīchī	<i>s. f.</i> little finger or little toe.
dhappā	<i>s. m.</i> blow with both hands open.
chamāta	<i>s. m.</i> slap with open hand.
dhakkā	<i>s. m.</i> push.
muṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> fist (<i>pl.</i> muṭṭhī).
gnuṭ	<i>v. a.</i> close the fist.
mukki	<i>s. f.</i> blow with fist.
mukkiā mār	<i>v. a.</i> pound with fist as in massage.
muṭṭhiā bhar	<i>v. a.</i> squeeze with hands.
ṭaṭṭarī	<i>s. f.</i> bald head.
ganjā	<i>a.</i> bald.
rōḍā	<i>a.</i> with head entirely shaved.
singg	<i>s. m.</i> horn.
būth	<i>s. m.</i> face (of a quadruped).
galmā	<i>s. m.</i> dewlap (of cattle).
kōli	<i>s. f.</i> breast (of quadruped).
ghamaṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> hump (of cattle).
kuhāṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> hump (of camel).
madau	<i>s. m.</i> withers of horse.
puṭṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> hind quarter (of a quadruped).
pūchhal	<i>s. m.</i> tail.
ḍhugg	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> ḍhuggā) bone of quarter (of horse).
sum	<i>s. m.</i> hoof of horse or (<i>S.</i>) of cattle.
bāhū	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder (of cattle).
pharī	<i>s. f.</i> shoulder (of cattle).
dājā	<i>s. f.</i> mane of horse.
bōḍī	<i>s. f.</i> forelock of horse.

marvadhna	<i>s. m.</i> }	} pastern-joint.
gamchi	<i>s. f.</i> }	
nali	<i>s. f.</i>	cannon bone of horse.
gōḍa	<i>s. m.</i>	knee of horse.
qōhli	<i>s. f.</i>	upper part of leg of quadruped
khuchchar	<i>s. m.</i>	hock of quadruped.
par	<i>s. m.</i>	wart on horse's leg.
than	<i>s. m.</i>	teat.
khiri	<i>s. f.</i>	adder

21. DISEASES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 14.)

hanjirā	<i>s. f. pl.</i>	swelling of glands.
nichh	<i>s. f.</i>	sneeze.
khagh	<i>s. f.</i>	cough.
kass	<i>s. f.</i>	lever
kulanj	<i>s. f.</i>	colic.
adhrang	<i>s. m.</i>	paralysis.
lakwā	<i>s. f.</i>	facial paralysis.
zātal	<i>s. m.</i>	pneumonia.
bhuss	<i>s. m.</i>	jaundice.
mān	<i>s. m.</i>	dropsy
thaddiā	} <i>s. f. pl.</i>	small pox (euphony for tattliā, hot).
piṛiā		
arā	<i>s. m.</i>	constipation.
subrā	<i>s. m.</i>	measles.
nārwa	<i>s. m.</i>	guinea-worm, supposed to be due to drinking water in which snake's eggs have been dissolved.
dhrapphar	<i>s. m.</i>	nettle-rash, cured by killing a small owl. (chirba).
hēza	<i>s. m.</i> }	} cholera (supposed to be due to an evil wind).
dāki	<i>s. f.</i> }	
bawā	<i>s. m.</i> }	
thadd	<i>s. f.</i>	cold—thadd lag gei.

22. DISEASES OF ANIMALS

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 178)

vīr	s. m.	disease of cattle from eating certain grasses.
hadāi kadāb	w. a.	show a splint (of horse).
hadā	s. m.	spavin (of horses).
mūtra	s. m.	hog-spavin (of horses).
chakōl	s. m.	disease of pastern (of horse).
tālū	s. m.	swelling of palate (of horse).
kanār	s. m.	cold (of quadruped).
sūl	s. m.	colic (of horse).
khūb	S. s. m.	} strangles
hubbiā	D. s. f.	
iāgā	s. m.	rubbing by saddle.
chānni	s. f.	staggers—a horse is said to die at once of chānni, if a light is shown behind it when it has been rubbed by the saddle.
zēhr bad	s. m.	lymphangitis.
simak	} s. m.	anthrax.
sard garm		
garī	s. f.	disease causing sudden death of cattle.
mūkhkur	} s. m.	foot-and-mouth disease
mālab		
ṭhaddiā	s. f.	small-pox—cow-pox (of cattle and sheep).

23. HOUSES AND FARM BUILDINGS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 56)

ghar	s. m.	house, home, household.
kōṭha	s. m.	house, room, especially a flat roofed hut or room.
kōṭhi	s. f.	} a large bungalow built in English style.
banglā	s. m.	
kōṭhri	s. f.	small room entered off another room.
banglā	s. m.	upper chamber when well-made of burnt brick.

mārj	s. f. a storied house of burned bricks; ancient tomb of chiselled stones common in the Salt Range, probably Buddhist.
dara	s. m. guest-house, village club.
pōri	s. f. step of a stair, <i>pl.</i> stairs.
parsāng	s. m. ladder.
bahī	s. f. side piece of a ladder or frame
danda	S. } s. m. step of ladder, stick
danna	
kaddh	s. f. (<i>pl.</i> kaddhā) wall.
tal	s. m. floor.
chhatt	s. m. roof
ussar	v. n. be built.
usār	v. a. build
ghatt	v. d. build, put on (a roof), throw, spread out, drop, pour.
vattā	s. m. clod. S. stone
sillh	S. } s. f. (<i>pl.</i> sīlhā) brick.
sill	
itt	
chikkur	
gārā	s. m. mud
paksā	s. m. thin mud used for mortar.
thobā	s. m. built of mud only, not made into bricks.
thobi	s. m. } lump of mud used in building a mud wall,
sūsi	
chhappar	s. f. } (<i>pl.</i> sūsi) shaped stone.
chhappar	s. f. (<i>pl.</i> tītā) brick, especially a pakka brick.
chhappri	s. m. mud
dhārā	s. m. thin mud used for mortar.
dhāri	s. m. built of mud only, not made into bricks.
limm	s. m. } lump of mud used in building a mud wall,
lāmbi	s. f. }
lā	s. m. thatched roof or thatched hut or shed.
dhohē	s. m. pond.
jhuggi	s. f. small thatched shed, without walls.
	s. m. } rough thatched shed, used chiefly for
	s. f. } cattle.
	v. a. (<i>pp.</i> littā) plaster with mud
	s. f. plastering with mud.
	s. m. mud plaster.
	T. s. f. (<i>pl.</i> dhohē) large thatched shed, used chiefly for cattle.
	s. f. rough thatched hut, hovel, lean-to shed, tent of gipsy.

patt	<i>s. f. (pl. patti)</i> beam of roof—if squared shōhtir <i>s. m.</i>
kari	<i>s. f.</i> rafter.
pasēl	<i>s. f. (pl. pasēlā)</i> side-beam of roof,
katēba	<i>s. m.</i> beam along top of wall,
thamm	} <i>s. m.</i> prop.
thamma	
vargā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> small cross-piece of roof,
kara	
paramba	<i>s. m.</i> piece of wood built in wall on which to support door-frame
bēra	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of wood in roof to keep crooked rafter straight.
parnāla	<i>s. m.</i> water-conduit on roof.
varēndi	S. <i>s. f.</i> part of wall projecting above roof.
chuh	<i>s. f. (pl. chih)</i> fire-place
sakar	S. <i>s. f. (pl. sakari)</i> quadrangular mud-built receptacle for grain.
kahōra	S. } <i>s. m.</i> earthen cylinder for storing grain.
kalhōra	
kalhōti	<i>s. f.</i> small earthen cylinder for storing grain.
gāhhi	<i>s. f.</i> oblong receptacle against wall of house for storing grain
ambar	<i>s. m.</i> granary.
tabēla	<i>s. m.</i> stable.
than	<i>s. m.</i> stall.
dh. nggar	<i>s. m.</i> dry thorns.
thal hā	<i>s. m.</i> platform.
būhā	<i>s. m.</i> door.
qēhdi	<i>s. f.</i> entry, when roofed over.
tāk	<i>s. f. (pl. takā)</i> fold of a door.
khaki	<i>s. f.</i> door made of grass or reeds interwoven.
mōri	} <i>s. f.</i> window-opening.
bāri	
tākri	<i>s. f.</i> window-frame
muhāth	<i>s. f. (pl. muhāthā)</i> door-frame, especially the uprights.
mathēr	<i>s. f.</i> upper cross-piece of a door-frame.

dharsā	<i>s. f.</i> lower cross piece of a door-frame
jālā	<i>s. m.</i> recess in a wall
gharvā	<i>a.</i> chased, shaped (stone).
satth	<i>s. f.</i> uncovered enclosure for cattle.
kuph	<i>s. f.</i> covered cattle-shed.
chhatt	<i>v. a.</i> roof.
valgan	<i>s. m.</i> land enclosed by a wall or hedge.
vēhra	<i>s. m.</i> court-yard of a dwelling-house.
vēhr	<i>s. m.</i> large area of open ground enclosed by fence.
vār	<i>s. f.</i> fence ledge.
vārā	<i>s. m.</i> sheepfold, enclosure melon-patch.
vāri	<i>s. f.</i> melon-patch.
tāk	<i>s. m.</i> wooden door.
thuhni	<i>s. f.</i> forked prop.
ērā	<i>s. m.</i> foundation
khana-ba-dosh	<i>a.</i> gipsy, wandering.
kamb	<i>s. f.</i> bent stick used as prop of tent (<i>pl.</i> kāmḃā).
jhull	<i>s. f.</i> patchwork of rags used as covering of a tent.
tambū	<i>s. m.</i> tent.

24. FURNITURE.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 66.)

ātun	<i>s. m.</i> collection of girls.
bhandār	<i>s. m.</i> collection of women to spin.
palang	<i>s. m.</i> painted bed.
pāwa	<i>s. m.</i> leg of bed
sērū	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of bed at top and bottom.
hīh	<i>s. f.</i> side-piece of bed.
sirhāna	<i>s. m.</i> head of bed.
latandi	<i>s. f.</i> foot of bed.
karṭai	<i>s. m.</i> woven strips of bed.
dāupi	<i>s. f.</i> strip lengthwise at foot of bed

kara	<i>s. m.</i> cross-strip at bottom of karta! on which dauni is fastened.
ṭopi	<i>s. f.</i> head of leg of bed.
pōr	<i>s. m.</i> foot of leg of bed.
pihrā	<i>s. m.</i> stool with a back.
qhoḥ	<i>s. f.</i> back of stool, leaning back.
pihri	<i>s. f.</i> stool, seat of stool.
daṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece.
bhambiri	<i>s. f.</i> ornament like a reel.
munna	<i>s. m.</i> leg of back of stool.
chal	<i>s. f.</i> doretail (<i>pl.</i> chulā).
paghara	<i>s. m.</i> cradle.

25. CLOTHING, DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 68.)

patka	<i>s. m.</i> small turban.
pagg	<i>s. f.</i> large turban (<i>pl.</i> paggā).
paggrī	<i>s. f.</i> small turban.
chō ā	<i>s. m.</i> a sleeved jacket buttoned at throat.
galvin	<i>s. f.</i> neck slit of jacket.
biṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cloth button.
phah	<i>s. f.</i> noose, eye for button.
bāh	<i>s. f.</i> sleeve (<i>pl.</i> bāhā).
chādar	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> chādarā) sheet worn like a plaid.
pōt	<i>s. f.</i> breadth of cloth (<i>pl.</i> pōtā).
tirpōt	<i>m.</i> made of three breadths sewn together.
aḍhāpōt	<i>a.</i> made of two-and-a-half breadths sewn together.
dupōt	<i>a.</i> made of two breadths sewn together.
majhlā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth, generally worn loose.
chōtā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth worn tight.
jutti	<i>s. f.</i> shoe.
khabbur	<i>s. m.</i> old shoe.

khalla	<i>s. m.</i> shoe.
usnū khalle mārē	he beat him with shoes.
sāfā	<i>s. m.</i> large turban.
lungī	<i>s. f.</i> checked cloth.
khēs	<i>s. m.</i> thick cotton plaid for bedding, dark blue cloth for waist-cloth.
kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> long-sleeved jacket.
kurtī	<i>s. f.</i> short-sleeved jacket.
chughā	<i>s. m.</i> long loose robe open at throat.
rūedār kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> quilted jacket.
sirāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> pillow.
lēph tulār	<i>s. f.</i> bedding
vlchha	<i>m. a.</i> spread.
razā	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of English cotton.
sirak	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of country cloth.
lēph	<i>s. m.</i> quilt.
chēhbā	<i>s. m.</i> print, stamp on cloth
tulāi	<i>s. f.</i> quilt used as mattress.
chhō	<i>s. f.</i> cover for quilt or pillow.
dēwar	<i>s. m.</i> suit of two clothes, lungī and phulkārī.
mōi	<i>s. f.</i> coloured thread
thigrī	<i>s. f.</i> rag.
pēppī	<i>s. f.</i> long coat.
lāi chirā	<i>s. m.</i> red turban.
shāl	<i>s. f.</i> silk wrap.
chādar	<i>s. f.</i> wrap
jhaggā	<i>s. m.</i> coat.
sulthān	<i>s. f.</i> drawers of women.
salāra	<i>s. m.</i> striped cloth.
bhōchhān	<i>s. m.</i> plain cotton wrap (of woman).
pinknī	<i>s. f.</i> red striped wrap (of woman).
phulkārī	<i>s. f.</i> flowered wrap (of woman).
chōḷī	<i>s. f.</i> short bodice covering only front.
chōḷā	<i>s. m.</i> bodice covering whole body.
majhlā	<i>s. m.</i> petticoat.
janjā	<i>s. m.</i> Brahmanical thread.

chunḍa	}	<i>s. m.</i> hair worn with plaits in front (by virgin).
chond		<i>v. a.</i> plait (hair) <i>pp</i> guttā.
gund		<i>s. f.</i> plaited ta. of hair worn behind
gutt		<i>s. m.</i> hair.
vāl		<i>v. a.</i> plait hair in three plaits.
chunḍ		<i>s. m.</i> queue (of hair).
jārā		<i>s. m.</i> silk thread ornament in ears.
dhāgā		<i>s. m.</i> ear-ring drop (worn by virgins).
bundḍa		<i>s. m.</i> large ear-ring.
vālā		<i>s. f.</i> small ear-ring.
vāl		<i>s. m.</i> silver bead in ear-ring.
pattar		<i>s. f.</i> nose ring.
bulāk		<i>s. f.</i> broad neck-ornament.
hassī		<i>s. m.</i> broad bangle.
mutṭhārā	}	<i>s. m.</i> bangle.
karā		<i>s. f.</i> ring w' h stud or stone.
kaṅgaṇ		<i>s. m.</i> plain ring.
mundri		<i>s. m.</i> broad ring.
chhalla		
vēhr		

26. FOOD.

karāh	}	<i>s. m.</i> a sweetmeat made of wheat-flour fried in g.
karāhi		<i>s. f.</i> and mixed with a solution of sugar.
halwā		<i>s. m.</i>
jangirā		<i>s. m.</i> cake of flour fried in ghi and coated with sugar, something like short-bread.
kachōṭī		<i>s. f.</i> pasty made of flour ghi and sweet oil, with urd pulses inside.
bidāna		<i>s. m.</i> sweetmeat made of urd flour fried in ghi and covered with a solution of sugar.
lūṇ		<i>s. m.</i> salt.
miṭṭhā		<i>adj.</i> sweet.
salunā		<i>adj.</i> salt.
ṭukkur		<i>s. m.</i> food, bread
bēhā		<i>adj.</i> stale.

sajja	<i>adj.</i> fresh.
gur	<i>s. m.</i> molasses.
dhōdhā	<i>s. m.</i> large bannock of bājra-meal and salt.
gōgā	$\left. \begin{array}{l} s. m. \\ s. f. \\ s. f. \end{array} \right\}$ small scone of bāra, wheat, &c.
gōgi	
roti	
mann	S <i>s. m.</i> large wide scone used in Salt Range.
ghungni	<i>s. f.</i> boiled bājra meal.
ātā	<i>s. m.</i> meal.
vatt	<i>s. m.</i> fine flour of bājra eaten raw with sugar.
khirin	<i>s. f.</i> meal boiled in milk.
bishalli	<i>s. f.</i> scone of bājra meal with ghi or ghi and sugar.

27. NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A family descended from a man are often called after his name (the vowel being shortened) with the affix-āl or-wāl, or in the Bar,—wānā *s. g.*—

<i>Family.</i>	<i>Descendants of</i>
Shahāl	Shah Muhammad.
Masteāl	Mast Khān
Katwāl	Kallo.
Shirwāl	Sher Khān
Nissowāna	Nisso.
Rindowāna	Ringo

Names.—A child is commonly given a name within a week after birth. Sometimes a man calls his sons by names that rhyme with each other *s. g.* Muhammad Yār, Ahmad Yār, Barkhardar Alāh Yār. In the Salt Range a name compounded with Muhammad is frequently given, *s. g.* Miā Muhammad, Sher Muhammad. Common names in the Bar are for men—Makhni, Babbli, Dāmī, Kāmi, Hāshu Shāshū, Massū, Jiwānī, and for women—Sabbirāi, Alam Khatūn Vāhā Jallā, Bhāgō, Phatte, Baksh (or Bakhshārī).

Names are often contracted, *e. g.*—

<i>Contraction.</i>	<i>Full name.</i>
Khuddu	Khuda Yār—Khuda Bakhsh.
Shēru	Shēr Muḥammad.
Alu	Alam Khan.
Jahāna	Jahan Khān
Kaṭṭa	Kaṭmīr.
Mamda Mamna	Muḥammad Khān.
Haku	Hakīm Khān.
Jaḷu	Jalā Khān.
Bahli	Bahāwal Bakhsh.
Sammu	Shams-ud Dīn.
Samāli	Ismāʿil.
Zulfā	Zuḥkār.
Dada	Allahdād.
Saba	Sahib Khān.
Pallha	Pahlwān.

Nicknames are sometimes given men from their personal qualities ;
e. g. Kōrū (chestnut-eyed), Dōrā (leaf) Mōṭā (fat), Mōṭiāwāla
 (of the pearls), Jhūṭī (the snatcher)

28. POSTURES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 70).

neū khalōṭa niwar khalōṭa	}	<i>a.</i> standing with head bent.
ur khalōṭa		<i>a.</i> standing with head bent and hands on knees.
siddhā khalōṭā	}	<i>a.</i> standing upright
gōṭh mār		<i>a. a.</i> sit holding the knees with the arms or with cloth round waist and knees.
palatthi patthalli	T}	māri beṭhā—sitting cross-egged, tailor-fashion.
gōṭe bhār		<i>a. n.</i> kneeling.
aṭhrūhā beṭhā		sitting on hoppers, resting buttocks on heels.
ak'r-kē beṭhā		sitting stilly with head back.
talli ṭek-kē beṭhā		leaning on one palm.

lēt	<i>n.</i> lie down <i>p. p.</i> lētāā.
ōt	<i>s. f.</i> support (<i>p.</i> ōtā).
utānā	<i>ad.</i> ying on back.
amūḍha	<i>adj.</i> lying on face.
pāsse parnā	<i>adj.</i> lying on side.

29. SPINNING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 67).

charkhā	<i>s. m.</i> spinning-wheel.	
tand	<i>s. f.</i> yarn.	
pūṇi	<i>s. f.</i> cleaned cotton ready to spin.	
vāṛi	<i>s. f.</i> handful of cleaned cotton.	
līlī	<i>s. f.</i> splinter, match, centre of pūṇi.	
chihallī	<i>s. f.</i> } <i>s. m.</i> }	reel of spun thread
muddhā		
manka	<i>s. m.</i>	washer of leather.
bipi	<i>s. f.</i>	thread to keep washer in place.
trakklā	<i>s. m.</i>	iron pin on which thread is spun.
guḍḍa	<i>s. m.</i>	peg to keep thread in place.
kāḥḍ	<i>s. f.</i>	base of spinning wheel, cross-piece.
tir	<i>s. m.</i>	piece joining the two kāḥḍs.
māhl	<i>s. f.</i>	thread that drives the spinning-wheel.
khabbār	<i>s. f.</i>	(<i>pl.</i> khabbarā) part of driving-wheel.
bēr	<i>s. m.</i>	string tying khabbars together.
latṭh	<i>s. f.</i>	axle of driving-wheel
hatthi	<i>s. m.</i>	handic.
majhērū	<i>s. m.</i>	centre part of driving-wheel
phull	<i>s. m.</i>	stud on wheel.
sa.āi	<i>s. f.</i>	pin of yarn.
aṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i>	skein of yarn on twister.
aṭēraṇ	<i>s. m.</i>	twister.
aṭēr	<i>s. m.</i>	wind yarn.
gōh	<i>s. f.</i>	end of aṭēraṇ (<i>pl.</i> gōhī).
tir	<i>s. m.</i>	longitudinal piece of aṭēraṇ.

vēṇḍla	<i>s. m.</i> skein of yarn off aṭēraṇ.
Ūrā	<i>s. m.</i> revolving frame of grass.
naṇā	<i>s. m.</i> reed on which yarn is wound.

30 WEAVING.

tand	<i>s. f.</i> yarn (<i>pl.</i> tandū).
pānja	<i>s. m.</i> five threads of yarn.
phuṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> cotton ung need.
jhamṇi	<i>s. f.</i> crooked stick for carding cotton on a cot.
jhamb	<i>v. a.</i> card cotton.
vēl	<i>v. a.</i> gin cotton.
vēṇā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-gin.
pēwā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-seed.
kapāh	<i>s. f.</i> cleaned cotton (<i>pl.</i> kapāhā).
kasāi	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-scutcher, butcher
pinj	<i>v. a.</i> scutch cotton.
pinjun	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-scutching implement.
tārā	<i>s. m.</i> wooden mallet for striking bowstring.
tanddi	<i>s. f.</i> string of bow.
rū	<i>s. f.</i> scutched cotton <i>pl.</i> rūl.
vārī	<i>s. f.</i> ball of scutched cotton.
tīlī	<i>s. f.</i> stalk of kāṇā.
pūnī	<i>s. f.</i> ball of cotton on tīlī
charkhā	<i>s. m.</i> spinning wheel.
katt	<i>v. a.</i> spin.
tracklā	<i>s. m.</i> iron pin.
chhalli	<i>s. f.</i> skein.
aṭēraṇ	<i>s. m.</i> twister
aṭēr	<i>v. a.</i> twist.
satar	<i>s. m.</i> thread
aṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> twisted skein of thread.
chhibb	<i>s. f.</i> twisted skein of thread (chhibbā).

vēṇḍla	<i>s. m.</i> a collection of <i>aṭṭis</i> .
tāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> wool
taṇ	<i>v. a.</i> prepare wool.
javvil	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> <i>javvili</i>) measure = 20 <i>hatth</i> .
hatthra	<i>s. m.</i> cubit measure = 24 inches.
kāṇā	<i>s. m.</i> stalk of <i>sar</i> grass.
jhabb	<i>v. a.</i> moisten (<i>cloth only</i>).
sōṭa	<i>s. m.</i> stick.
kuṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> beat, pound.
pāṇ	<i>s. f.</i> thin paste of wheat flour.
p h	<i>v. a.</i> grind.
kunni	<i>s. f.</i> earthen pot.
kunāl	<i>s. m.</i> large earthen vessel.
.ēṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> thick paste mixed with water makes <i>pāṇ</i> .
ghōṇi	<i>s. f.</i> stand for wool
tāṇi	<i>s. f.</i> prepared wool.
khīlār	<i>v. a.</i> spread, stretch.
kuchchin	<i>s. f.</i> brush (<i>mār</i>).
bandiā	<i>s. m.</i> thread put in place of grass to keep threads separate.
piṭā	<i>s. m.</i> spare threads.
chakkī	<i>s. f.</i> cake of soap.
sabūṇ	<i>s. m.</i> soap.
pēṭā	<i>s. m.</i> warp.
khaddī	<i>s. f.</i> weaver's shop.
dassī	<i>s. f.</i> pattern.
gadḍh	<i>v. a.</i> knot.
sakkhṇī	<i>s. f.</i> straw inside reel.
nallī	<i>s. f.</i> reel.
nāl	<i>s. f.</i> shuttle (<i>pl.</i> <i>nālā</i>).
unn	<i>v. a.</i> weave
ṭakkī	<i>s. f.</i> web, folded up.
unāwat	T } <i>s. f.</i> charge for weaving
unāvi	

31. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND PROCESSES

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 163).

hai	<i>s. m.</i> plough.
hālī	<i>f</i> a belonging to a plough. <i>s. m.</i> ploughman
kur	<i>s. m.</i> boot of plough.
killā	<i>s. m.</i> upright of plough.
hattni	<i>s. f.</i> handle of plough.
ōg	<i>s. m.</i> wedge of plough.
hal	<i>s. f.</i> shaft of plough.
kōt	<i>s. m.</i> main part of shaft.
bachchi	<i>s. f.</i> middle part of shaft.
sannā	<i>s. m.</i> end of shaft attached to yoke.
phālā	<i>r. m.</i> coulter of plough.
kundā	<i>s. m.</i> iron staple
vāh	<i>s. f.</i> hole in shaft.
panjālī	<i>s. m.</i> yoke, main part of yoke.
gātra	<i>s. m.</i> fixed inner peg of yoke.
vēlnā	<i>s. m.</i> moveable outer peg of yoke.
gummat	<i>s. m.</i> knob in centre of yoke.
kamlā	<i>s. m.</i> knob in yoke above bullock's neck.
bann	<i>s. m.</i> embankment of field.
bādhā	<i>s. m.</i> dam.
bannh	<i>v. a.</i> make an embankment (<i>p. p.</i> baddhā).
bajjh	<i>v. n.</i> be made (of an embankment) (<i>p. p.</i> bajjhi gea).
vallān	<i>S s. m.</i> water-course made to guide water to a field.
kahi	<i>s. f.</i> mattock.
jhingār	<i>s. m.</i> cracking noise made by a Persian wheel.
kuk	<i>s. f.</i> shriek, screech, howl (<i>cf. mār</i>), a sound sometimes made by a Persian wheel con- sidered ill-omened.
chūthi	<i>s. f.</i> pivot, tapering point, tap-root (as of carrot or turnip).

at	<i>s. m.</i> sediment at bottom of a well.
khohāi	<i>adj.</i> belonging to a well.
ṭind	<i>s. f.</i> po. on rope of Persian wheel.
māh.	<i>s. f.</i> rope of Persian wheel on which pots are fastened.
khōpā	<i>s. m.</i> leather blinders put on bullocks' eyes.

3a. MEASURES.

(See GAZETTEER, PAGE 198).

lēla bnāk	<i>s. m.</i> so far as a lamb's bleat can be heard.
sadwāh	<i>s. m.</i> so far as a man's voice can carry.
mutṭh	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl. mutṭhā</i>) fistful.
kāh	<i>s. f.</i> fistful.
chukkā	<i>s. m.</i> half-handful.
lap	<i>s. f.</i> handful.
buk	<i>s. m.</i> double handful.
tōl	<i>v. a.</i> weigh.
miṇ	<i>v. a.</i> measure by capacity.
kachchh	<i>v. a.</i> measure by length.
hatṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> cubit measure = 24 inches.
jāvīl	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl. jāvīlī</i>) a cloth measure = 20 hatṭh.
hatṭh	<i>s. m.</i> cubit = 24 inches.
miṇwā	<i>adj.</i> by measure.
tōlwā	<i>a.</i> by weight.
khalwār	<i>s. m.</i> = 4 man ṭopeḍāle = 8 standard maunds.
chhaṭāki	<i>s. f.</i> }
ānā	<i>s. m.</i> } = 5 tolās.
ṭhulla	<i>T. s. m.</i> a measure of capacity called <i>paṛōpi</i> in the Doab.
paṛōpi	<i>T. s. f.</i> a measure of capacity equal to the <i>ṭōpa</i> of the Doab.

33. WRITING BOOK-KEEPING AND MONEY-LENDING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 192).

rupeia	s. m. rupee (<i>pl.</i> rupeia.)
ānā	s. m. ānā.
paisā	s. m. paisa.
pāi	s. f. pie.
adhēlā	s. m. half a paisa.
panjia	s. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ of an anna.
chaū ich ānā	an anna per mensem interest on four rupees.
tri ich ānā	an anna per mensem interest on three rupees.
addh ānā	s. m. 6 pie.
munnā ānā	s. m. 9 pie
mōhar	s. f. gold mohar.
bitti	s. f. Russian gold coin.
tilla	s. m. gold coin.
kauḍi	s. f. a cowrie.
chawakk	s. m. four couries.
pahāre	<i>p. m.</i> multiplication-table.
vandḍ	<i>v. a.</i> divide.
vandḍ	s. f. division.
mass	s. f. ink.
maswāni	s. f. inkstand.
kallam	s. f. pen.
ikkhan	s. f. pen.
kāgut	T } s. m. paper
kāgul	
likkh	<i>v. a.</i> write.
paṛh	<i>v. a.</i> read.
sikkh	<i>v. a.</i> learn.
kirār	s. m. Hindu shopkeeper.
shāh	s. m. high class Hindu shopkeeper or moneylender.
nakhtāwar	s. m. a well off, moneyed man.
paise ālā	<i>v.</i> moneyed.
lēaṇ dēwaṇ	s. m. dealings.
veāi	s. f. interest.

rök	s. m. cash.
jinas	s. f. kind.
karuz	s. m. deb.
lāhnā	s. m. credit, debt due.
riṇṇ	s. m. debt.
mē us dā riṇṇ	I owe him a debt.
dāṇa ē	
riṇṇāi	a. indebted.
udhar	s. m. loan (chā).
udhār	a. on loan.
gahṇa	s. m. jewels, ornaments, mortgage, pledge.
gāhṇē ghatt	a. a. put in pledge, pawn, mortgage.
chukā lē	} v. a. buy.
mōl lē	
bē lē	
bē kar	} v. a. sell.
vāḥ	
vahī	s. f. account-book, ledger.
parchan	s. f. petty sales.
bandi	s. f. rough note.
sūḥ	s. m. day-book
khātā	s. f. one man's account in ledger.
lēkhā	s. m. account, debt.
rōkīr	s. f. cash book.
pañṇā	s. m. page.
angḡ	s. m. number of page.
bākī kadḡh	struck a balance.
chhadḡi	
lēkhē vich	entered in account.
chārheā.	
veāj lā ditti	added interest
kaṭṭ	} s. m. deduction made from principal of loan before giving t.
gaḡḡchhōra	
gaḡḡh	s. f. knot.
kasūr	s. m. charging 13 months' interest on 12 months' debt.
udhār lē	a. a. borrow.

udhar dē	<i>v. a.</i> read
is mērā rīṇṇ	he owes me a debt.
dēuṇā e.	
us kōlō maī	I am due money from him.
lāhṇā e.	
us dā maī dēuṇā e	I owe him money
mērē kōlō us	he is due money from me.
lāhṇā e.	
us mērā rīṇṇ lāh	he has paid off the debt due to me.
chhōrēā e	
lēh	<i>v. n.</i> to be paid off (of a debt).
lāh	<i>v. n.</i> to pay off a debt
us mērē kōl bhōḍ	He has given land to me in pledge.
gāhṇē ghattī e.	
maī bhōḍē gāhṇē	I must give land in pledge.
ghattīṇī ē.	
e bhōḍē gāhṇē e	This land is under mortgage.
bhōḍē chhūrā lī	He has redeemed his land.
āgit	<i>s. f.</i> receipt of money entered in account credit.
āgit kar	<i>v. a.</i> enter as received.
chhōṭ	<i>s. f.</i> interest on r-payments.
mannat	<i>s. f.</i> taking on oneself another's obligation.
manā	<i>v. a.</i> get another to take on himself one's obligation.
	tion.
ēkhā kar dē	<i>v. a.</i> make up an account.
mutṭh	<i>s. f.</i> closed list, handiṇ, instalment (<i>pl.</i> mutṭhī).
mōr	<i>s. n.</i> remission allowed on sum received in payment of debt.
virā	<i>v. a.</i> allow in account, deduct.
jōr	<i>s. m.</i> total.
jōr	<i>v. a.</i> add up.
pēchha	<i>s. m.</i> state of account, balance.
bāki	<i>s. f.</i> balance
bāki vaddhi	brought over

rashid	s. f. draft payable on demand, on or after a certain date
tōmōū	s. m. need bond.
hundqī	s. f. draft.
vattā	} s. m. discount on draft
hundāwan	
akkhar	s. m. letter handwriting.
takre	s. m. shopkeeper's character used in account-books.
dasti	a. on temporary loan.
jōgān	post p. for, on account of.
naffa	s. m. profit.
ghat	s. f. } loss.
ghāṭa	s. m. }
vajjō	s. m. consideration for a draft
diwāla	s. m. bankrupt
rach	v. m. fail
bhar	v. a. pay
phēr	v. a. return, dishonour a bill
vapāri	} s. m. bill-broker.
shahūkār	
jōkhiō	s. m. risk.
puṭṭh bharāvi	s. f. commission for endorsement.
sammāchār	s. m. advice of draft
phirtāna	s. m. compensation for dishonouring a bill, varies from place to place—here from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 per cent.
patt	s. f. honour, credit.
ānrtī	s. m. broker.
vikā	s. m. sale.
sēkra	s. m. per cent. a hundred.
v'as	v. a. trust.
mitti	s. f. date
chatti	s. f. fine penalty.
vaddha	s. m. increase, premium.
ghāṭa	} s. m. discount
vattā	

34. CASTES AND OCCUPATIONS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 94.)

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Usual Occupation</i>
pāoli	pavleāṇī	weaver
mōchi	muoneāṇī	cobbler
kasāi	kasēṇ	oil-presser, cotton-scatcher
mācchī	machheāṇī	baker, grain-parcher
chaphōā	chaphōī	} washerman, cotton-printer
dhabbā	dhabbī	
lohār	lohāri	blacksmith,
nāī	neāṇī	barber
dhirkhāṇ	dhirkhāṇī	carpenter.
sunārā	sunārī	goldsmith
sirāj	sirājī	saddler
mirāsī	mirāsī	} mason.
qūm	qūmī	
kubhār	kubhārī	potter.
arāī	arāī	} market gardener
maleār	maleārī	
Awāṇ	Awāṇī	Arwan.
zamīdār	zamīdārī	peasant.
chūhār	chūhārī	non Musalman sweeper
musālī	musālī	Musalman sweeper.
darzī	darzeāṇī	tailor
jaṭṭ	jaṭṭī	peasant.
kirār	kirārī	Hindū shop-keeper
khattrī	khattrēāṇī or khattrāṇī.	} Khattr.
bāhman	bāhmanī	
jaṭṭ	jaṭṭī	Brahman
tēlī	tēlī	camel-man
naṭṭ	naṭṭī	oil-man.
kungar	kungarāṇī	Naṭṭ (buffoons, acrobats)
pērū	pērū	kungar (hunt and make earth toys for children).
sāsi	{ sāsin sāseāṇī	T. } Sāsi (catch pigs).
jhabōī	jhabōī	
mōhāṇa	mōhāṇī	Jhabōī (catch crocodiles)
ājī	ājī	boatman.
elyāl	elyālī	} goatherd.
chhērū	} dhanāṇ	
dhanāī	dhanāṇ	cowherd.

pirhāi	pirhēṇ	Pirhāi (drummers-beg in name of Sakhi Sarwar)
fakir	fakirni	beggar
pīr	pīrni	ho y man.
pakkhī vās	pakkhī vās ṇ	ten-dweller.
seiyad	seiyadzādī	seiyad.
kāzi	kazeāṇī	kāz
kurēshī	kāreeshī	kareesh
mallk	mallkāṇī	master
sāi	sēṇ	master.
miā	b'vī	holy man.
mullā	bivī	priest.

35. RELATIONSHIP.

SEE CODE OF TRIBAL CUSTOM.

peō (<i>obl.</i> piū) <i>obl. pl.</i> pewā.	s. m. father.	mā (<i>s f.</i>) <i>obl.</i> māḍ <i>pl.</i> māwā.	mother.
puttur s. m. (<i>pl.</i> puttar).	son.	dhi <i>s f.</i> <i>obl.</i> dhīḍ <i>pl.</i> dhīā.	daughter.
pōtrā	son's son	potri	son's daughter.
dōhtrā	daughter's son.	dōhtri	daughter's daughter.
paṇōtrā	son's son's son.	paṇōtri	son's son's daughter.
dādā	father's father.	dādī	father's mother.
pardādā	father's father's father.	pardādī	father's father's mother.
nānā	mother's father.	nānī	mother's mother.
paṇnānā	mother's father's father.	paṇnānī	mother's father's mother.
bhrā (<i>bl.</i> bhrāḍ <i>pl. obl.</i> bhrāwā).	brother.	bhēṇ (<i>ch.</i> bhēṇū <i>pl.</i> bhēṇā).	sister.
bhatrā	brother's son.	bhatrī	brother's daughter.
bharjāi	brother's wife.	bhaṇū ā bhaṇvīā bhaṇūjā	} sister's husband
bhaṇēā	sister's son.	bhaṇēī	
chāchā	father's brother.	phupphī	sister's daughter
pitrār	} m. or f father's brother's child	phupphēr	father's sister
pitrārā			m or f father's sister's child
māma	mother's brother	māsi	mother's sister

môlār mavār phupphar	} mother's brother's child. father's sister's husband.	masār masārā chāchi	} mother's sister's child. father's brother's wife
māsui	mother's sister's husband.	manāni	mother's brother's wife
janā	husband.	janī sawānī trīmat	} wife.
sōhrā	father of wife or husband.	sass	mother of wife or husband.
sājā	brother of wife.	saji	sister of wife.
jawāī or jawā- trā	daughter's hus- band.	nōh	son's wife.
sāhdū or sān- ghū.	wife's sister's hus- band.	ninān	husband's sister
dār dēār	} husband's brother espe. ally younger	dirānī	husband's bro- ther's wife.
jēth	husband's elder brother	sōkhī (or sōknī)	husband's wife
parkatt pichhāgg	} step-son or daugh- ter (of man).	mātarnā matrēi	} father's wife, or mother.
sōkiā or suk- utiur.	step-son woman	matrāā matrār matrārā	} step-brother or sister.
sakkā	adj. of the same father and mother; s. m. relation, especially relation by marriage.		
sāhware	s. m. pl. father-in-law's house or family.		
nānke	s. m. pl. mother's father's house or family.		
pēke	s. m. pl. father's house or family (generally used of a wife).		
dadke	s. m. pl. father's father's house or family.		
dāi	s. f. foster-mother.		
jañhuttur	s. m. son of husband's elder brother		
diruttar	s. m. son of husband's younger brother.		
sakkā kuram	} father of son or daughter-in-law.		
kurmani	} mother of son or daughter-in-law.		
baba	form of address of father or other older relative.		
bēbē	form of address to sister		
māe ammā	} form of address to mother.		
pihīl	s. f. generation.		

mūhī	S. <i>s. f.</i> branch of agnatic family (<i>pl</i> mūh ā).
kabīlā	<i>s. m.</i> family.
all	<i>s. f.</i> nickname—well known name (<i>pē geii</i>). (<i>pl</i> a lā)
zāt	} <i>s. f.</i> caste, tribe.
kōm	
mā peō jācā	<i>lul.</i> brother.
addī	<i>a.</i> agnate
khēl	branch of Pathāns.
mannhā	<i>s. f.</i> branch of Bīloches <i>pl.</i> manēhō.

36. CUSTOMS AND RELIGION.

varṭārā	<i>s. m.</i> custom.
kabar	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl</i> kabrā) grave, tomb.
khāngāh	<i>s. f.</i> large or famous tomb, shrine.
maḥī	<i>s. f.</i> small tomb over ashes of a Hindū.
phul	<i>s. m.</i> <i>pl</i> ashes or bones of a corpse after burning.
mār.	<i>s. f.</i> ancient oblong tomb in Salt Range (probably Hindū or Buddhist).
gustān	} <i>s. m.</i> graveyard.
kabbar gustān	
chārā	<i>s. m.</i> cairn marking place where a man has been killed (common in the Salt Range).
munni	<i>s. f.</i> upright stone of a grave.
par	<i>s. m.</i> flat stone of a grave.
sām	<i>s. f.</i> niche in a grave in which corpse lies.
meiyat	<i>s. f.</i> corpse.
janāza	<i>s. m.</i> verses recited at grave.
vēr	<i>s. m.</i> feud, enmity.
hādī	<i>s. m.</i> bitter enmity vendetta.
mēlā	<i>s. m.</i> a peace-making deputation.
pōch	<i>s. m.</i> generation.
sēprā	<i>s. m.</i> the past generation.
mukān	<i>s. f.</i> condoling.
sāk	<i>s. m.</i> betrothal.
mangēwa	<i>s. m.</i> ceremony of betrothal

talāk	<i>s. f.</i> divorce.
chhōr	<i>v. a.</i> divorce.
māhar	<i>s. f.</i> }
shara	<i>s. m.</i> } dowry.
janj	<i>s. f.</i> marriage procession.
kaprē vatṭaē gēē	her clothes were changed—the formal public mark of marriage.
beōhdā	} <i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride.
behdā	
muklāwa	} <i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride among Hindus
tirwandha	
sambāh	<i>s. m.</i> fixing date of marriage.
vivāh	<i>s. m.</i> marriage.
āgi	<i>s. m.</i> proposal of betrothal.
n.kāh	} <i>s. m.</i> Musalmān marriage ceremony.
qāb kabul	
dāj	<i>s. m.</i> dowry.
phēriā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> Hindū marriage ceremony.
munārā	<i>s. m.</i> minaret of mosque.
uzū	<i>s. m.</i> washing before prayer.
namāz	<i>s. f.</i> prayer.
chillā	<i>s. m.</i> forty day's fast.
guphā	<i>s. m.</i> hermit's cave.
mannat	<i>s. f.</i> vow.
bērak	<i>s. f.</i> rag or flag over a grave.
n shān	<i>s. m.</i> flag.
jhandā	} <i>s. m.</i> }
jhandi	
sōh	<i>s. f.</i> oath.
sōh chā	<i>v. a.</i> take an oath.
dūā khēr ākh	<i>v. a.</i> ask a blessing
masit	<i>s. f.</i> mosque
wazifā	<i>s. m.</i> repeating the name of God in prayer.
gadḍi	<i>s. f.</i> an unlucky day, when the earth is asleep.
kal.ma parh	} <i>v. a.</i> repeat the creed
kalām parh	
guzāra	<i>s. m.</i> maintenance.
takat	} <i>s. f.</i> means, resources.
furshat	

37 VILLAGE LIFE.

dukān	s. m. workshop, e.g. of blacksmith, potter, weaver &c.
haṭṭi	s. f. shop where goods are sold.
haṭ	s. m. large shop.
bhaṭṭhi	s. f. oven, kiln, grain-parcher's pan.
chatri	} s. f. grain parcher's pan.
dāngī	
bhā	s. f. fire, flame (pl. bhāī).
bal	v. 2. burn.
bāl	v. 2. set fire, kindle.
bālun	s. m. fuel.
machch	s. m. bonfire.
khana-ba-dōsh	a. gipsy wandering folk.
mangg khā	v. 2. live by begging.
bugdar	s. m. heavy piece of wood used like a dumbbell.
parēhā	S. } meeting.
mārkā	
mēlā	s. m. a peace-making deputation, panchāit.
mēlā	s. m. fair
sarak	s. f. main road.
rāh	s. m. road.
khāra	s. m. cattle-track.
pāh	} s. m. cattle-track between two hedges.
pawāh	
chhirak	s. f. foot-path.
daggār rāh	s. m. wide road.
pābā	a. belonging to hills.
bēdā	a. belonging to plains.
parbatī	T a. belonging to hills.
jandar	s. m. water-mill, for grinding grain.
andri	s. f. small water-mill.
jāndri	s. m. miller
pur	s. m. mill-stone.
dhōk	s. f. S outlying homestead, hamlet, dwelling at a distance from the village pl. dhōkā.
bhān	s. m. T outlying homestead, hamlet, dwelling at a distance from the village

lök	
shôhur	s } <i>s. m.</i> village
ahll	<i>s. f.</i> deserted site.
pinç	<i>s. m.</i> large high deserted site.
bibri	<i>s. f.</i> potsherd

38. GAMES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 71.)

biṭṭ	<i>m. a.</i> match, try against one another.
mikk	T } <i>v. n</i> pair (for a game).
bikk	
rik	<i>s. m</i> pair.
pirkaudī	<i>s. f.</i> a popular game
khēd	<i>m. a.</i> play a game.
āndari	<i>s. m.</i> player on the inside at pirkaudī .
bahri	<i>s. m.</i> player on the outside at pirkaudī .
kōṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> side in a game.
khidār	} <i>s. m</i> player in a game
khidēār	
kānch	<i>s. f.</i> light drawers worn by players in a game,
bāhri mār geā	the outplayer has struck and got away.
jōrī	<i>s. f.</i> the pair of inside players.
q̣hē peā	he has fallen down
change hatth	he has struck the other side well.
māre is	
hatth kaḍḍh geā	he has struck and got away.
chapll	<i>s. f.</i> tent-pegging.
sāng	<i>s. f.</i> spear (<i>pl.</i> sāngā).
bēlī	<i>s. m.</i> fellow, companion, partner.
riṭi	<i>s. f.</i> cheating.
pāsa	<i>s. m.</i> side.
likā	<i>s. m.</i> boundary.
kaudī	} <i>s. f.</i> name of a game.
kabaḍḍī	
saṛ geā	he is out (<i>i. e.</i> burnt).

thèk	<i>v. a.</i> touch, catch.
āri	<i>s. m.</i> partner.
jitt	<i>v. n.</i> win
hār	<i>v. n.</i> lose.
mal	<i>v. n.</i> get away.
saṛ	<i>v. n.</i> be caught.
kunā	<i>s. m.</i> lot
chhōlī	<i>s. f.</i> knotted cloth used as whip.
sathi	<i>s. m.</i> match opponent.
pugg	<i>v. n.</i> be drawn.
chhōt	<i>s. f.</i> forfeit.

39. POETRY MUSIC AND DANCING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 93.)

sur	<i>s. f.</i> note (in mus.c), tone.
rag	<i>s. m.</i> tune.
rāgni	<i>s. f.</i> tune.
āsā	<i>s. m.</i> name of a tune—appropriate to sunrise.
jōg	<i>s. f.</i> name of a tune.
marśā	<i>s. m.</i> dirge, song of grief.
kasidā	<i>s. m.</i> song of praise
girām	<i>s. m.</i> note.

There are seven sur or notes—

No	Name.	Sound.
(1)	kharaj	sā.
(2)	rikhab	rē.
(3)	gandhār	gā.
(4)	madham	mā.
(5)	pancham	pā.
(6)	dhevat	dhā.
(7)	nikhāt	nī.

There are three gram—three low notes.

There are 6 rāgs and 30 rāgnis, total 36.

The 6 rāgs are—

- (1) siri.
- (2) bhêrō.
- (3) māl kōs.
- (4) handōl.
- (5) megh mallear.
- (6) dipak

ghumbar	<i>s. m.</i>	T. }	circular dance of men.
dhris	<i>s. f.</i>		
sammī	<i>s. f.</i>		the circular dance danced by women
bāgha	<i>s. m.</i>		(mār or vagā), a circular dance beating with feet and raising arms alternately.
ḡhōl	<i>s. n.</i>		barrel-shaped drum with leather at both ends.
ḡhōlki	<i>s. f.</i>		small barrel-shaped drum.
vaga	<i>v. a.</i>		play (a dram), dance.
tāl	<i>s. f.</i>		bottom of drum.
kuṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i>		top of drum which is beaten.
nāri	<i>s. f.</i>		string for tightening drum.
kanjkā	<i>s. m.</i>		tassel.
kundāl	<i>s. m.</i>		rim of drum.
khūṇḍi	<i>s. f.</i>		drum-stick.
tīlī	<i>s. f.</i>		twig held in other hand struck on the bottom of drum
vaddhar	<i>s. m.</i>		shoulder-strap.
kangan	<i>s. m.</i>		ring.
kundā	<i>s. m.</i>		hook, staple.
ḡaph	<i>s. f.</i>		tambourine-shaped drum open at one side.
haggni	<i>s. f.</i>		wire on ḡaph.
tandī	<i>s. f.</i>		string.
cnōb	<i>s. f.</i>		drum stick (<i>pl.</i> chōbā).
tāsha	<i>s. m.</i>		kettle-drum.
rabānā	<i>s. m.</i>		open tambourine covered with sheepskin.
bhêhr	}	<i>s. m.</i>	large kettle-drum made of earthenware.
nagāra			
shutri			
sharnā	<i>s. f.</i>		a pipe with wide mouth and reed mouthpiece.
ōn	<i>s. f.</i>		pipe used by snake-charmers, &c.
tumbā	<i>s. m.</i>		gourd from which bñ is made.

pipi	<i>s. f.</i> reed of pipe made from reed (narī).
mōri	<i>s. f.</i> hole.
sarwār	<i>s. f.</i> encomium, poem in praise of some family.
jass	<i>s. m.</i> encomium in praise of one man.
pōri	} <i>s. f.</i> step ladder, epic.
pōhri	
sipth	<i>s. f.</i> satirical poem.
marsia	<i>s. m.</i> dirge.
dōhā	<i>s. m.</i> couplet.
att	<i>s. f.</i> verse.
kān	} <i>s. f.</i> line
bōi	
qhōla	<i>s. m.</i> poem in blank verse.
dhāqhi	<i>s. m.</i> poet bard.

40. SPORT AND WEAPONS.

tufak	<i>s. f.</i> gun.
kunda	<i>s. m.</i> stock
nāl	<i>s. f.</i> barrel
lsnpāwa	<i>s. m.</i> fork on which the gun is rested in firing.
chiri	<i>s. f.</i> brass clasp at end of stock under barrel.
band	<i>s. f.</i> brass clasp fastening stock to barrel.
gaz	<i>s. m.</i> ramrod
shist	<i>s. f.</i> back-sight.
makkhī	<i>s. f.</i> foresight.
mōri	<i>s. f.</i> muzzle.
dumbāl	<i>s. m.</i> butt.
kal	<i>s. f.</i> trigger (pressed upwards) and match-holder.
māhri	<i>s. f.</i> breech.
chāt	<i>s. f.</i> (pl. chātā) brass side of breech-piece.
trōrā	<i>s. m.</i> match made of oak bark, covered with cotton-thread.
jamki	<i>s. f.</i> the roll of match.
trōrēdar	<i>s. f.</i> matchcock.
gul	<i>s. m.</i> the burning match.
piālā	<i>s. m.</i> powder-pan.

utlangar	<i>s. m.</i> cover of powder-pan.
vadhri	<i>s. f.</i> strap, belt
kari	<i>s. f.</i> ring in which strap is fastened.
dāra	<i>s. m.</i> gunpowder
gōli	<i>s. f.</i> bullet.
giṭā	<i>s. m.</i> pebble, gravel.
tōfkī	<i>s. m.</i> gut-man, hunter.
ghanj	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
giti	<i>s. f.</i> flint.
jan, iri	<i>s. f.</i> chair
kahu	<i>s. m.</i> tinder, made of fibre of the akk soaked in powder and water.
khukkhri	<i>s. f.</i> pod of akk or cotton
putth	<i>s. f.</i> solution.
rinjak	<i>s. f.</i> small powder-horn with fine powder for the pan.
singg	<i>s. m.</i> powder-horn.
dattā	<i>s. m.</i> stopper.
kōthi	<i>s. f.</i> powder chamber
khisā	<i>s. m.</i> pouch, also the whole belt and appendages.
ishkanja	<i>s. m.</i> catch for steel.
chhuri	<i>s. f.</i> knife.
thāk	<i>s. f.</i> scabbard.
vajihā	<i>s. m.</i> handle.
dānā	<i>s. m.</i> grained or damascened steel.
fulād	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
phal	<i>s. m.</i> blade.
ishkār	<i>s. m.</i> sport, hunting.
shakārū	<i>s. m.</i> hunter, sportsman.
parrā	<i>s. m.</i> line of beaters.
kharkā	<i>s. m.</i> beating bushes.
kharkā	<i>v. a.</i> beat bushes.
kharak	<i>s. m.</i> noise of creaking or rustling.
sāng	<i>s. f.</i> spear (<i>pl.</i> sāngā).

Specimen of the Dialect of the Doak.¹

Missar de Shāhzādeḡ dā Kūsa.

[illegible]

Kashmiri de vîră țî p chibhe ba aul nuu kea batshahi dushm-pî
khass m e ba a ul nî nîrî zî vîrî pe nîa jî e vîrî kharch d
la e lîr a dî nîa tî sî lî nîrî nîa jî vîrî aul nîa vîrî aul

Trarped is an Indian by the name of the Kurpa, of Sabana in the Jehuim Valley.

²Localite cise.

1 Agent case.

67.

١٤

For the n th day, $170x = 491,517$

● 2017年1月

030608

¹Protagoras, affix.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

A. r. h. 27 m.

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1872

Infinitive used as noun.

London, 1845.

'Indefinite participle.

2. Aorist.

⁴³ Against passive.

4. 1997: 100

5. Trip + a used 12 months.

part of the ...

It is a very good idea to have a copy of the book in your car, as you may need it in an emergency.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

²²Oblique pñu
M. A. ...

*Aggravated case.

²⁷Против. на аfix = *unhâ kîlî*

oṭhi āhdā e, sarē asāṁ pattē dassē nā." Kāzi ākheā, "je tusā is dā utṭh nahi dūtṭhā tā kivē us nū parē parē patie us dē utṭh dē dassē nē?" Eh gall ajab ē." Vatt vadgē shānzā ye dhr mīh karke puchehēā, "tusi dassō, je eh kikun tusā nū ma em hōēā, je utṭh kānā āhā." Shabzādē ākheā, "is mīh mē jātā, ē rān utṭe mē dūtṭhā jāhā kīkī pāsē de pattar darakhā dē khāzē hōē⁴³ mā'm honde āhā. Bas 'ā ē un⁴⁴ je utṭh kānā āhā nahi tā cūē pāsē de pattar khā dē hōē zaror hōde." Kāzi vichē bhā a kolō puchehēā, "je tū kikun āhō⁴⁵ je a tē sirkā laddeā hōcā⁴⁶ ē." Os ākheā "sirke jā dastūr ē je zīmī tē pavē tā us jāh dī mīṭī ubbhīr āndī ē. Rah vichē bahū jaghe⁴⁷ dūtṭhā ē. Is gall ō mē yācin kīā, je utṭh tē sirkā laddeā hōcā āhā," Kāzi mikrē bhīrā kolō puchehēā, "tē⁴⁸ kikun jāā je utṭh unḍā ē?" Os ākheā, "kāzi jā ēh dastūr ē, je vālē utṭh zīmī tē bē⁴⁹ bhāvō āhē⁵⁰, us vālē zarar apnā pūchhal zīmī tē marē tā ē. Us dīā nishānā zīmī tē lagg vādīān.⁵¹ Rah tē bahū jaghe mē dūtṭhā, jā utṭh dē bēh⁵² oṭā sarīā nishānā zīmī tē mōjānī n, par pūchhal dī nishānī zīmī tē kīā nahi. Is gall ō mē jātā utṭh unḍā ē." Kā. shabzādē tā ēh ga. ā sankē, unṭā dē akal tē danai nū salāhe os,⁵³ tē unḍā nū chānggi izzat nāl apnī jāh tē lēgēā.

⁴³ Pronominal affix = tusā dassē.

⁴⁴ Past participle used as adjective.

⁴⁵ Pronominal affix = mē jātā.

⁴⁶ Conditional.

⁴⁷ Contracted for āhdā ē.

⁴⁸ Locative case.

⁴⁹ Agent case.

⁵⁰ Aorist.

⁵¹ Aorist--passive form for intransitive verb.

⁵² Contracted for vādīān hīn.

⁵³ Infinitive used as noun.

⁵⁴ Pronominal affix = us salāheā.

Specimen of the Dialect of the Salt Range.

Missar ne Shāhādā nā K ssa.

Agle vēlē Missar nā¹ hikk patsāh ēhā. Us ne² trē puttar āhē.
 Khatā³ mā⁴ nā⁵ hikk patsāh ēhā. Us ne² trē puttar āhē.
 dā⁶ mā⁴ nā⁵ hikk patsāh ēhā. Us ne² trē puttar āhē.
 apnā ghatnā⁷ hāl vēkh-ke jāteos,⁸ bachnā⁹ nānā¹⁰ Nālē mīlkhe¹¹
 tē¹² a¹³ e¹⁴ c¹⁵ p¹⁶ tē¹⁷ a¹⁸ e¹⁹ c²⁰ p²¹ tē²² a²³ e²⁴ c²⁵ p²⁶ tē²⁷ a²⁸ e²⁹ c³⁰ p³¹ tē³² a³³ e³⁴ c³⁵ p³⁶ tē³⁷ a³⁸ e³⁹ c⁴⁰ p⁴¹ tē⁴² a⁴³ e⁴⁴ c⁴⁵ p⁴⁶ tē⁴⁷ a⁴⁸ e⁴⁹ c⁵⁰ p⁵¹ tē⁵² a⁵³ e⁵⁴ c⁵⁵ p⁵⁶ tē⁵⁷ a⁵⁸ e⁵⁹ c⁶⁰ p⁶¹ tē⁶² a⁶³ e⁶⁴ c⁶⁵ p⁶⁶ tē⁶⁷ a⁶⁸ e⁶⁹ c⁷⁰ p⁷¹ tē⁷² a⁷³ e⁷⁴ c⁷⁵ p⁷⁶ tē⁷⁷ a⁷⁸ e⁷⁹ c⁸⁰ p⁸¹ tē⁸² a⁸³ e⁸⁴ c⁸⁵ p⁸⁶ tē⁸⁷ a⁸⁸ e⁸⁹ c⁹⁰ p⁹¹ tē⁹² a⁹³ e⁹⁴ c⁹⁵ p⁹⁶ tē⁹⁷ a⁹⁸ e⁹⁹ c¹⁰⁰ p¹⁰¹ tē¹⁰² a¹⁰³ e¹⁰⁴ c¹⁰⁵ p¹⁰⁶ tē¹⁰⁷ a¹⁰⁸ e¹⁰⁹ c¹¹⁰ p¹¹¹ tē¹¹² a¹¹³ e¹¹⁴ c¹¹⁵ p¹¹⁶ tē¹¹⁷ a¹¹⁸ e¹¹⁹ c¹²⁰ p¹²¹ tē¹²² a¹²³ e¹²⁴ c¹²⁵ p¹²⁶ tē¹²⁷ a¹²⁸ e¹²⁹ c¹³⁰ p¹³¹ tē¹³² a¹³³ e¹³⁴ c¹³⁵ p¹³⁶ tē¹³⁷ a¹³⁸ e¹³⁹ c¹⁴⁰ p¹⁴¹ tē¹⁴² a¹⁴³ e¹⁴⁴ c¹⁴⁵ p¹⁴⁶ tē¹⁴⁷ a¹⁴⁸ e¹⁴⁹ c¹⁵⁰ p¹⁵¹ tē¹⁵² a¹⁵³ e¹⁵⁴ c¹⁵⁵ p¹⁵⁶ tē¹⁵⁷ a¹⁵⁸ e¹⁵⁹ c¹⁶⁰ p¹⁶¹ tē¹⁶² a¹⁶³ e¹⁶⁴ c¹⁶⁵ p¹⁶⁶ tē¹⁶⁷ a¹⁶⁸ e¹⁶⁹ c¹⁷⁰ p¹⁷¹ tē¹⁷² a¹⁷³ e¹⁷⁴ c¹⁷⁵ p¹⁷⁶ tē¹⁷⁷ a¹⁷⁸ e¹⁷⁹ c¹⁸⁰ p¹⁸¹ tē¹⁸² a¹⁸³ e¹⁸⁴ c¹⁸⁵ p¹⁸⁶ tē¹⁸⁷ a¹⁸⁸ e¹⁸⁹ c¹⁹⁰ p¹⁹¹ tē¹⁹² a¹⁹³ e¹⁹⁴ c¹⁹⁵ p¹⁹⁶ tē¹⁹⁷ a¹⁹⁸ e¹⁹⁹ c²⁰⁰ p²⁰¹ tē²⁰² a²⁰³ e²⁰⁴ c²⁰⁵ p²⁰⁶ tē²⁰⁷ a²⁰⁸ e²⁰⁹ c²¹⁰ p²¹¹ tē²¹² a²¹³ e²¹⁴ c²¹⁵ p²¹⁶ tē²¹⁷ a²¹⁸ e²¹⁹ c²²⁰ 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ux, "Jo a i shtē t l l k na loddla. Vadoe ha rān hōē ē l. ga ē je
kaddi kōi ehōr pōuā,²⁸ tā in' nā hōnā²⁹ jē hikkēhā kharēnā³⁰ tē dō pēē
rānē³¹ tē sōkēhō³² ē³³ vāhō³⁴ kār nī niyyat mā'ig a ē , sōdē
sāwā hōr kahī nā³⁵ ē karm nahi. Bass changgi gal ē je assī kārī kōi
vañj-ke ē sārā hāl dāsehos,³⁶ ē ō siqdā faisla kare, tē mukaddama
k vjē. Sahā ē galī mā. tō- kiti tē kārī dāi ture.

Rāte lal vāz hōcā³⁷ hikk ōthī unnhā mōlā. Jārthā lō'ā
pucl l -es³⁸ . "Tu ā dō kōi utth vērā³⁹ d tthā." Vadoe bōrāu⁴⁰ ākhē
'nī' ēā ut' bōnā ē a⁴¹ . Os ākhē⁴² "je hā, mēla utth kārā tthā"
Vāh'ārle bōrāu⁴³ as sōā pūchhō⁴⁴ "je tēdē utth nī nā ērkā adreā
hōcā tthā?" Os ākhē⁴⁵ "hā, jē vī sachhē ē." N kōe ākhē⁴⁶ "tēdā utth
lō' tthā. Os ākhē⁴⁷ "hā ē gal vī sachhē tē oāhī tē." Ilun dāso,
mēl utth kido gēa ē?" Trēbāi bhīrā⁴⁸ hās-ke ākhē⁴⁹ "jō asā⁵⁰
tūā utth nahi d tthā. Asāhā⁵¹ kē khabar ē, jē kido gēa." Ōthī ē gal
sar kē ut' tthā⁵² ut' ā⁵³ vāb vā tūā ē ājab gal ākhē⁵⁴ o, jē kadi tūā
mēdā utth nahi d tthā, tā ino sārē patte kikoñ aēē⁵⁵ ē. Mēdā utth
vār⁵⁶ kōi kōi changgi gal ē mēdā utth mōr dō nahi tē kārī
sāhī rā⁵⁷ . Shāhzādē⁵⁸ ākhē⁵⁹ "assī ā nārī ōrā kōi vērē⁶⁰
pēē ā. Tā bī siddē nā jūl."

Mulhī ga tūā lāzī ōrā kōi gēē. Pāhī pēhī ōthī apnā dāwā
kārī ōrā ā. Kārī hāl sūp kē shāhzādē⁶¹ kōlū pūchhō⁶², "tūā dā
lō' vāb ē." Shāhzādē⁶³ ākhē⁶⁴ "asā jē nā⁶⁵ utth nikkā nahi d tthā.
Kōlū māsh hōi sōdē utth kōi vērē⁶⁶ ē." Ōthī kārī ōrā ākhē⁶⁷ "garh
parwar vērā ā vā, ē kār mārōē⁶⁸." Tāsī unnhā pūchhō⁶⁹, sārē pātē
māhē utth tē⁷⁰ mēdā dāwē nē⁷¹ kē nahi. Mūr ā kōi mukarnē⁷² "Kār
cōlī ā vāhī kōi lāzī kōi pūchhō⁷³ Shāhzādē⁷⁴ mānē⁷⁵ jē
'vishakē, jikur ōthī ākhē⁷⁶ ē, assī āre pātē dāwē." Kārī ākhē⁷⁷.

²⁸ Pronominal affix.

²⁹ Present participle used as past conditional.

³⁰ Present participle.

³¹ Pronominal affix = usāh dassā.

³² Present participle.

³³ Present participle used as adjective.

³⁴ Present participle.

³⁵ Pronominal affix = tūā ākhī.

³⁶ Dative case.

³⁷ Present participle.

³⁸ Oblique form of ōrī used as a term of respect.

³⁹ Contracted form of 3rd person plural present.

⁴⁰ Pronominal affix.

⁴¹ Contracted form of dāsē āhīn.

'je usā is nā utth nahi d tthā, ta kivē usāh³⁷ pūrē pūrē patte us nē³⁸ utth nē³⁹ dassō ne⁴⁰ E ajah gall ē. Vatt vadde shahzāde ar mūh karkē pr chhēā tust dassō, jī ē kikun tu-ā⁴¹ malūm hōā je u tth kānā chā.' Shahzādē ā'leā, "is mā, b mē jā ā ē rāne utē mē d tthā ēhā, jē hīksē passē nē⁴² pattar darach⁴³ nē⁴⁴ khācē hōē malūm hōā⁴⁵ abē Bass at am⁴⁶ jē utth kānā ēhā nahi tā dūē pasē nē pa tar khādē hōē zarār vōcē⁴⁷ Kā i vichē ch rān kō ē puchēhēā je 'tū kikun ākhnā⁴⁸ ē jē utthē tē sarkā laddeā hōā ēhā." Os āgheā "sarkā nā⁴⁹ dastūr ē jē zīmī tē pavē tā us jāi nī⁵⁰ mittī ubhīr ānī⁵¹ ē. Rāhe vichēhē bahu jāi d tthā, is gallū mē yaqīn nā jō utthē tē sarkā laddeā hōēā ēhā." Kāzī mārē bhīrāē kōē puchēhēā "tūddh⁵² kikun jātā ē jō utth tūddhā ē?" Os ākhēā, "kāz, jī, ē dastūr ē, jō vē ē utth zīmī utthē behē bhāwē utthiwe os vālē zarār apōē pūchhāl⁵³ zīmī utthē mārēnā⁵⁴ Us ne nishān zīmī utthē lagg vēnē⁵⁵ Rāhe utthē hanī⁵⁶ ,⁵⁷ mē d tthā jō utth ne hān⁵⁸ nā hōē sārū nishānī⁵⁹ zīmī utthē majūdān, par pūchhālē nī nishān zīmī utthē kīdār nahi. Is gallū mē jātā, utth tūddhā ē." Kāzī shahzādēā nā inn gallū sun kē unnā nī akā tē dānā ā⁶⁰ salāheos.⁶¹ Unnā⁶² changgi izzat nā āpnī āi tē ghino gēā

³⁷ Da ve.

³⁸ Pronominal affix = mē jātā.

³⁹ Agent case.

⁴⁰ Accusative.

⁴¹ Third person singular present.

⁴² Third person plural present.

⁴³ Locative.

⁴⁴ Infinitive used as noun.

⁴⁵ Pronominal affix.

TRANSLATION.

The Tale of the Princes of Egypt

IN older time there was a King of Egypt. He had three sons. Such was God's will, he became very ill. Although the physicians did their best to cure him, his recovery seemed hopeless. At last the King, seeing himself failing day by day, thought, "I shall not survive." Seeing moreover trouble in his kingdom he called his three sons. Then he said to them, "Boys, you are still young, and this is my condition. I am dying. My enemies seeing this have surrounded my kingdom on all four sides. I am anxious about you. I do not know what will become of you after my death. Seeing

the three rubies. In each of the three palaces there is a secret vault but in the time of my ancestors, and in it there are three rubies. They are worth lakhs of rupees. Take them and hide them somewhere in a secret place of which no one save yourselves may know. So that, should God so will that the kingdom be taken from you, and you have need of money, you may be dependent on no one." The King's sons according to their father's directions took the three rubies out of the palace and went and buried them out of the city in a desolate place where people seldom came and went.

Some days after that the King died, his men took the kingdom and adversity befell the King's sons. When they were in straits for money they agreed together saying, "Let us each take a ruby and go out daily to some place and spend the days of our life." The three brothers went to the place where they had buried the rubies, but when they dug up the ground, only two rubies appeared, and one was not to be found. They were greatly perplexed and said, "How is it that one of the rubies has disappeared? We would not have supposed that it would take away one, and that the two would remain. Certainly the conscience of one of us three has gone wrong. Except you no one else could have done this. It is best that we go to the King and tell him the whole story, and let him decide between us and settle his matter." They all agreed to this and started towards the Kâzi.

On the way a camelman met them. He asked them: "Have you seen a camel going this way?" The eldest brother said: "Sir, was your camel blind of an eye?" He said: "Yes Sir, my camel was blind of an eye." The second brother asked: "Was there vinegar laden on the camel?" He said: "Yes Sir, it is also true, as you have said." The youngest said: "Was your camel also without a tail?" He said: "Yes Sir, it is also true as you have said. Now tell me where has my camel gone?" The three brothers laughed and said: "We have not seen your camel how do we know where it has gone?" The camelman hearing this said to them: "Indeed you say a strange thing. You have not seen my camel! Then how do you tell me all about it?" You must have mistaken. You had better go and look my camel or else come to the Kâzi." The Prince said: "We are ourselves going to the Kâzi. Come along with us."

In short all four went to the Kâzi. First the camelman made his claim before the Kâzi. The Kâzi heard his story and asked the Prince: "What is your answer?" The Prince said: "We never saw him, nor do we make his false claim against us unjustly." The camelman said to the Kâzi: "Hail, cherisher of the poor! They are lying. Ask them whether or no they told me all about my camel. Then why do they deny it?" The Kâzi, hearing this from the camelman asked the Prince: "The Prince said: 'Certainly, as the camelman says, we told him all about it.' The Kâzi said: 'If you did not see his camel, how did you tell him all about his camel? This is strange.' Then looking towards the eldest Prince, he asked: 'You say how

you knew that the camel was blind of an eye" The Prince said "I knew, because on the way I saw that the leaves of the trees on one side only appeared to have been eaten. So I knew that the camel was blind of an eye, as otherwise the leaves on the other side would certainly have been eaten." The Kâzi asked the second brother, "How do you say that vinegar was laden on the camel?" He said: "I saw if vinegar fell on the ground, the earth swells up at that place. On the road I saw this in many places. From this I made sure, that vinegar was laden on the camel." The Kâzi asked the youngest brother "How did you know that the camel was without a tail?" He said "Sir Kâzi, usually, when a camel sits down on the ground or rises, it is certain to strike his ail on the ground and its marks are left on the ground. On the way I saw in many places that there were on the ground all the marks of a camel's sitting down, but there was no mark of his ail on the ground. From this I knew that the camel had no tail." The Kâzi on hearing these remarks of the Princes praised their intelligence and wisdom, and took them to his house with great honour.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

CURRENT IN THE

SHAHPUR DISTRICT

SOILS.

Kachenhi—sone di pachchhi.
Riverain land is a basket of gold.

Kaliar bañē, na nīr ras,
Māl na thandī chhā,
Mittā bōl na jāce.
Dlaar Khushāb girā.
Salt impregnated soil—insipid water
No cool shade whatever,
The people cannot speak poetry
Bravo Khushāb town, a sneer at Khushāb

SIGNS OF THE WEATHER.

Baddal vanjī ubār, tappal amādhā mār.
Baddal vanjī dīlāh, hikk pakādi pan pātā.

T.

If the clouds are going towards the east, turn your platter upside down (i.e. stop your cooking, for it will not rain and grain will be scarce).

If the clouds are going towards the west, cook five scones instead of one (i.e. there will be plenty of rain and a good crop).

Titar vanna bañī—mehī surmā pā,
O vassegā mēghā—usci khasam te razā
Clouds like a partridge and a woman put an onus (on her eyes),
The one will run coyly the other has a longing for a husband.

Titar khambhī badī—rañī surmā pā,
O vasāwe mēghā—usci khasam di chā
Clouds like partridge-image of a widow put an onus (on her eyes),
One will bring heavy rain the other has a longing for a husband.

T'itar khambī badlī—raṇṇ ma'āi kha

Oh vassē, oh ujare—kadē na khālī jā

Clouds like partridge-feathers—a woman that eats cream.

One will rain, the other will come to grief—this saying will never fail.

T'itar khambī badlī—raṇṇ ma'āi kha.

Oh vassē, oh udhālē—e sukhan khafā na jā.

Clouds like partridge-feathers—a woman that eats cream.

One will rain, the other will elope—this saying never fails.

Sakkarvārī badlī, rahē sauichar ch'ā,

Dak kahe 'Sun Bhandnī, mar jī andar dāh'

If there are clouds on Friday, and it remains cloudy (shady) on Saturday.

Says Dak 'Listen, Bhandnī, put your bed inside' (i.e. it is sure to rain).

Dakkhan ō chapli badlī, ghulī parē dī vā

Dak kahē 'Sun, Bhandnī, andar palang vichhā.'

If clouds rise from the south, and an east wind blows.

Says Dak 'Listen, Bhandnī, spread your bed inside' (i.e. it is sure to rain).

Hār anhērī ashtamī, badlī ō nikalē chann.

Dak kahē, 'Sun, Bhandnī, gadhē na khāwan ann.'

If on the eighth day of the dark half, or Hār, the moon has come out of the clouds—

Says Dak, "Listen, Bhandnī, even donkeys will not eat the grain" (i.e., it will be so plentiful).

Baddal gē lamnē dā

Uṭh, nī raṇṇ, mūhā chā.

The clouds have gone towards the south,

Get up, wife, and lift your things (i.e., it is sure to rain).

Jo gājō, sō vassā rahī

If it thunders much, it does not rain much

Sāwan diā badhā pure ān jhuāññ—

"Ghull na, dīād nā asī vassan ā ā"

The east wind has brought up and lowered the clouds of Sāwan.
(They say) "Do not blow, south wind; we have come to rain."

Hala pawe tirkāl hālā, hal sambāl.

Hala pawe dān charhē, hāl hāl chā dhare.

If there be a rainbow in the evening, ploughman, get ready your plough (i.e., it will rain).

If there be a rainbow at sunrise, the ploughman may lay by his plough (i.e., it will not rain).

Baddal charhā chombāl.

Danggar vache bhā sambhāl.

If a cloud has risen over the Chombāl hill,
look after your cattle and calves (i.e., it is likely to rain).

Baddal charhā Tilla ē

Gā na khōlā dēndā kille ē.

If a cloud has risen over the Tilla hill (in the Jhelam Salt Range),

it will not give you time to unfasten your cow from its peg (i.e., it will rain immediately).

Chachuli baddal ga je

Gā dhangēndā bhajje.

If a cloud chunders in the north-west

A man should run while he hobbles his cow (i.e., it will rain immediately).

Tilla ē gajje,

Gā rhoēndā bhajje.

Should it thunder from the Tilla hill,

A man who is milking his cow should run (i.e., it will rain immediately).

RAIN.

Uttar mē ē, purā vasāc
Dakhan vasāc nū vanjāc.
Iē dakhan vasāc
Tā jal thāi pānī chā banjāc

A north wind brings clouds, an east wind rain.
A south wind stops rain even when begun.
If a south wind does bring rain,
It covers the whole country with water

Uttar mēle, purā vasāc.
Dhādū vasāc mih rahāc
Dhādū vasāc, tā bāhlā tarāc.

The north wind collects (clouds), the east wind brings rain.
The south wind stops rain that is falling.
If the south wind does bring rain, then it makes men swim.

Mih uph te
Chōr dīh te.

Rain falls where it has rained before
A thief goes to steal at a place he has seen.

Har* dā harh—Sāwan dā sō
Bhadrī de trē—Assū dā hikk.

A rush of rain in Hār (June-July)—a hundred showers in Sāwan (July-August),
three showers in Bhadrī (August-September), and one in Assū (September-October)
(are what the farmer would like).

Sāwan dā sō, Bhādō de trē
Assū dā hikk, jehra lāh dēve sikk.

A hundred showers in Sāwan (July and August), three in Bhādō (August-September),
One in Assū (September-October) which will fulfil all desire.

One in Assū (September-October) which will fulfil all desire.

* For list of months see page 2 of the Lists of Useful Words.

Assū vasse, Hārī Sāwanī nīk īse.

If it rains in **Assū**, it lays the foundation both of the autumn and spring crops (i. e., it is good for both).

Sāwan vassē nūt nūt, te Bhādō de dīn chār

Assū manggē mēhglā te bhulī phire gāwār

Let it rain daily in **Sāwa** (July-August), and for four days in **Bhādō** (August-September).

If the peasant ask for heavy rain in **Assū** (September-October), he is mistaken (it is so unlikely).

Bhūṭī phire gāwār je Assū manggē mēhglā.

The peasant is mistaken who asks for rain in **Assū** (September-October) (unlikely).

Bhulī phire gāwār

e hāre oanne Rabbde.

The peasant is mistaken who would shut the gates of God's mercy (i. e., God can give rain at any time).

Vassē diwālī, jehā phossī, tehā hālī.

If it rains at the **Diwālī** (in the beginning of November) the worthless ploughman is as well off as the good one (i. e., the season is so good for sowing).

Vasse Pōh, jehē eh tehe oh.

If it rains in **Pōh**, these and those are equal (i. e., both early and late sown crops will come on equally).

Vassē Māh, te bātē bātē kāh.

If it rains in **Māh** (January-February), then every plant of wheat will produce a bundle of stems.

Vassē Phaggaṇ, te kaddhī laggaṇ.

If it rains in **Phaggaṇ** (February-March), then (the peasant) will reap the wheat, (i. e., will escape disaster).

Vassē Chetar, na khal mēwē na khētar.

If it rains in Chētar (March-April), neither the earing floor nor field will hold the grain.

Vassē Pōh, te mutthi khōh.

Vassē Māh, te bāṭē bāṭē kāk,

Vassē Phaggar, te kaddhi laggar.

Vassē Chēt na khal mēwē na khēt.

If it rains in Pōh, you may pluck the wheat with your hands (it will blossom again); if in Māh, every plant of wheat will give a full of stems; in Phaggar you will get ashore (i. e., your crop will be good); if in Chēt, neither the threshing floor nor the field will hold the grain.

SEASONS

Jēth Hār tae, te Sāwan lāe.

If it is hot in Jēth and Hār (May and June) then Sāwan (July-August) will turn out well (i. e., it will rain well in Sāwan).

Jēth tae, te Hār vasāe, te Sāwan lāe,

If Jēth brings heat and Hār rain, then Sāwan will pass well.

Jēth tae, te Hār vasāe,

Os mulkh de kāl kiñ nērē jāe

If Jēth be hot and Hār rainy, why should families go near that country (i. e., the crop will be good).

Assū māk v.ā.ā.lā,

dehē dhupp te rāti pālā,

The month of Assū (September-October) is a strange one—heat in the daytime and cold at night.

Assū jitte, Assū hārē.

In Assū the peasant conquers or in Assū suffers defeat (i. e., both harvests depend on rain in that month).

Sāwan pālā nimnēa—Bhadrā zahīr hō.
 Assū pā ā jamnēa—Kattē vadqā hō.
 Magghar tanjā charbiā—Poh lajāt hō
 Māh vichch pa ā mārēa Phaggaṇ kītā sū.
 Chētr kul parhāea—Visākh vidā hō.
 Jēth ghullā vāñ—Hār na rahus hō.

Cold is conceived in Sāwan, becomes visible in Bhadrā, is born in Assū, gets big in Kattē, gets ready for battle in Magghar, makes its attack in Pōh, is killed in Māh, is mourned for in Phaggaṇ, has his funeral obsequies performed in Chētr, is bid good bye in Visākh, in Jēth hot winds blow and in Hār no trace of cold remains.

Vassē Pōh, te utthi dō.

If it rains in Pōh, then carry home (your grain) on camels.

U tthi h h tthi te utthi jōhā trēhā, māh māh.

For camels, grain parchers' ovens and the tamarisk tree, the prime for all three is in the month of Māh (January-February).

The following is the answer given by the jackal to the wolf and tiger, who had referred to him their dispute as to whether the month of Pōh or Māh is the colder:—

Suno Singh Sardār—Suno ban rā ji.

Pālā tōn nā pālā Māh, pālā hai vā ji.

Listen my lord tiger, listen king of the forest (wo f). Cold depends neither on Pōh nor on Māh, cold depends on the wind, Sirs.

Addh Māh te bhaggaṇ hāh.

In the middle of Māh (beginning of February) put your blanket on your arm (i. e., the cold season is over).

Pān utthā kis ruttī?

Jō pakki n'is ruttī

In what season is water sweet? In the season in which barley ripens, i. e. Chētr (March-April)

Bēri lēr tā kanlā dhār.

If there be plenty of fruit on the bēri trees, then there will be abundance of wheat.

Sāwan mālā dā purā,

Buḍhī mājī te khaddha chaurā,

} o bī burē tī burā

An east wind in the month of Sāwan,

An old buffaloon and a blunt knife
(to butcher it with)

} is bad as bad can be

PLOUGHING

Jitā vūh utī gāh.

The oftener you plough the land, the more there will be to thresh.

Dānd parāe te hālī hār,

Twē bhāwē unjē ṭor.

When the bullocks are another's and the ploughman different, then drive them as you please (i. e., the ploughman will take as much as possible out of borrowed bullocks).

Vāhī unnā dī j nā ghar dē hikkē.

Those men plough well, whose bullocks belong to themselves.

Hār na vāhī hārī,

Phitt pharāe dī dābī

A curse on the wretch's board who does not plough his land in Hār (June-July) for the winter crop (i. e., he is a bad farmer).

Hār dī nikh, Sāwan diā cō, Bhadrā diā chat Assū vah bhāwē
nā vāh.

One ploughing in Hār (is as good as) two in Sāwan or four in Bhadrā, and in Assū plough it or not as you please (it is too late).

Hārī sō jo Hār vāhē

A good spring crop is the one for which the farmer ploughs the land in Hār.

Ikke vah ikke pāh

Ekher plough, or manure (the land, if you want a good crop).

Māh na rābhā—Visākh na ūbrā

Sāwan na bhariā—trē gal geiā

Lands not left fallow in Māh, not ploughed in Visākh, and not irrigated in Sāwan, are useless.

Hār na ūbhā Sāwan na chhiyā,

Pēkē na sikkhā—eh trē luhā.

Lands not ploughed in Hār, cattle not grass-fed in Sāwan, girls not brought up in their parents' house—these three are ruined.

SOWING.

Tīl chhudd, dhān sanghul dādā tapp kapāb,

Jhum mār razāi dī vichh makei de jāh.

Sesamum should be sown widely, rice thick y, cotton at the distance a frog can jump, maize so widely that you can pass through the plants with a quilt or.

Tīl ghanēre, dādā tapp jāwār,

Kāi kāi tiggh vandvār dī, kar gei vināh.

Sesamum should be sown rather thick, jāwār as far apart as a frog jumps, cotton plants sown very wide spread out wā.

Dān dē dānē bāra—dādā tapp jāwār,

Ghaṭi karak—uṭh bēh vandvār.

Sow bāra at a furrow's distance, jāwār as far apart as a frog jumps, wheat close together, cotton so far apart that a camel could sit down between the plants.

Khittī āi dhonnī, tū Sāwanī dī mudd ponnī.

If the Pleiades have come to the zenith, the time for sowing the kharif crop is past.

Kapak patli, til sagghē, kñh purānī atth,

Muddh pawāne khētrī, chārō chōr chapatt.

Wheat sown thin, sesamum sown thick, an old axle for the Persian wheel, and a crop close to the village, are all good for nothing.

Gadd Pōh te hattbi khōh.

Sow in Pōh and you may pick it up with your hands (i. e., the wheat will be poor).

OTHER AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Kujh na kiti thōkā triā,

Dandā, haliā te mihā.

None of the three did anything (was of any avail)—bullocks, ploughmen and rain (i. e., Fate is more powerful than all three).

Khetri sarā setri.

Jis khētrī vichch sāl na jāē,

O khētrī sālā nū khāē.

Farming depends on its owner. If the owner does not go to look after his farm it will eat him up.

Vahī bādsabā, je na jammē tā phāhi.

Farming is as good as royalty, but if the crops do not grow well, it is a snare.

Rāh rēhap te gāt gēhap.

(When the weather is hot) cease from going on a journey and thresh your grain (i. e. it is bad for travelling and good for threshing).

Hār haralle te Sāwan chhale.

The soil should be flooded (with rain) in Hār and should be soaked in Sāwan.

Je tū ōhl pāē khēt,

Do khētī, lāc ikk khēt.

If you put manure on your field,
One field will produce a double crop.

Gollā hōke kamāe,

Rājā hōke khāe.

The man who works like a slave eats like a king.

Jinhā vāhē khāh,

Urbā di sukh na suttē rāh.

Those who have started wells (for irrigation) have never slept with a quiet spirit (i.e. irrigation from wells means hard work).

Dēhī lēhē te bājra gēhe.

The sun sets and the bājra is threshed (it is too hot at that season to thresh through the day).

Visakh Jēth gāh gāhē, iohī mahīnē nā vasāē.

You should thresh your grain in Visakh and Jēth - may these months not bring rain.

Vā purē dī vaggē,

Chūhā chhājī karēndā aggē.

If the wind blow from the east, the Chūhā holds his winnowing basket before him (i.e. it is favourable for winnowing grain).

CROPS.

Jēth jēthā, Hār picbhēa

Sāwari vī jāwārī jēhā.

(Said of Cotton) Sown in Jēth (May-June) it is best of all, in Hār (June-July), it is late, even in Sāwari it is as good as jāwār.

Māh chīnā te Phaggan parāhī,

Jivan dhagge te maran hāt.

If you sow chīnā in Māh (January-February) it will give you grain. If you sow it in Phaggan (February-March), it will produce only straw, the bullocks will live and the ploughmen will die (i.e. the crop will be only fodder and no grain).

Pōh dī mutṭh, Māh dī bharī,
Phaggan jāhī charī na charī.

(Said of green wheat) a handful in Pōh (December-January), a head-load in Māh (January-February) 's a good feed)—in Phaggan (February-March) it is no fodder at all (i.e. it loses its feeding-power).

CATTLE.

Ghōrē sātā jōrē, nahī tū m tṭī de rōrē.

Horses should be broken in by their masters, otherwise they are clods of earth (i.e. useless).

Trē rana kuvana
Majh jābbī, bhēd bhūshī, dāhī-ālī rana.

Three colours are bad.

A spotted buffalo, a brown sheep, a bearded woman.

Charheā bāwan bīr
Ghaṭṭan majhīā gāṭā dē khī-
Nālē khaṭṭan nadiā de nīr

When the constellation Bāwan bīr has risen (in the end of September) the milk of buffaloes and cows diminishes, and the water of rivers dries up

Gā tūjē māl na lījē.
Majh pānjē lā ghar ānjē.

Never take a cow which has had three calves, but you may bring home a buffalo that has had five calves (i.e. it will still bear more).

Majhī tē macolāgiā
Phaggan māh dū'āgiā.

Buffaloes and Māchhī women get weak in the month of Phaggan (February-March) (i.e. there is then little grass left and the baking-oven is not much in demand).

Jeṭi jēhā, Hār pachhēā,
Sāwan sūā te majhī kēā.
Bhādō sūā, kharīō jēhā

If buffaloes bear calves in Jeṭh they are past of all, in Hār they are late, in Sāwan, what good are they? and in Bhādō they are as good as lost.

NOTE.—Because to make a buffalo's milk good, it should calve at a time when there is a prospect of plenty of grass.

Kathēr mathēr te hariāl
Dōli māl na pāndī dhār.

An ill-tempered cow and a wanderer
Never give a stream of milk into the pail.

Gār Kattē tār, picchō milān jinhā dē sār.

A cow gives milk till Kattē (October-November), after that only those give milk whose owners feed them well.

Dātrī lē jō, te tūōkār lē chō.

Use your sickle and milk your cow, i.e. you must give the milk-cow grass if you want milk.

FAMILY LIFE.

Panj kōh pēkā, dah kōh haswār,
Hikē nār kulakkhāi, hukē mard nikār.

Five kos on foot, ten kos on horse-back. If her the wife is a bad one, or the man good-or-notting (i.e., if a man spends the night from home when he is with a seven miles when on foot, or fifteen miles when on horse-back, either his wife is a bad one or he himself a poor husband)

Rajjē bhēn te bhukhēā bhāi,
Trīmat sēā vichhō kār.

For the prosperous a sister, and for the starving a brother.
A wife one in hundreds (is to be depended on).

Bhēṇ ghar bhāi, te sāhwarē ghar jawāi.

In a sister's house a brother and in a father-in-law's house a son-in-law (should not stay).

Trē kurāṇē nā bhālē, istrī, ghōṛā, kamān
Oh raṇ mē gēṇ dār phūr kare, usdā nā tūtē bān.
Oh bulacā sir chaphe, ghar aea mehmān.

Three things are not good when stubborn, a wife, a horse and a bow.

One will snort with fear in battle, the arrow of one will not go off.

And one (the first) will fly at her husband when spoken to, even when a guest has come to the house.

Rann bhāī, te dānd dabbā !
Kē kitāi, dābdā Rabbā !

A bad wife and a spotted bullock.

What hast Thou done, O God Almighty ! (that I should have these).

Kuttā sō jo kuttā pālē.
Kuttā sō jo nāviḥāē
Kuttā sō jo bhēṇ ghar bhāi.
Kuttā sō jo sāhwarē ghar jawāi.
Vaddā kuttā sōi bhāi
Sōhrā phire jawāi cāi.

He is a dog who keeps a dog.

He is a dog who lives with his mother's people.

He is a dog who lives in his sister's house.

He is a dog who lives with his father-in-law

But the biggest dog of all is the father-in-law

Who goes about his son-in-law's house.

Hōndē sab sucha, jīṛ—uttē sab bhōṛ.

All are good housewives where there is plenty. A lands of land are good if it has rained copiously.

Dātā kāl parakkhiē, dhancō Phaggaṇ māh.

Nār tā parakkhiē, je dhan pallē nā.

A giver (benefactor) is to be tested in famine time, a milch-cow in Phaggaṇ.

A wife is to be tested when there is nothing in the pocket.

Bāhē mibi kap ghaṭṭ.

Bāhē putri ōtar.

From much rain (loc. plural) the outturn becomes small.

From many sons a man becomes as good as barren.

Bahut putri kī mēhṇā ;

Bahut mibi kap ghaṭṭ.

From many sons comes reproach on a family (as some of them are sure to get into trouble).

From excessive rains the outturn becomes small.

Je jō sārē, tā kōi na āvē.

Je jō pakke, tā mīlā sakkē.

When the barley is green no one comes.

When the barley is ripe your relations come to visit you.

Ōsar mīt parakkhiē -gokhī Phaggaṇ māh,

Ghar dī nār parakkhiē—jā ghar sandhā nā.

Test a friend in trouble, a cow in Phaggaṇ.

A house-wife when there is nothing left in the house.

Ghōrē manse rag nāchālī.

Horses and men take after their mother's family.

Jitnē kaprē, utnā pālā.

Jitnā jabbar, utnā mukālā.

The more clothes you wear the more you feel the cold.

The larger the family the more the disgrace you are likely to have.

CHARACTER.

(1) Chubā khudj na mēwē—trikka. bannhē chhajj.

(2) Chubā na māvē khaqd—pichchhu bannhē chhajj.

The mouse is too big for its hole and yet it ties a winnowing basket on its back.
(Said of a pompous, arrogant, boastful person.)

Tindā ghar na jānē—mēdā maghiyā dā ustād

Does not know how to make a pot, and is ready to teach me how to make a narrow-necked vessel (a much more difficult business)

Trē khul geiā—

Sāwan rāt na chugriā,

Sāwan na vuhriā,

Peke ghar na sikkhiā.

Three things are useless—

Corn not sown at night in Sāwan.

Land not ploughed in Sāwan,

Girls not taught in their parents' home.

Nachh nā jāne, vēhrā dīnggā.

She cannot dance (and says) the courtyard is crooked.

Āp vitallī tē vēhrā dīnggā.

She is herself awkward (and says) the courtyard is crooked

Adl pa atā, chabārē rasōl.

A quarter of a pound of flour, and dinner upstairs (i. e. little to eat, but plenty of show).

Chutti dāhri tē atā kharāb.

A white beard and the flour bad (i. e. an old man like you to behave so badly).

Kabar chūne gach tē murda bēimān.

A grand tomb built of bricks and mortar and the corpse a hypocrite (i. e. a whitened sepulchre).

Jaṭ kē 'ānē kōk le ? paddbahārē khā

What does a peasant know of dainties ?
He might as well be eating toadstools.

Haṭṭē kāre -dō gh bhakkh nāl sarē.

Bracelets on his wrists, and his stomach is burning with hunger

Uṭhī na haggā, te mēṭē trē baḥrē.

He cannot even stand up, and claims three shares (as if he had done the work of three men).

Uṭhī na saggā, te lānāt ē gōḍēṭā nū

He cannot get up, and blames his knees.

Chōr uchakkā cāḍndē,

Lundī rann pādhan.

A thief and pork-packer (poses as) the Square,
A shameless woman (poses as) ady of the house.

Rajpā Jai kare kulāl.

Rajī majh nā khāwē knāl

A prosperous peasant behaves foolishly,
A well-fed buffalo will not eat oil-cake (as their heads are turned)

S rō ganjī, te kangghī dā dā jōrā

Bald-headed, and keeps a pair of combs

Bāhr mīā pā j-hazā ī,

Andh bīvi kēhr ēī mārī.

Outside a gentleman worth five thousand rupees, inside his ady stricken with poverty

Langā tatā, Lahōr dā cārā.

His pony is lame, and he proposes going to Lahore.

Jaṭ, saddlā, -ēsar kabila gā nā
Kukkār kṣ, kalāl - kabila pālnā.

The peasant, the mule-brida, and the crocodile destroy their family
The cock, the crow, the Kalal (distiller) cherish their family.

Aghāi būṭā te Phattū bāgbān !

Two or three bushes and (talks of) Phattū as head gardener !

Jaṭ te sūr barābar ! Jaṭ lōṭ bhārā.
Sūr patte marlā. Jaṭ viggha sārā.

The peasant and pig are much the same, only the peasant is heavier in weight,
and while a pig digs up a pole of land, the peasant will dig up a whole half acre.

Ghar bhukkh nang, bābē tē dēkhī

In the house hunger and nakedness, and a gateway over the door

Kuttā bhōnkā chagā,
dherwāi bōldā chagā.

The dog is good that barks, the weighman is good when he keeps announcing
the weights

Vasse mṭh tē mṭk urāḍi,
Pavē kāl tē mōhr pāvali

When rain falls mṭk (a kind of grass) springs up quickly,
When famine comes, then the weaver is the first to succumb.

Chittā saprā, kukkār khānā.
Us jaṭ dā nahī thikānā.

There is no depending on the prosperity of a peasant who wears white clothes and
eat chickens.

Seiad hōkē vagāē tura—o bi bure iñ burā
Bānman hōkē banne chburā—o bi bure iñ burā.

It is very bad for a Seiad to blow a horn (as fakirs do), or for a Brahman to wear a dagger.

Raan tamākū chhikkni—rāja rishtwat khōr—
Puttar pā eā ādlā trē tarāñ, chōr

A woman who smokes tobacco, a ruler who takes bribes,
A spoilt son—these three are utterly bad.

Kā, kirār kutte dā
Visāh na kariē suttē dā

A crow, a shop-keeper and a dog are not to be trusted even when asleep.

Zat dī piddi, chhatta bāz dī
A tomcat by birth, and the swoop of a hawk.

Zāt dī konkurī, shēb. irā nū japphē.
A house-lizard by birth and seizes the rafters.

Jattī pā mahērō āndā,
Thakar chāñhi vattī.
Jattī ātā Thakar mutthā,
Thakar jātā jattī
Nā mutthā Thakar na mutthī jattī;
Sōdā vattōsattī.

The peasant's wife brought the dregs of ghee;
The shop-keeper put on a false weight
She thought he was cheated, he thought she was,
Neither of them was cheated; the bargain was a fair exchange.

Māl bakrī te utth jhugā.
Bays a goat, and asks a camel into the bargain.

Ō nāl nāhi chēinde;
O lēpl āi te charudā āi

They were not going to take him with them at all, and he was getting on the expatriated came

Ap mare bhukkhā—addhī kuttē nū bhann pāi.
He is tying himself of hunger and has broken half off and thrown it to the dog.

Āp na ,ōgī, te gawandh valāe.
She is herself not well off and invites her neighbour.

Bhāh ghinnap āeā, te ghar dā sāl thī berthā.
He came to get a light, and remained as master of the house.

Ghar dāng nahī, mēdī sāug ghinn āe.
There is not a staff in the house (and he says) "bring my spear."

Akkh addī rahī, kā kajjal ghinn gēā.
Her eye was open, and a crow took away the antimony (on her eyes).

Hik pinnā, te dājā halwē dā khair.
First he is a beggar, and secondly he demands sweetmeats as alms.

Chanā trappe, tā bhatth bhannē?
If the gram jumps, will it break the parching-pot?

Chanā trapsī tā apnā mūh bhannē.
If the gram jumps, it will break its own face.

Gaddā dūmā, bērcā, trēbā dīngge rah.

Carts, musicians and boats, all three have crooked ways.

Bhukkē kamm na sunde,

Ra, je bī nabi mār.

Hikke sohan pinndē,

Hikke sohan gustān

(Said o. PIRs). They are of no use when starving, nor of any respect when prosperous.

They look well, either when begging for alms or when in the graveyard (their tombs being generally decorated).

Aṭṭh thagg te aṭṭh thathār,

Aṭṭh sunāre te aṭṭh sohar,

Aṭṭh chōka battī,

Hikk kamla eba Khattī.

Khattīṭh bhana banācā Khōjā,

Jeṣ vālē aṣṣ gandra barōjā,

Khōjā sō sōhrē dā sōhrā

Khōjā shēhd lapētā mōhrā.

Sōi vāngun sanjre, niklē vāng talwār,

Es khakkheṣ ureṣ jājēṣ, Nānak takkh lēṣ Kirfār.

Eight robbers and eight brass-workers,

Eight goldsmiths and eight blacksmiths,

Eight times four make thirty-two

Equals one fool of a Khattī

Khattīs broken up make a Khōjā

Like stinking ointment on the hair

A Khōjā is a father-in-law in a hundred,

A Khōjā is poison covered with honey

Enters like a needle, comes out like a sword.

From this Kh ūj (i. e. the word Khōjā).

Oh Nānak may God save us.

WORLDLY WISDOM

Chārē paī ā bhatth -

Dhi kāñi te nēñ haqññi,
 Duggi khūñē dī latth
 Maññ pavāñē dī khēññi.
 Eh chārē chōñ chapaññ.

Four things are curses (fallen into the oven)—

A one-eyed daughter and a quarrelsome daughter-in-law,
 A crooked axle for the well;
 A crop close to the village.
 These four are curses.

Nark nishāññā chār—

Gaddā laddan, te bhōñ sammanñ
 Vasoññ nañ pōññ,
 Bahññ āvā khattke
 Ghar kulachchhññ nār.

There are four marks of hell—

Loading donkeys, and sleeping on the ground;
 Asking for onions;
 Coming home with one's carriages to a shrewish wife.

Surg nishāññā chār—

Ann puññā te gheññ nawā
 Ghar kulvāññ nār;
 Chōññi pññ turang dī;
 Surg nishāññā chār.

There are four marks of heaven—

Old grain and new clarified butter,
 A well-bred wife in one's house;
 Forthly, the back of a horse;
 The four marks of heaven.

Trê cha dippan baldi aggē—

Vāgi āvē vagg tñ aggē
Bāhrō āvē te ghar ā haggē;
Ōrat khāvē mard tñ aggē.

Three things should be thrown into flaming fire—

The herdsman who comes (without) before his flock;
The man who comes in and defiles his house;
The woman who eats before her husband

Ūhê rē nā dippan baldi aggē—

Pavvas dhār tē āvē aggē,
Laggas dukkh tē ghar ā haggē.
Mard nā hōvis ghar, te khāvē aggē.

The same three things should not be thrown into flaming fire—

The herdsman if robbers have fallen on him and he come away;
The man who has been attacked by illness and defiles the house;
The woman if her husband be not at home and she eat first

Trê cha dippan baldi chullhē—

Bāhman hōvē an- dhātēā khāvē
Tē sūrmā hōlē ran vichchō āvē,
Javāhri dā bēā lēkhēō bhullē

Three things should be thrown into the blazing fire-place—

A Brahman who eats without bathing,
A soldier who comes away from the field of battle;
A jeweller's son who makes a mistake in his accounts

Ūhê trê nā cha dippan baldi chullhē—

V.ptā pavvas an- dhātēā khāvē;
V n hatthēārō ran vichchō āvē
Madh pike lēkhēō bhullē

The same three things should not be thrown into the blazing fire-place—

The Brahman who eats without bathing if misfortune has befallen him;
The soldier who comes away from the field of battle if he has no arms;
The jeweller's son who makes a mistake in his accounts after drinking liquor

Charē mas' ghanē —

Shihā rehā lāhdeā, udbeā mijh ghanī,
Mass phutandā gabbārū, gōrī phutt thapī

Four things are very exciting—

For tigers their stripes appearing, for bears much fat
For a youth a sprouting beard, for a girl a swelling bosom.

Trē rang bad rang

Mēh dabbī, bhēd bhūlī,
Dāhn-āhī rann

Three colours are bad

A spotted buffalo-cow, a brown sheep,
A woman with a beard.

Trē ann kuan—

Sarī karāhī, laggī khichrī,
dāl pānī dī dhann

Three kinds of food are bad —

Burned pudding, singed rice and pulse,
Pulse drowned in water

Trē kamm na aūt—

Hārī nahī vālūā,
Sāwanī nahī charāfū,
Te pākē nahī sikhāiā.

Three things are of no use—

Lands not ploughed in Hārī,
Buffalo-cows not grazed in Sāwan,
And girls not brought up in their parents' house.

Trē rāh kurāh —

Mard nū chakk ,
Saḍḍhē nū gah ;
Savāpī nū rāh.

Three things are unbecoming—

The hand-mill for a man ,
Threshing for a buffalo ,
The road for a woman.

Trē lāl palāl—

Anahē aggē nachchē ,
Dārē aggē gall ;
Gunggē hatth sauchā ,
Chāl bhāvē nā ghal.

Three things are nonsense—

Dancing before a blind man ,
Talking to a deaf man ,
Sending a message by a dumb man ,
Sending or not, it is all the same.

Trē bhass pēn—

Chuggat mārē chugl ,
Kā sabū chēn ,
Kultā pāre chhān ;
Trē bhass pēn.

Let three things fall in the ashes—

A slanderer who talks slander ,
Crows that carry off soap
A dog that tears up the leather sieve.

Hūkk rann dī bhēri chāl—

Āṭā gunnhē sūr khallē nāl ;
Rōū pūḍjē majhē nāl .
Ghar āvīs māmān tē mārē bāl

These are bad ways for a woman—

Kneading flour with her dower ,
Wiping food with her petticoat ,
Whipping her child when a guest has come to her house.

Haṭṭ trakke,
Te raon karakke,
Jāre dāad ikvāsā
Us hālī dē jivān dā kīkup bhavāsā ?

If his plough crack,
And his wife scold,
And his bullock go boring to one side,
How can there be any hope of life to such a ploughman ?

Rarh kachchī, gū gabbhāṇī, mārakh ās karē
He is a fool who expects anything from untimely crops or a cow in calf

Trē bōriē dūḡi ghannā—
Jēṭh māḥ dī chakṭhan chakṭkī,
Hār Sāwan kharē parakkhī;
Māḥ Pōh gharō turē narinnā.

Three things should be drowned in a deep pool—
Starting from honte in Jēṭh after eating,
Or in Hār or Sāwan depending on a clear sky,
Or in Māḥ and Pōh without having broken one's fast

Kachchā gaṇṇh nā phēic; pak āpē phussē
Bhāṭā nāl nā chheriē; kar khājan hissē
Pushman hovē sō kōh tē, kōl manjī de disse.

One should not squeeze a raw boy, it will discharge of itself when mature.
One should not quarrel with one's brothers, shares divided off will be consumed.
Though one's enemy be a hundred miles off, one should act as if he were visible
beside one's bed.

Madhāre chēre chagghrē, matthē uttē vatt—
Mardā dūḡi ēh sīṭā; nārī chōr chapattē

Short and broad and stout, with wrinkles on the forehead—
These are characteristics of men; in a woman they are utterly bad.

Chhōṭā, chērā, chagghrā, matthē uttē vatt—
Turē chālī lūē; nārī chōr chapattē.

Short, broad and stout, with wrinkles on the forehead
These are qualities for men, in a woman they are utterly bad.

Gharē dā gheō—karī dā peō—

Jatkā shūū,—inbā trēbā dā nahī vasāb.

There is no trusting to these three—clarified butter in an earthen vessel, to the father of a marriageable girl (i.e., as to whom he will give her to in marriage), or to a village money-lender.

Āsā, pāsā, vēsā, thag thakkur, sureār ;

Itōē mittar na hōwande—bandar, vēd, kalāl.

So many cannot be true friends—hope, dice, a courtesan, a robber, a cheat, a goldsmith, a monkey, a doctor and a distiller.

Gaddē jawār te janman mōlī ;

Kirār nū vābi khētī

Even if by sowing jawār he could get a crop of pearls, still farming would be bad for a shop-keeper (in the end).

Phaggaṇ geā trē thok vanjā.

Gal laggaṇṇ, til chabbṇṇ, pēhṇṇ kapāh

Phaggaṇ has destroyed (the pleasure of) three things—
Sleeping in each other's arms, chewing sesamum, and wearing quilted clothes
(i.e., it has become too hot).

Amān, āmli—trē dhan kā vās.

Jūā, xingāh, zamoī—trē dhan kē nās.

Grain, credit and official position are three abodes of (means of gaining) wealth.
Gambling, fornication and becoming surety for others are three means of losing wealth.

Oh manggē pehāwānī ;

Oh patthar dabē.

One asks for his wages for grinding corn ; and the other chucks him a stone.

Anbē aggē rouṇā—dore aggē galī—

Gungē hatth sanēbā—ghall bhāvē na ghall

Weeping before a blind man—speaking to a deaf man—
Sending a message by a dumb man—whether you send it or not (it is all the same).

Trê kamm nakamm.

Ōā chōṇā, manji uppā, triā rassī bhann.

Three pieces of work are no work at all—

Milking a cow, weaving a bed, threadly, twisting a rope.

Annhi kukkīr—khas khas dā chōgā

A feed of poppy-seed (very minute) to a blind hen (which cannot find it).

Jatīd rāj nahi

Mōthī kāj nahi

Izzat binā kāj nahi ;

Ghōrē binā sāj nahi :

Mīh binā anāj nahi.

Authority cannot be wielded by a peasant,

A feast cannot be made with Mothi ;

There cannot be honour without earnings,

A horse is no use without a saddle ;

No grain is to be got without rain.

Bhūrē jēd na kaprā—jatīd jēd na rādh ;

Oh pandī, oh lithī—dōṛē ḡwan rās.

There is no cloth like a blanket—so one is so generous as the peasants ;

The one is useful for tying up bundles, the other is made useful by a shoe-beating.

Jitnē hal, utnā hālā ;

Jitnā katumb, utnā mukālā ,

Jitnē kaprē, utnā pālā.

The more the ploughs, the higher the assessment ;

The larger the family, the greater the chance of disgrace ,

The more clothes you wear, the more will you feel the cold.

Valī kumānīā, vutthā kē karē ?

The melons are withered, what is the good of rain ?

Thal dē gawādh, kirāṛ dī dāhī

One's neighbourhood in the Thal is like a Hindu's beard (sometimes shaved and sometimes not), i.e., sometimes inhabited, sometimes a desert.

Pippū khumbū, aḡhāi debhārē rāj.

Pippa (a parasitical plant that springs after rain) and mushrooms have only 2½ days' reign (and then wither).

Uchchi lamni patli, makōrē vāngū lak .

I chā'i nārī dī, tūrē chōr chapatt.

Tall, long and slender, with a waist like a black ant's.

These are the qualities of women, in a man they are utterly bad.

Jat jā lāhna, gharē dā gheō,

Kutār dī dāhī - dhīā dā peō.

(No confidence is to be placed in) a debt due from a peasant, clarified butter kept in an earthen vessel, a Hindu's beard (which he may have shaved off at any time) or the father of a family of daughters (who will have to spend money in getting them married).

Jat te bēi te bakrā, chōthī badkardār nār—

Chārē bhukkhe bhālē ; rajjē karin vigār

The peasant, bullock and he-goat, fourthly the ill-behaved woman—

All four are good when starving ; when well off, they cause harm.

Uṭṭh na runnē ; hārā runnē.

The camel does not complain ; and yet the sack does.

Bājra jēthā, puttār palēthā,

Māl āṭhā, ghar kōthā.

Bājra sown in Jeṭh is the best—a first-born son is the best.

Camels are the best sort of cattle,—a hut, the best sort of house.

Māl bakri—ghar chl apri ;

Puttār oh jēthā orik pakri.

Goats make the best cattle—a thatch the best house ;

That son is the best who proves best in the end.

Eiyar dā yārā, te bighār dā ghurā ,
 Vaḍḍī kuḷī te chhōḷā karā ,
 Khōḷī hōkē lei pichhūrā ;
 Oh bī bare tū burā

It is very bad to have a sheep-fold near a wolf's den, to match a young bridegroom with an old bride, or for a tracker to follow up the tracks backwards.

Rāhak kamāe sāj khāe.

The servant works and the master eats.

Dāmā ghar vivā -

Jiwi bhāvi unjē gā.

A marriage in the musician's house—sing as you please (it does not matter how badly).

[Note.—The Mirāsīs or Dūms are the musicians who sing at marriages.]

Janj parāj ahmak nachchun.

Majjhū nange vēḷā ghattin

Only fools dance at another's wedding and people naked at the waist (i.e., extremely poor) throw money to the dancers.

(Said of a man interfering in matters with which he has no concern.)

Rukkhā khāvē, bhōḷē savē, ghar kulachchhōḷī nār,

Chōṭhā meilē kaprē ; narak nishānāḷ chār.

Eating dry bread, sleeping on the ground, an ill-behaved wife in the house, and scantily dirty clothes, are four marks of hell.

Rabb rāji tū kebī mohā ?

If God be pleased, then what need ?

Dhōḍā le ghar dhukke chār.

O na lutṭē, lutṭē hōr.

If a thief get into a washerman's house, it is not the washerman who is robbed, but others (whose clothes are with him to wash).

Jēhri karē gheñ,
Na mā karē na pōē.

Neither mother nor father can do so much as clarified butter can.

Sō kāmā ikk āhri.
One man to direct is enough for a hundred workers.

Mīn pakāē, samajh alāē, kade khātā na khāē.
The man who measures his food before cooking it, and thinks before speaking,
never makes a mistake.

Shāh dā dhan te kōhile dā dāpā.
The shop-keeper's wealth is like grain in the granary (for the peasant to draw on).

Gar bin gat nahī—Shāh bin pat nahī.
Without a religious teacher there is no salvation, without a banker there is no
respect (to be gained by the peasant).

Chīrī chōake te jāṭī bhōnkē.
The bird chirps (in the crops) and the peasant woman harks (to drive it away)

Uttam khetrī, madham vipār,
Nashiddh chākārī bhīkh dōār
The best occupation is farming, trade is middling, service worst of all, below
that comes begging from door to door.

Je anā mar van'ā, mīṭhā hōlāba jagg,
Umṛ vanjālā vāṭ, kōrē lare lagg.
If I had known I was going to die, I should have spoken sweetly in the world,
&c., should have acted well towards every one).
Ah! thou hast thrown thy life away, depending on false promises (of Satan).

Satt thök sarāñā haddā—

Murakh nafr , 'musāfirī ;
Khatgām ghōrā chābuk khāwdā ;
Chēchal nār ,
Kuchajja var ,
Chōrā khuh rās na āwdā ,
Bewaqt dām khayā darbar tarāwdā.

Satte vi suhann—

Thal dāchīṣ , jal bēṣā , mēhā bēt charann,
Raṇ gabbbrū , āṇ kurā , ghōṛī pāchariann,
Pavāhē ā janj—satte vi suhann.

(Thal.)

Seven things are heart-burners—

A slopāi servant ; a traveller ;
A troublesome horse that requires to be whipped ;
A coquettish woman ;
A foolish husband ;
A faulty well that does not sit straight ;
A mirāsā to get up and prate in a company out of season.

Seven too look well—

She-camels in the Thal, boats on the river, buffalo-cows grazing in the riverain ;
A youth in battle, girls in a spinning-bee, horses with their saddle-gear on
A wedding-party when it has come near (the brides) village.

Bin kishī samundar tardē gharak thūdē mālabā ,
Bin jāṁā safar kamāway , nahī akl sāṁāṁ

(Thal.)

Boatmen who swim in the deep river without a boat get out of breath.
Travelling without clothes is not a wise thing to do.

Dā salām te bandkī sāṁī vanj ākho har dī mā nū ;
" Sawā barāt Allāh de tu bhī nahī paltedi ghā nū "

(Thal.)

Go and give my respects to the mother of all (i. e. the earth), and say
" Without the blessing of God even you cannot produce grass."

Annhe nī mā masīā sālī geī
The mother has let her blind boy at the mosque (i.e. abandoned him)

Mā akrūī, pōā tādīā, putiār kesar dī jarī.
Mother and father both weeds, and the son a plant of saffron

Chētar Visākh bhāviē—Jē. Hār sāviē—
Sāwan Bhadrū nhāviē—Assū Kattē thōā khāviē.
Phēr Hakīm puchhōn kī jāviē?
Travel about in Chētar and Visākh—Sleep in Jōth and Hār—Bathe in
Sāwan and Bhadrū—Eat little in Assū and Kattē—Then what need to go
and consult a doctor?

Is dunyā ke tū nām—
Parsū, Parsā, Paras Rām.
In this world there are three ways of addressing a man.
Poor Parsū, respectable Parsā, honoured Paras Rām.

Kankū mārea dhrakk—sōlā nē battī.
"Vatt na lēsē nē, jē hōēus Khattī,
Hassī dī hasīī gharāthā, māhlā dē dōē māṅkē."
Hattī vichh kīrā pītēṣ, "kē kītēṣ, kanke?"

Salt Range.

Wheat jumped from 16 sars the rupee to 32. (Says the grandee, "I will never think of buying wheat again as sure as I am a Khatīr. Oh! that I had had my coin made into necklaces and strings of beads." The grandee's beats his breast in his shop saying, "O wheat, what hast thou done to me.")

Rukkha sukkhā khāke, chadga pānī pi.
Na vāxb parā ā chōprāṣ na tarsāṣ jī
Eat your dry bread and drink cold water
Do not look at other's buttered bread, nor make your heart thirsty.

Oh jo dī-dī dhērā, jittō lakkh pās;

Ittō kōi nahī āndā, itthō lakkh gēe,

Those heaps you see where the dry grass lies,

No one comes back from there, thousands have gone from here. (A graveyard).

Sarā sabb kujh phapphardā lānā, bātā, jār—

Hakk man sarā nahī phapphardā, jehrā bōlā dūta sār.

(Thāl.)

Everything burnt and blossoms again, lānā, plants and trees.

On a heart when burnt does not blossom again, which has been burnt by harsh words.

Jubān sī, ratiun sī, gōhak sī sab kō.

Jōhon ratiun gawāke, rah kurangā ho

Sukkhā dhingar bagh vicch, pakāh na bēndā ho

(Thāl.)

When there was youth and beauty, every one was a purchaser

When youth and beauty were lost, only the skeleton was left.

When there are only dry twigs in the garden, no bird sits there.

Lōk katē jagg ē kūrā, kūrē ākhū vālē.

Is jagg jehā bēā jagg na kōi, jē kōi sachcha hokar jāl ē.

Lāl jawāhr te hūrē mofī is jagg te jo kōi chālē so nāl ē.

Jē kūrā dōh surāj te dēwī, chāmchiri akkūh na bhārē.

(Thāl.)

People say this world is false, themselves speaking falsely.

There is no other world like this, if one lives in it truly.

Rubies, jewels, diamonds, pearls, whoever wishes them on this earth, he has them.

Whoever falsely ascribes spots to the sun, he has bad eyes and sees nothing.

Jamm na mukkā, te nakk nānakeh te.

The baby is not yet born, and (you say) his nose is like his grandfather's.

Shāhr pēā nābī, le uchakke agge ā gēen
The village is not built and the thieves have come (to rob it).

Khabbā bhāngī bhāng phakke.
Phakk, khabbā bhānggā !
Dabbā tātā dhāb tappē,
Tapp dabbā tātā

A left ha dēd bhāngī eat bhāng.
Eat, left-handed bhāngī !
Pebald pony jumps poddē,
Jump, pebald pony !

Note. —Such sayings are given at weddings to be repeated rapidly. The "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper."

Vassie shēlūr, tōrē jhuggī hōvē.
Khā, jē kaur, lōrē jhuggī hō.ē

It is best to live in a town, though it be in a hovel
Wheat is worth the eating, though it be rotten.

Jauggil jatt nā chhērjē
Hattī te kirā;
Bēpī te malāh nā chhērjē,
Malā karē khwār.

Don't vex a peasant in the jungle -
Or a shop-keeper at his shop
Don't vex a boatman on his boat,
Lest he bring you to grief.

Kurkar kōh ē tē ā. c. ē l. dōr ē
Where is the clucking and there are the eggs.

OPIUM BHANG AND CHARAS.

Note.—The following rhymes show the ideas of the people regarding the effects of indulging in opium and intoxicating drugs. The poppy-plant and the capsules are called "Pōst," the man who drinks an infusion of the pounded capsules is a "Pōstī," and the man who takes the drug in the form of opium pills is called "Hafimī."

Jithe bhang nahī, utthe rang nahī,
 Itthe charas nahī, utthe taras nahī,
 Jithe hafim nahī, utthe tazim nahī,

Where there is no bhang, there is no luck,
 Where there is no charas, there is no pity,
 Where there is no opium, there is no honour.

Bhanggi dī jō rang baranggi,
 Pōstī dī jō rōwe,
 Hafimī dī jō injē ākhē,
 Yalāh ghar nā hōwe.

The Bhanggi's wife is sometimes happy, sometimes sad,
 The Pōstī's wife weeps,
 The opium-eater's wife says
 "Please God, may he not be at home."

Verseified—

The Bhanggi's wife has her ups and downs,
 The Pōstī's weeps all day,
 The Hafimī's wife every day of her life
 Prays "God keep my husband away"

Bhang kahē, mai rang baranggi
 Pōst kahē, mai Shāhjahān,
 Hafim kahē, mai Chinnī Begam,
 Majhe chhodke jāo kahā?

Bhang says, "I am of all colours" (give rise to all kinds of imaginations),
 Pōst says, "I am Lord of the world."
 Opium says, "I am a lovely Queen,
 Leaving me, where can any one go?"

Verseified—

Says Bhang, "I m of all shades of colour,"
 Says Pōst, "There is no King above me;"
 But opium says, "I'm a beautiful Queen,
 Love me once, and you always must love me."

Pōst mangge rēwarā,
Hafim mangge gaonē,
Bhang n mān alī bhū ī
Jo āwe so agle banne.

Pōst asks for sweetmeats.
Hafim asks for sugarcane;
Bhang, poor one and simple,
Whatever comes goes on to the next stage (is eaten)

Versified

Pōst asks for sweets,
Hafim for cane.
To Bhang, poor soul,
As food is given

Ser bhar pōst, pā hafim dā,
Deh misri dā nukul, karam Karim dā,
Kōrā hōwe tamākā le pi pi dāhe,
En dewē Kartār, te pher nā bolē

The opium-eater's prayer —

Give me two pound of poppy-heads, or half a pound of opium,
And a knot of sugar, by the grace of God,
Let my tobacco be bitter, let me smoke and sway about,
Let God give me this, and then I have nothing more to say.

(1) Pōstā dā dōstā, terā sōne mathāwā batā,
Sō rupe dī pīnak dēnā ē, hazār rupe dā jhūnā.

The opium-eater's song —

O Poppy, heart's friend, I will gild thy plant with gold,
Thou'st given me richness worth a hundred rupees, a nod worth a thousand.

Versified

I'll gild you, O poppy, your beauties I'll unfold,
Your sleep is worth a silver crown, the nods you give are gold.

- (2) Fō-lā dī cōstā, terā nuqūnō patāwā hūā
Vasde ghar ujārke, batih pharānā ē (hōthā).

The anti-opiumist says:—

O poppy, heart's friend, I will tear up thy plant from the root,
Thou richest prosperous sones and sendest the owner out to beg with a
potsherd in his hand.

Ver: jeta -

I'll tear your roots up, poppy,
I'll beat you to the ground,
'Tis you that run happy homes,
And send men begging round.

- (3) Pōstā dil dōstā, tēre te nār nabī dā sārā,
Dīn duñ dā thanam sunīnā ē, tū es palit kol keḍ dā.

The opium-eater replies:—

O poppy, heart's friend, the shadow of the Prophet's light is on thee,
Thou art celebrated as the pillar of faith and the world. Why hast thou come near
this wretch?

Pōst chhāne dā, te mukul ganne dā

The opium drinker's wish:

Opium infusion in a pewter vessel, and a bit of sugarcane after:

Āo mast kalandar,
Mard sōr jo mōtre anddar,
Bāhar jāe te khātā khāē,
Anddar bēbe, te surag nū iā.

Come, drunk beggar,
He is a man who squats in-doors,
If you go out to doors, you will come to grief,
If you sit inside, you will go to heaven.

Ila in mat khā ō zālam, ho jāgā hafimī
 Ian sukkhe khū āwēgā awāz aosiā dhimī,
 Nātaq kō konkūnā bantā hai gulzār yār sūmī!

The anti-opiumist says—

„Do not eat opium, oh of sinners one, you will become an opium-eater,
 Your body will dry up and become itchy, your voice will become weak,
 You will be useless, & get to speak through your nose, dear friend

Rattī khāe ritt nū, māsā khāe mās,
 Tōlā khāe haqqā, dam dā kih pharwās.

The anti-opiumist says—

Eating one rattī of opium destroys the blood, a māsā destroys the flesh,
 A tōlā destroys the bones, what hope of life is left?

Sō pōstī charhe shakār
 Makhi ghērī vichē bazār,
 Marī nabī, par laagrī kī nī
 Eh bhi latah Khudā ne dī nī

A hundred opium-drinkers went to hunt,
 They surrounded a fly in the bazār,
 They did not kill him, but they did lame him,
 This victory too God gave them

Paraphrased

A hundred Posties went to hunt
 A solitary fly
 They fought him hard, with might and main
 You would have thought he had been slain,
 But he's up and off again,
 Minus one leg and eye.
 "For such a glory is victory,
 Now Heaven be praised!" they cry

Hikk dīn pōstī mālcā dōra bhājī gā,
 Dīār mārān pōstī "bābā laddā gā."

One day while post was being ground the mortar broke,
 The opium-drinkers utter the death-cry "my father is being carried to his grave"

Note—It is usual for *bhang*-drinkers, while the liquor is being prepared, to shout out verses in praise of the drug and of those who supply them with the means of purchasing it, while expressions the reverse or complimentary are used with regard to those who oppose the practice, and whom they style the "oppressor" (*mūzi*). These verses resemble somewhat the toasts and sentiments that were common at drinking-bouts in England a century ago. The following are specimens of the rude rhymes sung or rather shouted on these occasions, —

Bhang nahī eh sāvā sāvā ghā ē,
 Āshkā nū muḥā ē mūzi nū gunāh ē,
 Dō char Mullā Brahman mar gēe tō keā ē?
 Huk bhanggī mar gēe tō sārā mulk fanā ē.

This is not *bhang*, it is green green grass,
 It is lawful for lovers and sinful for the enemy (to drink it).
 If a few *Mulās* or *Brahmans* die, what does it matter?
 If one *bhang*-drinker dies, the whole world comes to an end.

Pcale pur te lunqī buchchī* dhur,
 Dēe āshkā de magan pur.

The cups are full, keep the worthless away.
 The houses of the lovers are full of silent delight

Feāle niwale, beṭh mūzi, utte kbalkā āle.

(Let me have) boon-companions, below the enemy, and above men with shoes
 (to beat him)

Pio bhanggā, te saūhō bāgt
 Te pishle jūsan apn bhāgt

Drink *bhang* and sleep in gardens.
 And let those that come after live as their own fate wils,
 i. e. let the next generation fend for themselves.

Versified—

Drink your *bhang* and sleep your fill.
 And leave your sons to *kismet*'s will.

* Literally, having tail and ears cut off.

Gang bhāṅg do bheṅ hai rēhan Shīvē de sang.

Haddī khānī Gang hai, laḍdā khānī bhāṅg

The Ganges and bhāṅg are two sisters, they live in company with Shīvē (gods).

The Ganges consumes bones of dead Hindūs) and bhāṅg feeds on sweet-meats

versified—

Gang and Bhāṅg are sisters twain,

Near gods both have their seat,

But Gang is fed with the bones of the dead,

While the food of bhāṅg is sweet.

Gang Bhāṅg do bheṅ hai,

Parbat vichh vasaṅ.

Us nahātā māṭ uttre

Us piteṭ pāp chharan.

The Ganges and bhāṅg are two sisters, and live in the mountains,

By bathing in the one dirt is washed off, by drinking the other men get rid of sin.

Dandā kūṇḍā baghī mẽ, chāre kūt jagir

Who has pestle and mortar under his arm, has a jāgir as round.

Versified—

Give me a drink of bhāṅg every day,

And I am the monarch of all I survey.

Dandā kūṇḍā gṛasse.

Mulḱ Khudā dā rasse,

Dandā kūṇḍā pāṇi

Mulḱ Khudā dā avāṇi.

Pestle and mortar grind,

God's word does

Pestle, mortar, water,

God's word flourishes

A bhanggā, lērā kāj rachāie,
 Sautā marchā dīā tēnā velā paie,
 Ghōtan te Mushahidī bahāie,
 Bhang ghetī geu, maharājā, rājī bājī rabī.

Come bhang, let us arrange your wedding,
 Let us give thee presents of aniseed and black pepper,
 Let us set Mushahids to grind,
 The bhang = ground, great king, be happy

Paṇḍe vichh lūkkā,
 Bad bakhī nū dhikkā,
 Shūm di chhāī,
 Sakhi dā darwāzā.

A tick on the postle,
 A stove to the miser,
 Sit on the miser's chest (to punish him),
 And at the generous man's door (to demand bhang).

Ghoṭī ghutāī dabāwe,
 Murdā vī utth pāwe,
 Dhakk pardā te rakh lā,
 Nahi karnā kisi dā mohāī,
 Mohāī usdā karnā,
 Jisdi akh vichh lāī.

Let it be given ready ground,
 Even the dead will rise and drink,
 Cover my secrets and keep my good name,
 Make me dependent on no one,
 (or at least) Make me dependant on him
 Who has some shame in refusing

Ghar bhang tā lagghan kehā,
 Rukhā sukhā mākhē jehā,
 Deṇā sujhē tēnē jehā,
 Sārā dīn visakhī jehā.

If you have bhang in your house then what sort of fast is it !
 A dry crust tastes like honey,
 Giving seems like getting,
 The whole day passes like a holiday.

Duddh dā daryā vahā dē
 Barētē pawā dē khandā dē,
 Marchā dā tū bāg lawā dē,
 Havelī bhar dē bhang dī,
 Sārī sārī dunyā, Rām, tēthō cho manggdi.

Cause a river of milk to flow,
 Set islands of sugar in it,
 Plant a garden of pepper,
 Fill a house with bhang,
 Rām, the whole world begs this of thee

Āetwar tab jānē,
 Jab mitthe sukkhe chhānē.

Think that day Sunday,
 When you strain sugar and bhang.

Ghōvī ghutakk ghutakk
 Chhānē chhānakk chhānakk,
 Pivī ghutakk ghutakk.
 Chālīe latak latak,
 Lālā sang pāē ghōtā,
 Sang marmar dī daurī mangā dē,
 Te tejāl dā sotā.

Lālā sang pāē ghōtā.

Grind your bhang with a rub rub,
 Strain it with a whish whish,
 Drink it with a gulp gulp,
 Walk with a swing swing
 I began to grind it with my friend,
 Ask for a mortar of marble,
 And a pestle of thorn
 I began to grind it with my friend.

Bhang sē tarang, jē tin lok tāre hat,
 Vohī narak jāēge, jō bhang se neārē hat.

Bhang has a hundred intoxicating effects which has saved all three worlds.
 Those will go to hell who keep away from bhang.

Pēhle sāli sāl kar, pichelhe rang charbā,
Sīr munoṣ us rann dā jebī khasam tō pēhle khā.

First clear your strainer, then raise your colour (by drinking bhang).
Shave the head of the woman who eats before her husband

Āzī nagdā, tere nain parān chugdā.

There is the lump of refuse bhang-leaves for you, to destroy your eyes and umbra.

Ac, peale niwāle ke yāro, sham sham talwārī mārō,
Marjāo te shaadī, martabā pāo,
Jīndē raho te jagirā khao,
Nass jāo te aisi tairi marāo.

Come along, boon companions, strike your flashing swords.
Die and gain the status of martyr.
Live and enjoy jagirs.
Go to pok and do as you like.

The following sayings are made use of by Charas-smokers—

Chūlam chōkhā—nā jīwan dī ās—nā maran dā dhokhā.

An overflowing pipe: neither desire of life nor fear of death.

Versified—

I. a pipe of hemp have I
What care I if I live or die.

Chūlam sawāl—khatte sōhrā—khāwe jawāl.

An overflowing pipe: let the father-in-law earn and the son-in-law consume.

Versified—

Let me smoke and let me sleep,
Let others sow if I but reap.

Shābāsh ē bhar dendeṣ nā,
Lakh lānat g'la karendeṣ nā.

Praises to those that fill,
A thousand curses to those that slander

Version—

Here's to him that fills my pipe,
I love him like a brother.
Here's to him that praises him,
A curse on every other

The effects of charas are described as follows —

Khang karāṣ, khurak karāṣ, alakhṣ anṣ karāṣ
Mōt nā māri, te māi kih karāṣ.

Charas says:

I make you cough, I make you scratch, I make you blind,
If Death does not kill you, what can I do to you?

Hkk mutth bhāng do mutthi chāṇṇ kī,
Guhī howe chhā, majlas ghaṇṇ kī
Māhja howe duddh, shakkar se mēl ē,
Eh dewe Kartār te pher nā boṛē.

The *bhāng*-drinker's prayer

A handful of *bhāng*, two handfuls of gram,
Let me have dense shade, and plenty of companions,
Buffalo's milk, and a sweetening of sugar,
Let God give me this, and then I have nothing more to say.

VERSES

CURRENT IN THE

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

A SATIRE (MUTTH)

ON THE

POSITION OF VILLAGE HEADMEN

COMPOSED BY

SIR MUHAMMAD AWAN OF GIRŌT IN THE JEHAM VALLEY

(in the dialect of the Doāb)

Nahī kisē jahān te rāhnā
Sachcha nā Satārī dā.
Nabī dī shāndārī dā
Har velī tēri yārī dā
Kar insāf tū mēri zarī dā
(*Refrain*) Bhatthī ālwā amārī : 12
En pitnā mitt dehārī dā.

Lambardārī de vadde shān
Hākrā kite beimān.
Rūh gēā nē sa'ib dhecā
Sadke ā ag'ī palak guzārī dā.

Lambā āgge maze kite.
Lattbē khashc darzī si ē.
Uchene phirde bē an, ke,
H in valūt sōā lāchārī dā

1. This refrain is repeated at the end of each verse

Hu je tārā vēnde mutth,
 Rupe'ā dhēlī pōnda kouṭṭ,
 Shupāhi te vēnde khalle jutt.
 Oh vāl na chhōraṅ dāhī dā.

Shāh de agge jōr ṅ hatth,
 ' Tūbāh rakkhē asād. pat,
 Chā nibahē ihō jhāṭ,
 Toṛē likh lē fassul bāhī dā."

Shahā de agge mardē zāri,
 "Asādī mannhō minat vichārī;
 Lē lēhē khattī sārī,
 Chā nibahēo ihā vārī
khadīm hosā umrā satī dā."

Shāh lambrā te insāl karēnde.
 Māmā assā pē bharēnde "
 Dori nāl vā, lēnde.
 Mē sadhē ā tamnādāri dā.

Shāh je ditta chā jabāb
 Kamm tē baṇē bōbt khavāb;
 Hākam dēsan sakht azāb,
 Ā baṇē vakht khoārī dā

Māmle dī rut hālī ā.
 Tasiṅ n khtā rikṅ shupālī,
 Lambrā nū vēndā agge lāi,
 Khāl cā dī us dhūj marlāi.
 A bāṇā bhaṇḍā khāi nā

Hakim jā dōreā te charhde
Lambardār khalōte darde ;
Sharm kō'ī nahī buddke marde '
Vakht aea ē dhēka charī dā.

Hakim jā dōreā te ānde,
Lambardār je dhakke khānde ,
Patthe kille bha, bhaj le ānde ;
He khalra pat vichārī dā

I ambrā de ghar beparwābī.
Dhaggī dhōrī māl na kāī
Fakkī vattin jā parāī.
Keh reha is sardārī dā.

Bhātīh pēi eh lambardārī.
Dhakke lagde vārō vār .
Mamle dī mutīh ōkhī tārī
Insāī sārā patwārī dā.

Jadōkā bandobast jo hōēā,
Ā baqī lācharī,
Lambrā je dhakke lagde,
Ōkhē hīn paṭwārī
A/sar sārē lut-ke khānde.
Ōkh. palak-guzārī.

Har kithāhī lambar dāhde.
Shāh je sārē lut-ke khāde,
Dōrī nāl vā, je āhde,
Fasād sārā pat gāhī dā.

Aje māmle dī muṭṭh nahi tā ī.
 Lambar gēe je kṛā agāhrī,
 Hākīm vāraṇī karēnde jārī
 Bēnāvā zimmi sārī dā.

Hākmā cha kitāb vadhāī.
 Agge pāri pōndī nāhī
 Lambrā utte kōhr khudāī.
 Chhadd dēsīn bak sardārī dā.

Lambrā wālī niyat khotī.
 Lambar ghattī vatde lōṭī.
 Vēndī khalkat tur charōkī.
 He Rabb je khalkat sārī dā ī

Rezat sār vanj kukēndī
 Mōhāī je pōī marēndī
 Hirāṭī hākīmā kōī sunm ī.
 Nahī rakkhde khōf kachāhrī dā.

Kuzrat wālā pak 'lāhī'
 Sher Muḥammadē vār bapā'.
 Jō ga . āī hakik dasāī
 Lambrā dī eh kāṭravāī
 Zīmī sārī bē karāī
 Kamm bapēā be-ruzkārī dā.

TRANSLATION.

There is no veng on th s earth for any one.
 True is the name of God.
 The prophet's is the glory.
 Every time is a time for thy help.
 Do justice to my complaint.
 (Refrain) A curse on the post of headman.
 'Thus say y worry

Lambardars have great glory,
The Rulers have made them faithless.
They have forgotten every consideration,
Blessings on the former one.

Formerly the headmen got on well.
The tailors sewed for them clothes of good cloth.
They went about as high and mighty men.
Now has come a time of helplessness for them.

Now when they go to pay the revenue instalment,
Their money comes to an end.
The chuprass fall to beating them with shoes,
They do not leave them a hair of their beard.

They join their hands before the banker (saying),
"Do you maintain our honour,
"Help us through this crisis;
"Though you write down the spring crop (as security)."

They make their complaint before the bankers (saying),
"Accede to our helpless request;
"Take all that we get,
"Help us through this time;
"I will become your life-long slave."

The bankers are kind to the headmen (saying),
"We are paying the revenue."
They take double interest.
I admire their greed,

If the banker has refused,
The matter turns out very ill.
The Rulers will give severe punishment.
A time of distress has come,

The season for the spring instalment has come,
 A chaprāsi has come out from the tahsil.
 Goes driving the headmen before him,
 He has made the dust fly from his shoes (in beating them),
 A crowd of evils has come on them,

When the Rulers start on tour,
 The headmen stand trembling.
 They do not die of shame ?
 It is a beastly time.

When the Rulers come on tour,
 Then the headmen get knocked about.
 They run about for fodder and pegs ;
 There is danger of their honour.

There is desperation in the headmen's house.
 There are no cattle whatever
 They go about looking for other people's goods,
 What is left of this honourable position ?

A curse on this headmanship !
 Knocks are given at every turn.
 The revenue instalment has been paid with difficulty
 And due to the patwārī's wickedness.

When the settlement was made,
 This helplessness arose
 While the headmen get knocked about
 The patwārīs are badly off.
 All the officers rob and devour.
 A difficult time.

Everywhere the headmen were mighty,
Now that the bankers have robbed and devoured them,
And demanded double interest too ;
Great damage to their honour

As yet the revenue arrearment is not paid.
The headmen have consumed the collections,
The Rulers send out warrants,
Then comes sale of all their land.

The Rulers have raised the revenue.
Formerly it could not be paid
The anger of God has come on the headmen,
They will give up their headmen's rights.

The headmen's conscience is false
The headmen go about robbing people.
The people have long gone away.
God is the God of all the people.

The people all go howling,
Saying whatever comes into their mouths.
What the headmen say is based by the Hakims.
They have no fear of the Court.

Almighty Pure God !
Sher Muhammad has made a poem.
Whatever was to be said I have stated truly.
This is how headmen act,
They have sold all their land,
Are left without livelihood.

DESCRIPTION (KISSA)
OF THE
VILLAGES ALONG THE RIVER JEHLAM

COMPOSED BY

SHER MUHAMMAD AWAN OF GIROT
(in the dialect of the Doab).

Siffat Mō'e pak di kichē, sorā Rabb Ghafār Miā.
Te Bāva Ādam pedē kitos, jidhi ōmad vase chōdhār, Miā
Vat kull pa ghambar pē le kitos, hik akkh chavī hazār M
Akhir hōeā Nabi zamān, jidhi ummat bōht khōār, Miā.
Din mazhab kar dōē banāy, rōle dīte mār, Miā.
Shiā parhdā panjī takb rā, Suānī parhdā chār, Miā.
Iriye bān Bahābī gōē, tē sh karde inkār, Miā.
Fir fakir nū nahī manōde jānān Rabb Sachēār Miā

Dikha rāj Angrezā dā, jīnabā ditta kamī sapvā, Miā
Jahān sarē te lēn pavā ātān, keī beshumār, Miā
Shih bakkri inohā valī charāī, na chhōreā chor te jār, Miā
Musalmān te kasse hēnī, vāhōe hēnī kirār Miā
Mardā di hōn nahī aghāī, pōiā hīn Sardār Miā

Siffat Khushab shāhī di kiche, j tthe rāhōī khod Sarkār, Miā.
Lok je arziā parche dende, mukadmeā dā karkār, Miā.
Adālat, bēli, khub karēndā vādā Tahsildār, Miā.
Garib gutā kōī vēndā nahī, jagrēnde dnyādār, Miā,
Karmā wā'e jitt lē ānde, blā'e ānde hār, Miā

Bandobast Angrezā lācā, ai khorot, rār, Miā.
Kābal di je gall hōve, mētēndi intazār, Miā.
Mulan Labōr dī gaqī āndī mā' dā shakār Miā.
Te vūtt te bēiā dhakke khande, kōī nahī ruzkār, Miā.

Hamōke shāhr ich rēhin Tiwāne, ghōrā de sawar, Miā.
 Haktmā de ghar sadd puchhīde, hen kursi bardār, Miā.
 Jagirā sabhhe lēe kiā nē, ēh jo duayādār, Miā.

Nāl khalōti Kaim dī vasti, haktmā dī ē dhār, Miā.
 Tē jo kōi sahlt mariz hōve, te dharnā bāhnde mār, Miā.
 Gheō te khaud nāl rōi khānde, rupeia lēn dehār, Miā.
 Lēan ute inabā batth rakhcā, leiī Mālak mass utār, Miā.
 Khā pī ke ruskt hradde, onk tarde mār, Miā.

TRANSLATION.

The Pure God must be praised, let me pray to God the Giver, Sir.
 And He created Father Adam, whose descendants dwell in all four quarters.
 Then He created all the inspired messengers, 124,000.
 Lastly came the Prophet, whose followers are very badly off.
 He originated two religions, and put an end to disturbances.
 The Shiā repeats five "Allah Akbars" and the Sunnī four.
 Thirdly the Bahābīs appeared and they deny.
 They do not revere Pīrs and Fakīrs, consider God only true.

I saw the rule of the English, who arranged matters,
 In the whole land are jails, prisoners without number.
 They have made the tiger and goat graze together, have not let thief or
 adulterer escape.
 Musalmāns are become wretch, the Hindūs have improved in position.
 Men's wishes are now not obeyed, the women are become the masters.

One must describe Khushāb city, where is the seat of Government.
 Where people give in petitions—a noise of cases.
 The chief Tehsildār does excellent justice.
 No poor person goes, it is the wealthy who squabble.
 Lucky folks gain, the unlucky lose their cases.

The English made their arrangements, then came the wire,
 Whatever may happen at Kabul, puts an end to suspense.
 Trains come from Multān and Lahore, a press of goods.
 Camels and boats are shoved aside, cannot get livelihood.

In Hamoka town live Tiwānas who ride on horses.
 They are invited to Magistrates' houses, they are entitled to sit on chairs.
 They have all got jāgirs, being well off

Beside stands Kāim's hamlet, this is a nest of doctors,
 If any one be very ill, they go and sit at his door.
 They eat ghi and sugar with their bread, take a rupee a day.
 They have set their hands to taking, God has taken the gift of curing from
 them.

They eat and drink and go, and in the end kill the patient.

Then follows a description of the different villages and their residents, some-
 times grossly personal,

PREFACE TO AN EPIC (PÖRİ)

ON THE

SUBJECT OF NADIR SHAH'S INVASION,

COMPOSED BY

KAJABAT A RESIDENT OF THE CHENĀB VALLEY.

Sadi Nabi nŭ bāhrvi vaqde ſukar peis khāndanā.
 Ō zulm zimi te varteā, makkur, kū, farēb, bahānā.
 Bhāji dagbā farēb dī vichēh phiri jabānā.
 Musāhib chōr kachēhrū ā bēhun diwānā.
 Sile kauri vizārī adūl ināf gōa Sultānā.
 Kamiorē nŭ mulā khidmtā, katth hukam bēvānā.
 Charh ghōre dharōrau ājri, vakht asal asil jawānā.
 Chhatī peān arākī, khar ā phiren mēdānā.
 Mardā thō geā ē zābta, ghālib ae zananā.
 Amīrā nazrī vaddhiā, jōr jama khazānā.
 Charh nōkrā kutthim bādshāh, ulṭ peā ē zamānā.
 Rabbā rakkeh ngāh vichēh tū, Pāk Parvardigār Rahmānā.

In this 12th century of the Prophet, men of family are in great anxiety
 If tyranny, falsehood and deceit have come and dwelt on earth
 The feast of deceit traversed the world.
 Thieves sit holding their courts like courtiers and ministers.
 Mean men act the part of ministers, kings have given up justice.
 Mean men have been given posts, power is in the hands of brutes.
 Shepherds ride on horses, real gentlemen suffer trouble
 Mares of Irāk carry burdens, donkeys sport on the plain,
 Control has gone from men, women have the power.
 Rulers have increased their levies, gathering treasure together.
 Servants have slain kings, the times are upside down.
 Oh God keep me in thy sight Thou pure and merciful protector

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A MUSICIAN (DUM)

AND

A PEASANT CALLED SADIK

(in the dialect of the Doāb).

*Musician—*

Tērā Akbar jed sitārā Chōhdrī Sādkā

Peasant—

Uttā dhāndsī dhārā, nēthō dūr tūi.

M.—Tērā chann jedā chamkārā Chōhdrī Sādkā*P.*—Mārā dhārā dhā chamkārā o hī ghar ich.*M.*—Lēśā ghōrā te salārā, Chōhdrī Sādkā.*P.*—Dēsā hukko bhōh da khārā o bhī rutt nāl.*M.*—Karsā bhand kō jag khwārā, Chōhdrī Sādkā.*P.*—Mār karūsā parā, Dūmā kareā.*M.*—Khālī vēsī mīr vichārā, Chōhdrī Sādkā.*P.*—Kōp hōve battārā, honcē raktisī.

TRANSLATION

M.—Thy star is like Akbar's, Master Sādik.*P.*—The hat is falling on you, get out from below.*M.*—Thy light is like the moon's, Master Sādik.*P.*—My light is a lamp's, and that is in the house.*M.*—I will take a horse and raiment, Master Sādik.*P.*—I will give you one basket of broken straw, and that at harvest.*M.*—I will ruin you in the world by my satire, Master Sādik.*P.*—I will beat you into mercury, ying Dūm.*M.*—The poor musician will go away without anything, Master Sādik.*P.*—Who could be cruel enough to keep from you anything if he had it.

VERSES

in the dialect of the Doab.

—*—

(Supposed to be spoken by the soul to the body at death)

Rahō nī jinhā ithe rēhā, aī rāh musāfir khañā

Peli kabā vichhōjēwālī, latt dē rakabē charhā.

Darakhā vē, tū mān karēñā, kāth kuhāra sir te, sab karp ghatia
rē sarhā.

Hiknā dā chun bālan baldā, h k rang mahālē charhā.

Hikuñ nī shōh Rāñhā mīlā, hikk usās bharendiā khalā.

Stay you dial are to stay here, we are standing ready for the journey.

Rose the cry of separation, mounted foot in stirrup.

O tree, you are proud, the axe is at your head, it has cut you all to pieces.

Some pieces are picked up and thrown into the fire, some are put in palaces.

Some have met with my lord Rāñhā, some stand sighing (for a meeting with him).

—*—

Jiwan nām dhareā-i, nī māē, kārā dhareā-i nā

Lakheñ hōvi tōr dā, na Jiwan te na nā,

Bhāñ bāñ na jōrē, putrā bāñ na nā.

Nivē nīvē jōprē rukhā bāñ na girā

O mother you that call me Jiwan (life), you have given me a false name.

If it is written, neither Jiwan nor his name (will live).

Without brothers there cannot be pairs, without sons one's name cannot last.

Low huts without trees are no village.

DIRGE (MARSIA)

ON THE

FATE OF SAKINA, DAUGHTER OF HUSAIN,

COMPOSED BY

FIROZ OF BHAKKHAR NEAR THE INDUS,

who died about 1699.

Sung to the tune Asā.



Note.—This refrain is repeated at the end of each verse.

Refrain—

K tt Madina, ktt Shāh Najaf ?
Thā Shām makān Sakina dā.
Malak pēghambar zāt Khudā dī
Karan arman Sakina dā.



Suq awāz Umr Shumar dā
Rūh māsūm dā babū bahū dardā.
Sāng dē uttō pēo Akbar dā
Kare dheān Sakina dā



Jē kōi dēs parāe te mar vōndā,
Torē hōve dushman, kafī dēhlendā.
Hāe hāe meiyat rehā gulendā
Kafī dē kār Sakina dā.



He dastūr je kōi margeā
Kū! khwānī wāris karan chālā.
Bin Ābid dē kōi nahī rehā
Fātib khwān Sakina dā.

Jā ghash vichch varje Añ Abid buḍke,
 Ākhā meiyat Sakina dā viran kī saḍke,
 "Tēḍā zakhmā tū bhēn saḍke sadke,
 Na gōi nigahban Sakina dā.

"Viran, mēḍā akheā manṇē.
 Mēḍe kān kafn dā nā nā ghinoḍē.
 Kasn Khudā di mutlik nahae
 Jān sajan Sakina dā."

Nabī kafn mangde Añān rāsi bale.
 Dafn karo Inde chōje nālē
 Ākhañ, 'yā Rasūl Allāh, eh dekho hālē
 Bardīwān Sakina dā.'

Hāe hāe ! lok pardēs jo jānde
 Muddat guzarke vattinā te andē.
 Sajjan Sughrā de margēē vāḍhe ;
 Thīā ghar wairān Sakina dā.

Kōi firāki jhōlā ghulēā ,
 Sāth Hussēn dā dāḍā rulleā.
 Mōt dā nikhrā val nahi mīlēā
 Khāndān Sakina dā

Shimrā vadḍā hukm sunāwe,
 "Rōwīn de vichch vadā gunāh e,
 Mā phupphī nānā chāhe"
 Margēi nādān Sakina dā.

Acā awāza māsūm dā, "na roveāhe
 Matā vir mēḍē kī Shimar sataē."
 Dāḍiā nā rannā phupphī mae,
 Sun farman Sakina dā.

He dastār je kōī band vicheh mardā,
 Jī nikatthā val nahī valdā.
 Ali Ābid de sir te phurdā
 Rūh pareshān Sakīna dā.

Shabbīr Fīroz bēkas dā mān ē,
 Jahān tēdā, lū mēde kap ē.
 Jagg vērl, lū rakkh dhērān ē.
 Sadke zishān Sakīna dā.

TRANSLATION

Refrain—

Where is Madīna and where the king of Najaf (Ali) ?
 Syria became the residence of Sakīna.
 Angels, prophets, God himself
 Have pity on Sakīna.

Hearing the shouting of Umar and Shimar (murderers of Husain)
 The young child's (Sakīnā's) soul fears greatly.
 From the top of the spear (on which his head was stuck) the father of Akbar
 (i.e. Husain) looks down on Sakīna.

Whoever dies in a strange land,
 Though he be an enemy, yet a winding-sheet is given him.
 Alas the corpse of Sakīna is left searching for a winding-sheet.

It is the custom that when any one dies
 His relatives read the funeral verses and mourn on the 40th day.
 Save Abid (her brother) there is no one left to mourn for Sakīna.

When Ali Abad was drowned in grief
 Sakīna's corpse calls to the hero and says:
 "Your sister be a sacrifice for your wounds.
 There is no one to watch over Sakīna.

Here, do as I say,
Do not speak of a winding-sheet for me.
As God lives there is no one at all
Who knows or cares for **Sakina**."

The Poor and He'less require no winding-sheet
Bury this body with its coat.
People say "O Prophet of God! see this sad state of the captive **Sakina**."

Alas! those who go to foreign lands
Return home after a time.
Sughrā's (sister of **Sakina**) friends have died in distant lands
Sakina's house is desolate,

A gust of separation has blown,
Husain's companions have been sadly dispersed,
Separated by death have not met again
The family of **Sakina**.

Shimra announces a strict order
"Weep'ng is a great crime,
"Whether it be mother, aunt or grandfather"
Poor young **Sakina** is dead.

There came a voice from the child "Do not weep
Lest **Shimar** oppress my hero"
Her aunt and mother did not weep loud
Hear'ng the command of **Sakina**.

It is the rule that if any one were in captivity,
Life once gone does not return again.
(But) Round **Ali Abid's** head floats
The troubled soul of **Sakina**.

Shabbir (**Husain**) is the praised of humble **Fitrooz** (the poet).
The world is thine—thou art mine.
The world is my enemy, do thou pay regard to me,
For the sake of glorious **Sakina**.

Unmistaken—

Refrain

Far from her home, in Syrian soil
Lies buried young Sakina, Ah !
Saints, angels, nay, Great God himself
Lament for poor Sakina, Ah !

The murderer's shouts ring in her ear ;
The young child's soul is rent with fear ;
Her father's head from the slayer's spear
Looks sadly on Sakina, Ah !

Though foe and foe his death should meet,
None grudge the dead his winding-sheet.
Ah ! weep for one so far and sweet,
Unshrouded lies Sakina, Ah !

When man is from his dear ones torn,
His funeral chant they sing forlorn
None save her brother's left to mourn
And weep for poor Sakina, Ah !

While drowned in grief he wept and sighed,
The ghost of dead Sakina cried,
" A sacrifice for you I died,"
Unguarded fell Sakina, Ah !

Her prayer fell on her brother's ear,
" A shroud is for the loved and dear,
" As God lives, I am fiercer here,
" And no one knows Sakina, Ah ! "

" God's helpless ones all die like me,
" Bury me now where none can see."
Ah God ! to think that this should be,
Poor captive slain Sakina, Ah !

"How many come, how many go!
"Exiles return- God willest so.
"But me my home no more shall know.
"No more returns Sakina, Ah!"

A wind from the far north has blown
And seeds of desolation sown,
Bereft of all she loved, alone
Her mother mourns Sakina, Ah!

Curse on the man that slew and sad,
"No tears be wasted on the dead,
"A price is set upon the head
Of all who mourn Sakina, Ah!"

The child said gently, "weep not so
"Lest he should work my brother woe."
Her aunt and mother wept full low,
Obeying dead Sakina, Ah!

Her soul no mansion of the blast
Can tempt with dreams of peace and rest.
Beside the brother she loved best
Still lingers sad Sakina, Ah!

I, slave and poet, praise Husain,
The world is thine and thou art mine.
May thy great mercy on me shine
In memory of Sakina, Ah!

WOMEN'S SONGS

IN THE

Dialect of the Chenab Valley in the Doab.

—*—*—

Charh, vë channā, te kar tushoā,
 Tāre gindēā rāt vëhā.
 Chann vichāra hup charhēā.
 Mēri jān sahēlō, chann vichāra hup charhēā,
 Rise Oh moon, and make a light
 I have passed the night in counting the stars.
 The moon, poor thing, has just risen.
 My dears, the moon, poor thing, has just risen.

Uchhe tille chhōhrā māl'e, nivē malle hup kuriā.
 Mēri jān sahēlō, nivē malle hup kariā.
 Chhōhar khēdan khūnd makhūndī, chhōhr khēdan jhur mutrā,
 Mēri jān sahēlō, chhōhr khēdan jhur mutrā,
 The boys have seized the high hocks and the girls the low ones.
 My dears, the girls have seized the low ones.
 The boys are playing hockey the girls are playing dance in the ring.
 My dears, the girls are playing dance in the ring.

Habnā vichō mēra nikrā vīr, ohī khurdi rānglī.
 Mēri jān sahēlō, ohī khurdi rānglī.
 Habnā vichchō mēri n kī bhābī, ohdā bōdā nō lārīā,
 Nō lārīā, mēri jān sahēlō, ohdā bōdā nō lārīā.
 Among them all is my little hero with his coloured club.
 My dears, with his coloured club
 Among them all is my little sister-in-law with her hair in nine plaits,
 In nine plaits, my dears, her hair in nine plaits.

Ānē rakkī, toleō bōdā, bōdā lattārā nō dhariā,
 Mēri jān sahēlō, bōdā lattārā nō dhariā.
 Nō dhariā, mēri jān sahēlō, bōdā lattārā nō dhariā.
 Bring scales and weigh her hair, her hair weighs 90 lbs.
 My dears, her hair weighs ninety pounds.
 Ninety pounds, my dears, her hair weighs 90 lbs.

Bhatth gharā mē tōlaṅwālā, jis mērā bōdā tōl lēā.

I will throw into the oven the one that weighed dry hair.

Shēhr Sohāwa sohā vasse jttē majjh hū chhiṅṅ,

Hū chhiṅṅ, mēri jān sahēlō, hū chhiṅṅ.

Je chhiṅ jāwā, hā sōl āwā je ghar āwā dhumm galī,

Mēri jā, sabē lō, je ghā ā wā dhumm galī.

Thā jinhā dē lāṅ lāmkaṅ, dāṅ chāmbē dī hū kalī,

Mēri jān sahēlō, dāṅ chāmbē dī hū kalī.

Je chhiṅ mātī bhariṅ, jē r kīṅ gheṅ gharī,

Mēri jān sahēlō, ē r kīṅ gheṅ gharī.

Dūṅ jinhā dē shābat mātī gheṅ mīshri dī dālī,

Mēri jān sahēlō, gheṅ mīshri dī dālī.

Chāṅ sār, jinhā dē palangbe sutte, chōrā mālī hū galī,

Mēri jān sahēlō, chōrā mālī hū galī.

Happy be Sohāwa town where the buffaloes have now gone to graze,
Gone to graze, my dears, gone to graze.

When they go out to graze, they beautify the country, when they come home they
make a stir in the streets.

My dears, when they come home they make a stir in the streets.

Whose udders hang down like tops, whose teeth are white flower-buds,

My dears, whose teeth are white flower-buds.

If you milk them, you will fill the jars, if you churn it, you will get pots full of
clarified butter.

My dears, if you churn it, you will get pots full of clarified butter.

Whose milk is sweet as sharbat, whose ghī is lumps of sugar,

My dears, whose ghī is lumps of sugar.

Whose masts are as cep on beds, and thieves have gained the streets,

My dears, thieves have gained the streets.

Unṅā dē pur pur chhāṅe, chichī dā rang pī,

Ruthī dhol māṅdā nahī, rahī ghatt vasilā,

Hōrā nahī rahndā, nī, kamā hōrā nahī rahndā.

Ghar jē hōwāṅ pālo pālī, k' ētar hōwāṅ stwā,

Rān hē dā ghar hōlē hōwē, gallarī kar jiwā,

Hōrā nahī rahndā nī, kamā hōrā nahī rahndā.

Akhīā dā diwānā kamlā, ghatt pinīā muḍḍū bahndā.
 Horeā nahī raṁdā, nī, kamlā nō-eā nahī rahndā

Fingers covered with rings, the little finger coloured yellow,
 My offended sweetheart will not make peace, though I have employed a go-between.
 Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

If our houses are side by side, and our fields adjoin each other,
 If my sweetheart's house be close by, I shall be able to live in haying talk with him.
 Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

With wildness in his eyes, he puts a stool down and sits besides me
 Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

Mēreā vē māhiā, kikkarā nū bar pēā,
 Vasnā ē Rāwa.pindī, tērā chitt kehā dūr geā !
 Mēreā vē māhiā, nitt chādar siwāngī
 Tōreā dītheā, vē, mē chīr jag jiwāngī.
 Mēreā vē māhiā, terī akkh v'chh sirmā ī,
 Puchchh pardesi nū kēṭe val tūrnā ī.
 Mēreā vē māhiā, nitt tur tur sālī ā.
 Ik dīa tur sajōā kahī chintā lāī ā.
 Mēreā vē māhiā, mē pēi sēhī ā,
 Har dān jīwī, sa, nā, pēi manīā manī ā.
 Mēreā vē māhiā, nitt khālī banērē tē
 Lā ke yāri nū, tur rēnā ē dērē tē.

Oh my love! the pollen has formed on the acacias,
 You live in Rāwalpindī, how far have your thoughts gone from me !
 Oh my love! I will sew your wrapper daily ;
 By a sight of you I shall live long in the world.
 Oh my love! there is antimony in your eye ;
 Ask the stranger (my sweetheart) in what direction he is to go.
 Oh my love! you are always talking of going.
 Go some day, my dear, what anxiety you have caused me !
 Oh my love! I am sore distressed.
 May you live for ever, my dear, I am always praying for you.
 Oh my love! I stand daily on the cornice
 Making love, and you go away to your house.

The song of Chhalla (a ring)

(In the dialect of the Doāb).



Chhalla lālō lāl ē,
Dil Kālō nāl ē,
Kālō bachchar wāl ē.



Chhalla vichh Labōr dē
Yārī lai ā hōr dē,
Asāḍā khārā chhōr dē.



Chhalla lōhē diṛ sikhān,
Auddar pelt marisan,
Siddhi māl na thīsān



Chhalla pēā bēri.
Ranbju vēnda jhēri.
Pattī bannhā kēhri ?



Chhalla pēā khab tē,
Laggī vēsā, oh te,
Gallā karsā mēh te.



Chhalla akk di tihl.
Mohrē mann shariṛi,
Pichhē pakri vīl.



Chhalla pēā gabbē,
Lutṛi tēre kaṛe,
Majjh nīle majhlē.

Chhallā de chā mā oñ.
 Bhaṭṭh ghattā pēē nā
 Gaḷ lāi tē nā.

TRANSLATION

Chhallā is handsome.
 His heart is with Kālō (a black'e),
 Kālō has children.

Chhallā n Lahore
 Has loved another,
 Giving up coming to me (my road).

Chhallā is like bars of iron,
 I will be killed inside the house,
 But will never be straight, i. e., give up my love.

Chhallā went off in a box.
 Rān[hū goes quarrelling,
 What bandage can I put on?

Chhallā is ying at the well.
 I will go to the waste land.
 And will speak to him face to face.

Chhallā is a branch of akk.
 First agree to give me sweetmeats.
 Then seize my wrist.

Chhallā lay in a box.
 Your antimony (on eyelids) have robbed me
 And your blue waist-cloth.

Give me Chhallā
 I will throw my husband in the oven,
 And embrace you.

VERSES FROM AN EPIC (POHRI)

COMPOSED

ON THE SLAYING OF A TIGER

BY

MIRA BARD OF CHITTA

IN THE SALT RANGE

(In the dialect of the Salt Range).



Watan jamm shērā nā kadd, lū.
Shēr bōm rāt addhā.
Shērā dī kunetā vadīā.
Kōp chāē shērā dī badīā?
Ghattap sher datā nū phor.

Peō sbth, shīhū nā,
Puchhb us dābā tū salāh,
' Ra j Pakkhar, Sūp sūwā;
Waddh paamā boim ghāh;
Kar āwā sēl safā
Jawān husan tōr "

Jhal belā chir nikhatthā,
Mūh dhareus parbat matthā,
Chap Sūp nā hākīm latthā,
Kē visab dādhē to patta?
Khar māre hatth zuratta;
Ghinne andarō bukkā trōr.

Jeth acā Phagga Hār ā,
Pachhō fajr māre dhārē,
Dangar mār Laktinē chāhrē
Dār khatra khōf Kharārē,
Phaddh manjō dangar hārē,
Nap wāhe dandī rōhr,

Ghiane baḡhra hissa mit,
 Dhrāḡ wāre wāḡḡē dhrik
 Kōṇ āwē nēḡ nāḡk
 Ḑabb chitṭe kāli lik ?
 Tōre lovē kaṭak amik
 Kand shēr na dēne pith.
 Zōr agṭā trān vadḡk
 Ḑabāḡ hathi ghattin gōr

Muddh shērā v nchi zat.
 Tura rakkhe shēr nimāk,
 Trērḡ pochhal wāre trāt,
 Jiwē gajṭe kāli hāṭh.
 Kittī mar dabaes rāṭh ?
 Ā khulāens Chitṭa nāṭh,
 Bannh vahde anda tor.

Pichchhō āe sauḡhrē ghalṭe,
 "Mahi charan chahikā tale,
 Daryāwā mōz uchhalṭe,
 Kē rōḡ koānde malle ?
 Akkṭī nīr na rāhude ṭhalṭe,
 Kaddi part muḡarā mōḡ."

Sher ditta sakḡṭ jabāḡ,
 "Utthe rōrā, bhukḡḡ, azāḡ,
 Gōḡḡā kūt bandēḡ dā khā ;
 Itthe thiwan bōḡt anāj,
 Gāṭ mājḡṭ be hāsāḡ
 Char āwin sawi dadh.
 Asāḡṭi lagḡḡe na gōḡṭ bāḡṭ.
 Saja ghijje rōz kabāḡ,
 Jit velē pawwē lōr."

MaI āghā beitha rakh;
Kābū pēā na kare ghat,
Vanje achhanchēi napp.
An Kēi banāeus dhakk
Ishkā ū upre bakk
Akhe Mīā Buddhā to Muhammad Yār,
• A van puchāgthas tōr

"Mār mārā māreus Kēri;
Dēwe har nū halla shērī,
Lawāh van, d'wābus phērī,
Subaiā Chitā dhērī
I . bhān Hāfiz nā khōr."

Lāl, Shekha Buddhā, Muhammad Yār
Chāre sab juttē Ishkār
• Ker vekkhe dhuqū kanjār,
Agge ā vanje darkā..
Sebh ghijjeus lāh adhār.
Ē Sūh ghat.ahā mār
Sagē Bannū Atak, Pishār "

Aggē Sūh sutta n ndhrācā.
Sute Shekhe ā jagārā,
Dab parā mār chācā.
Totkī Buddhē nā kaqhācā,
Muhammad Yāre kadam laghācā,
(Saputtar mān jācā)
Sāre na nakshab vadhācā,
Hatheār vī ā tī chācā,
Mand dārū gō ā pācā,
Nā sathā dil jamācā,
Lā troṛā gull bhakhācā,
Ghuddi jāmasī kalā chamōr.

Gaj sañh marēi chhutti,
 Jā vijj asmanē trutti,
 Bhan gaus trikkal purthi;
 Nā' kāwri khala utthi
 Bhan satte tāhal marōp.

Kuk ghattie, mileā lōk;
 Khale chār chaphero rok.
 Sir āi Sarje de chōt,
 Gal pēus azal di dōr.

Muhammad Yare tufak wāhi
 Due kaqḡhan na ditti sāhi.
 Mīā Buddhe mōhde lāi,
 Muqḡh sārī zāt subai,
 Ral makhi shist pakāi,
 Jāng lagi us kāhri 'āi.
 Beithā sab kujh dīl vich pāl
 Khāve atish āg chūngōi

Khalari geiā Vehat Chanbāwā
 Bēh rōwus bbēḡā māwā,
 "Vakhra māreḡ babj bhirāwā,
 Lekhi kkeḡ matthe nāwā,
 Lakhi kōn valāc nōr."

Ra. shībḡā ptnā ghattēā.
 ' Kitthe māreḡ, bhan beḡ chlatēā,
 Jawāni husaḡ matteā
 Pēhlwānā, shēr zuratēā,
 Satt geḡ lamme lōh "

Dukh sūā sūhī salī,
Thī vābī kamī jhallī,
"Kōl howāā ghatāā mallī,
Lōhe nā kōṭ karā bhann gallī;
Huṇ vass na mērā chālī,
Tē bahī mē rēhūs hīkālī,
Jiwē Sassī rēhī Bhambōr."

Khush thīwī mirihā machhī,
Gūn chūngā chhālā trappī,
Chār uchchī jā takkī,
"Sher lagheā agle patī,
Grā ēs jāhāñ chhōr."

Fazī kī ā sachhe Sār
Tal gei.ā ku. ba.ār.
Nitt charī Sakesar gār
Raj, dhōlā karī dūār,
Khairī dhakkī dāgar dhōr.

Shābas ! Mīā te Sājālā.
Sohī ! Gundwālā te Muhammadālā,
Jawānmardā kī.ā ghālā.
Isse shībē mārēā,
M t gēā khātra chhōr,
Bad mārēā nē zor-ō-zor.

TRANSLATION.

Tigers are born in river-valleys,
Tigers roar at midnight.
Tigers have great powers.
Who can endure the wicked doings of tigers ?
Tigers burst armour asunder.

A tiger is his father, a Lg'ess his mother;
 He asked advice of both (saying)
 "The Pakkhar is well off and the Sūn prosperous;
 The grass has grown and spread;
 I will take a turn there,
 In my youth and beauty "

He divided the river jungle and came out;
 He set his face towards the hills,
 Ascended and alighted the King of the Sūn.
 What trust can be placed in the powerful?
 He seizes and strikes with violent paw;
 Tears out the entrails.

When Jeth came and Phaggan and Hār,
 He makes torays both evening and morning,
 Drives the cattle from Lakhīna (in Rakh Chittā)
 Up the fearsome slope of Kharāra (a hill),
 Seizes the cattle by the neck and throws them down,
 Rolls them violently down from the cliffs.

He takes his full share,
 Drags it into the gorges,
 Who dare come near him
 With his white spots and black stripes?
 I thought it be a mighty army
 The tiger never turns his back.
 Rushes forward with immense violence,
 Dashes the elephant down to the ground.

Tigers are indeed a lofty race.
 The tiger raises his mane like a turban.
 Swings his tail with a swish,
 Roars like the thundering of a black cloud.
 How many brave men has he brought to the dust
 On reaching Chittā he has opened his game.
 Fato has urged him here.

Messages came from his former home (from his mother).
 "The buffaloes are grazing on the river-grasses.
 The rivers have raised their waves,
 Why have you gone to the rugged hills?
 My tears do not cease to flow.
 At some time turn your reins, return."

The tiger returned a straight answer
 "There you have drought, famine and scarcity.
 Turnips are a food for man,
 Here there is plenty of grain,
 Countless cows and buffaloes
 Graze on fresh green grass.
 We cannot get on without flesh.
 I get fresh roast every day,
 Whenever I need it."

The tiger took possession of a pass,
 Let nothing go that came in his power,
 Suddenly seized upon it.
 Came and made Kōr (a hill near Chittā, his den.
 Up rose the hunters in wrath,
 Mīā Buddha and Muhammad Yār, and said
 "Come and let us find him wherever he is."

"He has killed a k... on Kōr,
 He gives a challenge to all and sundry
 Let us go and surround him
 And bring fame to Chittā Hill,
 The seat of our Hāfiz (who founded Chittā)."

Lā, Shokha, Buddha and Muhammad Yār
 All four went to the hunt (saying).
 "Let us search Kōr thoroughly
 He will come into our hands.
 We shall get back all we have lent him.
 Let us say this to the tiger.
 Bannū, Attock and Peshāwar shall hear of it."

In front of them the tiger lay sound asleep,
Shekhā came and woke him up,
 Threw rocks and made him rise.
 Hunter **Buḡḡhā** made a name for himself.
Muhammad Yār got before him
 (His mother bore a good son),
 Advanced the fame of the **Sarjā** family.
 Raised his foreign-made gun.
 Rammed in the powder and bullet,
 Took courage with his companions,
 Blew up his match,
 Fastened it to the trigger.

The tiger-slaying gun went off with a roar,
 As if lightning had burst from the sky;
 Crack went the tiger's bones;
 Up he rose erect with wrath,
 Twisted the branches till they broke.

They shouted out, and the people gathered;
 Surrounded the tiger on all sides.
 The blow came on **Sarjā's** (the tiger's) head;
 The rope of destiny fell on his neck.

Muhammad Yār fired his gun;
 Gave him no time to draw another breath
Miā Buḡḡhā put his to his shoulder,
 Brought honour on all his race,
 Brought the back and foresight well in a line,
 Hit him in a fatal spot.
 He sat down and took it all in,
 Eating flame and fire and sparks.

The news has gone to the **Johlam** and **Chenāb**.
 His sisters and mothers sit weeping (saying),
 "You have been killed away from your brothers,
 Your name was so written on your forehead,
 Who can turn away what is fated?"

The tigresses together beat their breasts (saying),
 "Where have you been killed, Oh dear youth,
 In the pride of your youth and beauty,
 Oh strong one, mighty tiger!
 They have sent you rolling down the stream."

The tigress was pierced with the thorns of grief,
 She became quite frantic (saying),
 "Had I been near I would have fought for you,
 Had it been a fortress of iron I would have broken a way through,
 Now my power does not reach you;
 Without you I am left alone,
 As Sassi was left in Bhambōr."

The deer are happy and shout with joy,
 Bound and jump with caps,
 Climb on high places and look about (saying),
 "The tiger has gone by the next ferry,
 He has left this world."

The true Lord showed mercy,
 All troubles have passed by
 The cows graze daily on Sakesar hill
 The white cows eating their fill utter blessings,
 The cattle come home in safety.

Bravo! Mīāls and Sajrāls,
 Bravo! Gundwāls and Muhammadāls.
 The youths have done great deeds,
 In killing this tiger.
 Danger has been put an end to.
 They have by their strength killed the demon.

VERSES FROM A PANEGYRIC (JASS).

COMPOSED BY

MIRA, BARD OF CHITṬA

(in the Dialect of the Salt Range),

ON THE

MĪĀ FAMILY OF AMB.

Alla mann, Muhammad gārē,
 Dīa jēde thī rutbē pājē
 Ism jēdā ghinnōṭ chāzē
 Kalma parbna taruz sarūr.
 * Sultān Ibrāhīm nī pāk kamāi
 Darbār Khudā de pēh manzār.
 Satte hajj guzārē Makke.
 Naobi sang raṭā ā pakko,
 Dastāgīr jēdē batth nappē
 Khajā kachābri tōr hazār.

Kinī pāk kamāi sachchī;
 Mōuze kēi vikhāē akkhī
 Charhī dēg sachāvi blatthī
 Mas pulā mitheāi pakki
 Sēkrē penī hazārē chakkli
 Bhandārē kām langr bharpār

Ghulam Rasūl kitā chalānā
 Jō azlā vēhṛā ē shīb satrānā
 Ōh āh pārus, soṇē nā gānpā!
 Jō Saduānā Ahmad Shāh Tambār.

* Abdurrahīm, great-grandfather of MĪĀ Mehr Ali of Amb, whose tomb and shrine are in Amb

Dhalea dēhō. hōwē dhal peshī.
 Bhōr gēa adī rāh pardēsī.
 Bhale hā pēn yād karesī
 Jinēā pichchhō pēn sambhēsī,
 Guṇ sīti us nē akul shahūr.

Mō Sultan Ibrahim pēn bafāt,
 Shahādāt kama mūbō wat.
 Dar khulle butyā habshī āk
 Mīlāi aggō sattar hūr.

Parhkar dalāḍi jass sunāi.
 Amō barkat lā kāmāt tai,
 Jitho Lī . ghōr Baghdād de cār
 Khush yasse shōhur kōt mamūr !

TRANSLATION

Acknowledge God, sing of Muhammad,
 From behest in whom we may obtain honour,
 Whose name shoud be repeated
 Repeating the Kalīmā is a necessary duty
 SULTĀN IBRĀHĪM'S pure merit
 Has been approved in God's presence.
 He made seven pilgrimages to Mecca
 The Prophet joined him to an excellent band,
 Whose hands Dastgīr (Shāh Abdu Kādir JILĀNĪ) grasped
 And took him to the presence of the Prophet.

He earned pure and true merit,
 Showed several miracles to people's eyes.
 He put up a large pot and a real oven,
 Flesh, pulāo, cooked sweetmeats.
 Hundreds and thousands were fed,
 He established a general kitchen and bakery

Ghulām Rasūl died.
 Death (as it were) encompassed a mighty tiger.
 He was a touch-stone, a jewel of gold !
 Died like Ahmad Shāh (King of Kābul), son of Taimūr.

The sun has declined, it is afternoon.
 The wandering soul flies up like a bee.
 The good will be remembered.
 He will be hereafter kept in mind by the living,
 For his good qualities and intelligent mind.

Sultān Ibrāhīm died,
 Repeating the creed of martyrdom.
 The doors and gates of Paradise opened for thee,
 Then 70 houses were given thee.

I have recited a splendid panegyric,
 O God bless Āmb till judgment-day,
 On which the Lord of Baghdād (Pir Dastgīr) has shown regard.
 May the town and fert remain prosperous !

DICTIONARY.

| A. | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ā | adv. come. <i>p. p. āeā pres. p. āunda.</i> | agge | adv. in front, formerly, before. |
| ā | n. I am | aghal | n. a. nise. |
| abbāghal | adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. | āgit | s. f. receipt. |
| abdāl | n. mad. | agā | n. former, ahead. |
| achanchāt | adv. sudden, unexpected. | agōbhārā | s. forward. |
| ād | } s. f. small irrigation-channel at a well. | agōi | n. a. search. |
| ādā | | agu] | s. f. percolation. |
| ādāā | s. n. thwart of a boat. | āh | S possib. lo. |
| addh | s. m. half. | āh | n. n. we are. |
| addhā | n. half. | āhā | n. n. I am, we are. |
| addhī rāt | s. f. midnight. | āhā | n. n. he was. |
| addho addh | adv. half and half. | āhdā | n. a. pres. part. of ākh, saying. |
| addho pāri | adv. about half. | āhō | n. n. thou wast. |
| adgi | s. f. heel. | āhō | n. n. ye were. |
| adghāi | n. two and a half. | āhgas | s. f. abate, power. |
| adgharwanja | s. m. tying one end of a sheet round the waist and throwing the other end over the head. | āh āh | interj. call to on-lookers to turn to left. |
| adhōia | s. m. half a paisā. | āhi | n. n. thou wast. |
| adhmi | s. n. excitement, restlessness. | āhin | n. n. they were. |
| adhōpi | s. f. half a skin of cow, bul, falo or camel. | āhi | n. a. she was. |
| adhōtar | s. f. fine country-cloth. | āhis | n. n. , was. |
| adhrang | s. m. paralysis. | āhi | n. m. manure. |
| adhūra | n. unfinished. | āhi | n. f. one of a deserted village. |
| adhvāṛā | s. m. half a skin of sheep or goat. | āhiṇā | s. m. bird's nest. |
| agās | s. m. space. | āhmū sāmmō | adv. one in front of the other. |
| agāō | adv. formerly before. | āhr | s. m. encouragement, instruction; (dō) give a commission, employ, request to look for a stolen animal. |
| agēre | adv. further forward, a little forward. | āhri | n. a. active, industrious, earnest. |
| agg | s. f. fire. | āhrti | s. m. broker. |
| aggāndū | adv. in future. | ahse | pron. aff. we, us. |

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| āhsse | v. n. they were. | ā.ōgar | n. o-nervous, husband-less. |
| āhus | v. n. I was | amb | s. m. mango. |
| āhū | v. n. thou wast | ambār | s. m. granary. |
| āhwē | v. n. imp. be pleased to come. | āmī | infery welcome. |
| ajāṇ | adv. as yet. | ammā | s. f. form of address to mother |
| aje | adv. as yet. | amri | n. natural, not artificial. |
| aj | adv. to-day. | amūdnā | n. lying on the face. |
| ajār | s. m. flock of sheep or goats. | amukk | v. n. ferment (as grain) |
| aje | adv. th. s. very day. | amuss | v. n. become sl. ghay put-nd, high (as meat). |
| aj'hak | pr. stop, wait a bit. | āṇ | v. a. bring p. p. āncā, brought. |
| ajōkā | a. belonging to to-day. | ānā | s. m. eye-ball; annā; hve tōlas weight. |
| ājī | s. m. shepherd or goatherd
f. ājīnī | anāj | s. m. grain |
| akā | v. n. vex | anakhari | s. f. follow hard. |
| ākār | v. n. become stiff, stretch oneself | anār | s. m. pomagrasate; a fire-work |
| ākār khā | a. stiff, proud, conceited. | anbaṇ | s. f. disagreement |
| ākḥ | v. n. say, r, pres. part
āhā | ānda | p. p. of āṇ, brought. |
| akhaṇ | s. m. say, r, pres. part | anḍā mār | v. a. trip up (in wrestling) |
| ākhar | s. vast, excessive. | āṇdar | n. entire of an animal. |
| akhtā | s. disturbed, put about | āndari | s. m. player on inside at pīr kaud. |
| akk | s. m. a m. k. y. used p. a. (calotropis procera). | andir | postp. inside. |
| akk | v. n. be vexed. | āndrā | s. f. p. g. g. bowels, entrails. |
| akkh | s. f. eve. plural akichī | āṇḍā | s. m. egg |
| akkhā | contraction meaning "says he." | andrakkhā | s. m. coat reaching to the knees |
| akkhar | s. m. letter of the alphabet, handwriting. | āngā | s. m. vaccinator |
| akkhā | infery says he. | angā | v. a. get vaccinated. |
| akkṛā | s. m. a small bush or akk | angai | } s. f. finger one |
| ākra | a. stiff | angī | |
| āl | affix meaning descendants of. | angār | s. m. embers |
| al | s. f. sickness, we know, n. a. p. a. ā. | angg | s. m. number of page |
| alā | v. n. speak. | angg | v. a. vaccinate. |
| alā | s. m. speech. | angūth | s. m. thumb, big toe. |
| alāṇī | a. without a saddle | anhā | s. m. thong fastening the plough to the yoke. |
| al | pos p. towards. | anhak | s. m. wrong, injustice |
| aliān | s. m. God | anhak | adv. wrongly, unjustly |
| aliān rāsī | a. dependent on God alone, helpless. | anhārā | S a. dark. |
| | | anhāri | S s. f. darkness, dusk etc. |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| aṭṭarun | s. m. bat, yarn-twister |
| aṭṭeṭṭh | num. thirty-eight |
| aṭṭhārā | num. eighteen |
| aṭṭhattiri | num. thirty-eight |
| aṭṭhāvi | num. forty-eight |
| aṭṭhra | a. restless |
| aṭṭhūā | s. m. sitting with buttocks on heels |
| aṭṭhān | num. forty-eight |
| āthur | s. m. bullock gear |
| aṭṭhwanja | num. fifty-eight |
| aṭṭkal | s. f. knowledge, skill |
| aṭṭkalpach-
chu. | adv. by guess, approxi-
mately |
| aṭṭi | s. f. verse |
| aṭṭā saṭṭā | s. m. a rough guess |
| aṭṭh | num. eight |
| aṭṭi | s. f. skein of yarn |
| aṭṭun | s. m. a party of women
collected to spin
together; a spinning-
bee |
| āundā | past adj. coming, future |
| āwā | s. m. brick-lain |
| awāz | s. n. voice |
| āw' | s. f. pater's kin |
| azār | s. m. mess disease |
| azārī | a. ill, sick f. azāriṇ |
| azdahā | s. m. a long thick rock
snake, not poison-
ous. |

B.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| bāhā | s. m. father; general term
of reverence |
| babbar | s. m. large potsherd |
| babori | s. f. small potsherd |
| bachonī | s. f. middle part of shaft
of plough |
| bachrā | s. m. earing chisel |
| bad | s. m. boat |
| baddal
baddul } | s. n. cloud |
| bādhā | a. m. dam |
| baddnā | s. f. of bamboo tied |
| badhṅg | s. m. ad. want and |

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| bagg | s. m. scar or flame |
| baggā | a. white |
| baghā | s. m. a circular dance |
| baglā | s. m. paddy-bird |
| bāh | s. f. arm, sleeve p. bāhā. |
| bāhari | s. m. player in a game or
the outside |
| bāharia | s. m. boat |
| bāhi | s. f. side-piece of a ad-
der, frame, bed, &c. |
| bāhir | postp. outside |
| bāṇā | a. much, many |
| bāhman | s. m. Brahman f. bāh-
manī. |
| bāhrā | T num. twelve |
| bāhrā | a. m. boat |
| bāhū | s. m. shoulder of horse |
| bahū | a. m. ch. many |
| bāṭh | num. twenty-two |
| bāḷi | s. f. side-piece of saddle,
(pl. bājḷā). |
| bāḷh | postp. without |
| bājḷh | a. a. tied, &c. with of
bamboo |
| bāḷ, rā | a. m. spiked mill etc. |
| bak | s. m. or f. faun |
| bāk | s. m. bleat of sheep or
goat |
| bakhērā | s. n. fun, irony, mockery |
| baknrā | s. m. share |
| bākī | s. f. balance |
| bakhtawar | a. well off, mopeyed |
| bakkrā | s. m. young he-goat |
| bakkrī | s. f. she-goat |
| bākrā | a. belonging to the goat |
| bakr n | s. m. a long thick rock-
snake, not poison-
ous |
| bal | s. m. burn, kindle |
| bāl | a. a burn, kindle |
| bāl | s. m. boy f. bālṛī. |
| bālēd
bālēdā } | s. m. a herd of bullocks |
| bālṛī | s. f. girl |
| bālun | s. m. fuel, firewood |
| bambal | a. a. fringe |

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|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|
| bāṇ | s. m. a large kind of dog. | bāvi | num. twenty-two. |
| bāṇ | s. m. arrow. | bawanjā | num. fifty-two. |
| band | s. f. fastening. | bāz | s. m. falcon. |
| banda | s. m. person, servant (cf. 'band). | bazār | s. m. market-place, the milky way. |
| bandī | s. f. rough note of sales. | bā | s. m. purchase. |
| bandīwān | s. m. prisoner. | bēā | T a. other (fem. beī.) |
| bandki | s. f. service. | bēbē | s. f. respectful term for sister. |
| banēra | s. m. eave, cornice. | bēdā | a. belonging to the plain country. |
| bāṅg | s. m. crow of cock (a. m. dē), call to prayer. | bēh | v. n. sit, cover (of camel), p. p. beīṭhā. |
| bāṅgā | s. m. the person who calls to prayer, the large acid at the end of a string. | bēhā | a. stale. |
| baṅgā | s. m. baṅgāow, upper chamber. | bēhdā | s. m. bringing home the bride. |
| bann | s. m. embankment, wave. | bēl | T a. f. other, (fem. of bēā.) |
| bannā | s. m. field-boundary, field. | beīṭhā | p. p. of bēh, sat. |
| banah | v. a. bind, tie, make slap, bind or embankment p. p. baḍānā. | bālā | s. m. and subject to invasion. |
| bannh | S s. f. pond. | bēl | s. m. fellow, companion. |
| bannī | s. f. embankment, wave. | beōhdā | s. m. tending the bride home after marriage. |
| bannōhrī | s. f. small pond. | bēr | s. f. (pl. berī) a tree— <i>azypus julia</i> . |
| bāpū | infery oh grandfather! | bēr | s. m. fruit of the bēr or pālā. |
| bar | s. n. width of cloth. | bērā | s. m. large cargo boat. |
| bār | s. f. the dry uplands between the Panjāb Rivers. | bērā | s. m. cross-piece of wood in roof. |
| bārā | num. twelve. | bōrak | s. f. rag or flag over a grave. |
| bār krāna | s. f. the upland tract between the Jhelam and Chenab Rivers. | ber haḍḍī | s. f. sp'ini (on horse's leg). |
| bārī | s. f. window, opening. | bējī | s. f. large flat-bottomed boat. |
| bārjā | a. white-eyed (of a horse); squint-eyed (of a man). | bēt | s. f. willow salix. |
| barūjī | s. f. pimple. | bēṭ | s. m. riverain land. |
| bāshā | s. m. hawk (worth about Rs. 3). | bēṭāṭ | num. forty-two. |
| bāṭā | s. m. flower of karī. | bewāki | s. f. disagreement. |
| baṭērā | s. m. quail (fem. baṭērī). | bhā | s. m. price, rate. |
| battak | s. m. tame goose. | bhā | s. f. fire, flame, pl. bhāī. |
| battī | num. thirty-two, sat. of teeth. | bhā | v. n. be agreeable, pleasant. |
| bawā | s. f. cholera. | bhabbat | s. m. moth. |

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|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| bhrā | s. m. brother <i>cp</i> bhrāu
p. bhrāwā. |
| bhugga | a. rotten, decayed, and
decayed. |
| bhugg vattar | s. m. so little moisture. |
| bhukāt | s. m. an onion-like weed. |
| bhukkh | s. f. hunger, starvation,
fam. m. |
| bhukkhā | s. hungry, starving,
poor. |
| bhulī | s. f. error, mistake, fault. |
| bhul | m. m. err, lose one's way. |
| bhun | m. s. parch, roast. |
| bhūn | s. f. sow. |
| bhūnq | S s. f. sow. |
| bhunia | s. m. sister's husband. |
| bhur | s. m. crumble. |
| bhūrā | s. m. coarse blar ket. |
| bhūra | a. brown, red and white
(of cattle). |
| bhūsā | a. brown. |
| bhuss | s. m. anaemia, earth-eating
disease. |
| bhussa | s. m. sandstone. |
| bhuasa | a. grey. |
| bhuttā | s. m. dry ch. embur grass. |
| bi | s. m. seed. |
| bi saṭṭ | s. a sow seed. |
| bi | adv. also, too, even. |
| biā | s. f. sowing. |
| bibri | s. f. polished. |
| bidāna | s. m. a sweet meal. |
| bgnār | D s. m. wolf. |
| bgnār | S s. m. wolf. |
| bhāp | s. f. fully. |
| bināntā | s. m. young donkey after
weaning. |
| biū | s. m. badger. |
| bikhā | a. uneven. |
| bikk | m. m. pair for a game. |
| biilā | s. m. male cat. |
| bi i | s. f. female cat. |
| biuṅgrā | s. m. kitten. |
| biōrā | s. m. boy, child. |
| biōri | s. f. girl, child. |

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|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bīti | s. f. invoice. |
| bunār | a. out of order (of a
well). |
| bīn | s. f. pipe. |
| bīnā | s. m. cricket. |
| bīnōā | s. m. lizard said to be very
poisonous. |
| bīr | s. f. row of teeth. |
| bīrā | m. m. hut on. |
| bīrēti | s. f. sandy island. |
| bīrūtā | s. m. a small <i>bar</i> tree. |
| bīshālī | s. f. second of <i>bayra</i> meal. |
| bīṭṭ | s. a match. |
| bīṭhūhā | s. m. small scorpion. |
| bītt | s. f. Russian gold coin. |
| bīvi | s. f. lady. |
| bōdī | s. f. top of a tree, top-knot
of hair, fore-lock of
a horse. |
| bohātā | s. m. armist. |
| bōhā | s. m. pocket. |
| bōhū | s. m. milk of a cow newly
calved, the action of
the arms in swim-
ming. |
| bōhr | s. f. <i>banyan</i> tree - <i>ficus</i>
<i>Bengalensis</i> . |
| bōhtī | s. f. bride. |
| bōk | s. m. cry of he-goat or
ram. |
| bōkā | s. m. leather bucket. |
| bōlī | s. m. line of poetry. |
| bōlā | a. having spots of white
hair on forehead (of
buffaloes only). |
| bōll | s. f. pebble. |
| bōr | s. m. saltiness. |
| bōr | s. a. down, submerge. |
| bōrā | s. m. large sack. |
| bōri | s. f. sack; bag made of
camel's and goat's
hair. |
| bōtā | S s. m. young donkey. |
| buchkar | s. f. charup. |
| bud | m. m. be drowned, sub-
merged. |

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| buddh | s. f. deserted river-land |
| buddhi | nei (Chewab). |
| buddhwar | s. m. Wednesday. |
| budhrā | a. old. |
| bugdar | s. m. d. m. h. e. l. |
| bugdū | s. m. crane or spetre. |
| būhā | s. m. door, doorway |
| bū | s. f. a plant common in the Thal paudera phosa. |
| būhā | s. m. sunman by extending finger inwards, make gesture with hand. |
| bujā | s. m. spreading out the palm as an ushū, s. m. upper of a haard's hole |
| bukk | s. m. do to be handful. |
| bukki | s. f. kidney. |
| būāk | s. f. nose-ring. |
| būārā | s. m. decoy-bird. |
| bulbula | s. m. bubble. |
| bunddā | s. m. earing drop (worn by virgins). |
| bundri | s. f. buttock. |
| bur | s. f. nap of cloth, long hair of dog or ealer-pillar |
| būr | s. m. flower, blossom, pres. p. burindā. |
| būr | s. m. flower or pollen of such plants as māz, jāra, wheat, mango. |
| būr | s. f. pride, conceit. |
| būrā | s. m. half-ched milk. |
| burā | s. m. tower, dome, cylinder of well, paper-bacon |
| burhk | s. m. bubble (if camel) |
| burji | s. f. boundary-pillar. |
| būā | s. m. plant, (in Thal) the kh p plant |
| būth | s. m. } mouth of an ar |
| būthi | s. f. } mal). |
| būfi | s. m. plant. |
| butti | s. f. boundary-pillar |

C.

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|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| cha | s. m. rise. |
| chā | s. m. m. p. y. g. s. d. e. n. s. s. or t. r. e. a. s. o. n. a. b. e. n. e. s. s. of a. c. t. i. o. n. |
| chā | s. m. raise, lift |
| chā | s. m. o. u. e. j. a. y. f. r. o. m. w. h. i. c. h. i. n. d. u. s. a. k. o. m. e. n. s. |
| chabāra | s. m. upper storey. |
| chabb | s. m. chew |
| chabbal | s. f. nonsense |
| chāchā | s. m. f. h. s. brother, f. chāchi, used also for father-in-law and mother-in-law |
| chachāi | s. f. roth weav, a legendary serpent that lived near Rādhā bāgh. |
| chachrā | s. m. shimmering. |
| chādar | s. f. wrap. |
| chagānā | s. m. stout |
| chahā | s. m. a measure of capacity. |
| chāhā | s. m. snipe. |
| chāhī | s. m. forty |
| chāhī | s. m. cause to ascend, white-up. |
| chak | s. m. block of land, newly founded village on State land. |
| chākhī | s. f. lid of churn. |
| chakk | s. m. wooden cylinder on which masonry cylinder of well is built. |
| chakk | s. m. ole, chakk mār, s. m. ole. |
| chakkar | s. m. wheel. |
| chakkh | s. m. taste. |
| chakkhī | s. f. taste. |
| chakkī | s. f. hand flour-mill, cake of soap |
| chakōi | s. m. sprain of pastern; |
| chālī | s. m. forty. |

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|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| chalihāra | s. m. a group of forty |
| challā | s. m. reservoir for water. |
| chamātā | s. m. slap with open hand. |
| chambā | s. m. bird's foot |
| chāmohurī | s. f. bat |
| chamm | s. m. skin, hide, leather. |
| chammay | v. n. stick to, adhere. |
| chamṛā | s. m. skin, hide, leather. |
| chandūr | s. f. crested, ark. |
| changāra | a. better heavier. |
| changā | a. good. |
| changā bhalā | a. at night, sure well |
| chanhā | s. m. the river Chenab |
| chann | s. m. moon |
| chānpā | s. m. ght. |
| chānpī | s. f. light cold; staggers (of horse) |
| chānpī | s. f. light of noon, or light of star |
| chānpī | s. m. light |
| chaphēr | a. and pp. all round. |
| chapli | s. f. tent-pegging. |
| chappa | s. m. ear, breadth of the four fingers. |
| chappa | a. having horns pointing outwards (of cattle) |
| chappī | s. f. ear |
| chappī | s. f. cake of silt split in pieces. |
| chār | num. four |
| chār | s. m. 1. dung-tree, tree, box-streng. |
| chārā | s. a broad. |
| chārph | s. m. mount ascend, rise (of the sun). |
| chārph | s. a. raise, enter in account. |
| chārphā | s. m. next month. |
| chārphā | v. a. raise, put up or on. |
| chārphā | s. m. rising of the sun, east. |
| chārī | s. f. water used as fodder |
| chārphōa | s. m. washerman, cot on-printer, f. chār-hōl. |

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|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| chāhtal | s. f. cavalcade. |
| charkhā | s. m. spinning-wheel. |
| chāṭ | s. f. brass plate of gun. |
| chāṭī | s. a. lick. |
| chāṭṭha | s. m. wooden plank at mouth of well on which water is emptied |
| chāṭṭī | s. f. fine, penalty, loss. |
| chāṭṭī | s. m. grain-parasher's pan |
| chāṭṭu | s. m. wooden mortar. |
| chāṭṭur | s. m. grain parasher's oven |
| chāṭūrā | s. m. vessel for straining |
| chaugā | a. having four teeth, five-year old, of camel, four-year old (of cattle). |
| chavvī | num. twenty-four |
| chawā | s. a. cause to raise. |
| chawākk | s. m. four corners. |
| chāchal | a. dog restless, wanton. |
| chābā | s. m. print, stamp on cloth. |
| chārā | a. broad. |
| chēt | s. f. reminder, exhortation. |
| chētūr | s. m. the month March April. |
| chhā | s. f. shade, shadow. |
| chhā | s. f. sediment of malted butter |
| chhabī | num. twenty-six |
| chhachh | s. m. the hard sterile plain between the Salt Range and the Thal. |
| chhachh | s. m. a tree—buxa frondosa. |
| chhāḍ | v. a. let go, leave. |
| chhāl | s. f. ashes, black spots on the face. |
| chhāj | s. m. winnowing basket |
| chhakōr | s. m. tray |
| chhāl | s. f. very heavy rain |
| chhāl | s. m. overflowing |
| chhālā | s. m. plain ring |
| chhālā | s. m. flock of goats. |

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|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| chhalli | s. f. be (see-corn), red. or spun thread | chhōr | s. a. black, very black or purple |
| chhanchhap | s. m. Saturday | chhōrū | s. m. herdsman. |
| chhāng | v. a. to be, prano, top, pollard. | chhibb | s. f. share of yam (see chhibbā). |
| chhangāi | s. f. cooping | chhiḡki | s. f. crag, a laasi |
| chhanna | s. m. metal drinking-vessel. | chhiggā | v. g. having six teeth five years old of cattle, six years old (of camels) |
| chhap | v. n. hide, be concealed. | chhih chhih | v. g. to collect to drink. |
| chhapā | v. a. hide, conceal, steal | chhak | v. a. pull, draw, smoke (e. pipe), take (sawd) |
| chhappar | s. m. thatched roof eye lid, back of hand; top of tent, thatched shed or hut | chhikkap | s. m. end of girth for pulling |
| chhappar | s. m. pond. | chhill | s. f. skin, bark, rind |
| chhappri | s. f. small thatched shed. | chhillar | s. m. bark, rind, skin (of any fruit), russet |
| chharā | v. only, alone, simple | chhulāṭā | s. m. ripen. |
| chharā muṭā | v. only alone (intensive of chharā.) | chhimki | S s. f. twig. |
| chhatar | s. m. or f. camel up to four years. | chhimmak | S s. m. twig |
| chhataki | s. f. five tillas. | chhir | v. n. go to pasture |
| chhatt | s. f. double bullock sack. | chhir rak | s. f. lot-paih |
| chhait | s. f. roof | chhir chhir | v. g. to drive away a cat. |
| chhatt | v. a. roof | chhitāl | v. g. forty-six |
| chhattā | s. f. rush, atark | chhitkā | s. m. male ravre-deer (see chhitki). |
| chhatta | s. m. broadcase | chhiwanja | v. g. fifty-six |
| chhatti | s. f. small double-sack for bullock or donkey | chhō | s. f. pillow cover or mat faces-cover |
| chhattra | s. m. ram | chhōhir | s. f. gail. |
| chhattiri | v. g. thirty six. | chhōhur | s. m. bay. |
| chhā | v. g. six. | chhōlā | s. m. gram. |
| chhāḡh | v. g. sixty-six. | chhōr | v. a. let go, leave |
| chhēbāi | s. m. green slime on water | chhōrā | v. a. motherless, fatherless |
| chhōh | v. n. to be in ambush. | chhōt | s. f. forfeit, interest or repayment |
| chhōk | s. m. hole, perforation. | chhōṭā | v. a. short |
| chhōkā | s. m. drawer, pulley | chhōṭi | s. f. knotted cloth; whip |
| chhōkip | v. g. at last, at length, at last. | chhōchhak | D s. m. twig |
| chhōkur | s. m. thread for chhō-kir at last. | chhurā | v. a. release, redeem. |
| chhēlā | s. m. be goat | chhuri | s. f. knife |
| chhēmbur | s. m. a common grass eleusine finger fern | chhut | v. n. escape, run (a) of a star |
| chhōr | s. f. interval (see chhōrā). | | |
| chhēr | s. m. flock or herd of any kind of cattle | | |

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|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| obhohi | s. f. little finger; little toe. |
| ohionī (kar) | s. f. chirp of sparrow. |
| ohiohkā | s. m. kernel, melon seed. |
| ohihgārī | s. f. bearded (of wheat). |
| ohik | s. m. chirp. |
| chikk | s. a drive away in disgust. |
| chikkur | s. m. road. |
| chikrī | s. f. box wood. |
| ohilā | s. m. forty-days' fast. |
| ohiaj | D s. f. beak, point, (pl. chihjā). |
| ohir | s. m. space of time, long time, delay. |
| ohirā | s. m. sparrow. |
| chirbhī | s. f. a small owl considered ominous. |
| ohirī | s. f. sparrow. |
| chirī | s. f. brass clasp on gun-stick. |
| chirīdhirkhān | s. m. wood pecker; car-penter bird. |
| churōkā | s. of some time ago. |
| chittā | s. m. where. |
| chittā kijā | s. m. maggot. |
| chittā vattā | s. m. lime-stone. |
| chittar | s. m. spot. |
| chittī | s. f. eden. |
| chō | s. a milk. |
| chōb | s. f. suck, (pl. chōbā). |
| chōdā | s. m. chip. |
| chōdā | s. m. fourteen. |
| chōdvī dā | s. m. full moon, handsome man. |
| chōggā | s. m. food for birds. |
| chōhā | s. m. spring. |
| chōhrā | s. giving little water (of a well). |
| chōk | s. m. cl. sp. |
| chōkha | s. a good, fair, much many. |
| chōkhā | S a good, fair, much, many. |
| chōkhar | s. m. horned cattle. |
| chō | s. m. small hollow. |

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|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| chōjā | s. m. big bodice (of woman); seerved jacket (of man). |
| chōjī | s. f. short bodice. |
| chon | s. f. pick, choice. |
| chōnā | s. m. fourth. |
| chōnj | s. f. grass only fit to nibble, hair worn round (by married women). |
| chonda | s. m. grass only fit to nibble. |
| chōng | Ch s. f. beak, point (pl. chōngā). |
| chōnī | s. f. picking, choosing. |
| chōnīwā | s. chosen, select, excellent. |
| chōpar | s. a smear. |
| chōpat | s. m. a game like backgammon. |
| chor | s. m. thief. |
| chorī | s. + theft. |
| chōr chapatti | s. utterly worthless; s. f. dissolution, ruin. |
| chōranja | s. m. fifty-four. |
| chōrattar | s. m. seven & four. |
| chōsā | s. m. coarse country cloth. |
| chōtā | s. m. waist cloth worn tight. |
| chōtālī | s. m. forty-four. |
| chōtāh | s. m. sixty-four. |
| chōthā | s. a for h. |
| chōtī | s. f. summit, peak. |
| chōtrī | s. m. thirty var. |
| chōvī | s. m. seventy-four. |
| chūchā | s. m. chicken. |
| chugg | s. a. goose, peck, pick, choose. |
| chuggh | s. a. suck in the head of a human being). |
| chughā | s. m. long loose robe open at throat. |
| chugghā | s. m. small walking-stick. |
| chūhā | s. m. rat. |
| chūhemār | s. m. mouse; hawk. |
| chūh | s. f. mouse. |
| chūhā | s. m. sweeper by tribe, s. f. chūhī. |

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|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| chukkā | v. a. finish, settle, adjust |
| chukk | v. a. be finished, settled, done with, forgotten. |
| chukkā | s. m. half handful. |
| chūt | s. f. devotee, i. pl. chūlā |
| chulā | s. f. fire-piece, i. pl. chulā |
| chumm | v. a. kiss. |
| chummā | s. m. kiss. |
| chun | v. a. pick, choose. |
| chūnā | s. m. time. |
| chund | v. a. plant hair in three places. |
| chund | s. f. corner, angle. |
| chūnd | v. a. gnaw, nibble. |
| chūndā | s. m. hair worn with plate in front (by virgins). |
| chūṇṇ | v. m. pl. hair as worn by men. |
| chun | S s. f. beak of a bird; point of a knife or sword (pl. chun-jā). |
| chūp | v. a. suck. |
| churā | s. m. small hollow. |
| chūrā | s. m. armlets on the forearm. |
| chūrā | s. m. cairn marking place where a man has been killed. |
| chūrī | s. f. bread with ghl and sugar. |
| chūrī | s. f. bracelet. |
| churpā | s. m. the Thal breed of sheep. |
| chūthā | s. m. corner. |
| chūthī | s. f. pivot; tapering-point, tap-root. |
| D. | |
| dā | s. m. direction. |
| dā | adv. towards. |
| dā | postp. of, towards. |
| dā | s. m. fitness. |

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|------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| dabā | v. a. press, overtake, subdue. |
| dabb | v. a. press, buff. |
| dabb | s. m. spot. |
| dabbā | a spotted, piebald. |
| dabbak | s. m. deep hole. |
| dabbal | a. (corruption of dabbā) current (of coin). |
| dabbār | s. m. clayey hollow. |
| dabbī | s. f. small box, match-box. |
| dabbka | v. a. part loudly. |
| dabhughu | s. m. owl. |
| dabn | s. m. a grass poa cynosuroides. |
| dāch | s. f. skill, knowledge. |
| dāchī | s. f. she-camel. |
| dādā | T } s. m. father's father; f. dādī. |
| dādā | |
| dādī | s. f. frog. |
| dādī | s. m. frog. |
| dādī | s. m. pl. father's father's house or family. |
| dāgar | s. f. a coarse white wheat. |
| daggār rāh | s. m. wide road. |
| dagrā | v. a. drive (cattle). |
| dāh | num. ten. |
| dāh | T num. ten. |
| dāh | v. a. throw, place. |
| dahākha | s. m. a ten. |
| dāhar | s. f. grinder-tooth. |
| dāhar | v. a. bite (of a camel or dog or beast of prey). |
| dāhā | a. strong, mighty, powerful, adv. exceedingly. |
| dahī | s. f. curds. |
| dāhī | T } s. f. beard; T. man. |
| dāhī | |
| dāī | s. f. foster-mother. |
| dāī | s. m. dovery. |
| dājā | s. f. pl. mane (of steed). |
| dākh | S s. f. grape, vine. |

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|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| dākī | s f vomiting, cholera. | dār | s m herd of deer, flock of birds or flight of locusts. |
| dakk | v a stop, obstruct | dar | s f loam. |
| dakkhaṇ | s m south. | dārā | s m guest-house; village club. |
| dakkhaṇī | a. belonging to the south. | darā | v a frighten. |
| dakṣhṇā | s m stupid; camel-driver | darāwā | s m scare-crow |
| dāl | s n flight of locusts, army | dārū | s m medicine; gunpowder, spirits. |
| dāl | s f pulse. | daryā | s m river |
| dālīk | s f crack in soil. | darzi | s m tailor; f darz-ānī. |
| dāṇā | s m grain, ^{miscellaneous} dāṇā phakkā, grained steel. | dasāwar | s f. distant country of trade. |
| dārat | s f honour, respect | daskārā | T s m quick, hurried breathing, catching of the breath |
| dānd | T s m. bullock fit for the plough. | daskōrā | s m. quick, hurried breathing, catching of the breath |
| dānd | s m bullock fit for the plough. | dass | v a show point out, tell |
| dand | s f precipice. | dassi | s f palem. |
| danda | s m. edge, tract between Muhār and Thal, bank separating the Bar from the Jehlam Valley | daetī | a. on temporary loan. |
| | | dātrī | s f sickle. |
| danda | s m. small walking-stick, step of a ladder, cross-pole, hockey-stick | dāṭṭa | s m. stopper, plug. |
| | | dāṇḍī | s f. a fine white wheat. |
| dandār | s m. catch of arched pieces in saddle. | dāṇḍī | s f. strip at foot of bed; broad head-ornament |
| dandd | s m. tooth. | daur | v n. run. |
| dandī | s f milk-tooth; chaff | dāwar | T s m. spider |
| dandī | s f small stick; stem. | dāwur | S s m. spider |
| dandī | s f tooth-sick. | dāyā | s m. purpose. |
| dandī | s f border of cloth | dē | past p oblique m. sing. and nom pl. m. o. |
| dangg | s m. sling, like of snake. | dē | v a give, shut (of a door); p. p dītā. |
| dāngg | s f large staff, club. | dē | T v a give, p. p dītā. |
| dānggur | s m. horned cattle. | doā | past p oblique masc. pl. of |
| dāngī | s f gra. n-parcher's pan. | dēdhā | T pres. part. of dēkh, seeing |
| dāngōrī | s f small staff. | dēdhī | } s f entrance-hall, porch |
| dāph | a m. tambourine shaped drum. | dēhī | |
| dār | s m. fear | dēhā | adv. to-morrow. |
| dar | v n fear | dēhē | T s m. sun |

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|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dēhē | <i>n. m.</i> al. tea. | dhakk | <i>s. f.</i> prey, captive, (pl. dhakkā). |
| dēhmū | <i>s. m.</i> wasp, kābulī | dhakk | <i>n. a</i> imprisonment. |
| dēhri | <i>S. s. f.</i> domed tomb | dhakkā | <i>s. m.</i> shove, jolt, under-pest |
| dēhū | <i>s. m.</i> son. | dhakutrā | <i>s. m.</i> diuresis |
| dēhū nappē | <i>—</i> the son stands | dhaj | <i>n. m.</i> d.-cine. flow down from a slope |
| dhā | <i>T. v. a.</i> see; <i>pres. part. dē</i> | dhāman | <i>s. m.</i> an excellent grass, <i>permanens</i> <i>ten</i> <i>shredded</i> . |
| dhā | <i>s. m.</i> fruit of kari; d. seased eye-ball. | dhamm | <i>n. n</i> dawn |
| dēor | <i>s. m.</i> husband's brother, especially younger | dhāman | <i>s. m.</i> a tree growing <i>vestita</i> . |
| dēr | <i>s. m.</i> country. | dhāmi | <i>adm.</i> at dawn. |
| dēs | <i>s. m.</i> indigenous. | dhapā | <i>n. a.</i> put to the bull. |
| dōsi | <i>s. f.</i> entrance hall, porch. | dhapāl | <i>s. m.</i> cow-herd, milkman, <i>f. dhapāy.</i> |
| dōuqhi | <i>s. f.</i> sort of two clothes, lungi and phul-kāri. | dhapāp | <i>s. f.</i> heifer fit to bear young for the first time (about 3 years old). |
| dōwar | <i>s. f.</i> bath; <i>p. p.</i> dhātā. | dhapēn | <i>f.</i> female cow-herd. |
| dhā | <i>v. a.</i> enter with a rush; pervade | dhapēō | <i>s. f.</i> milk-cow |
| dhā | <i>v. a.</i> knock down | dhagg | <i>v. a.</i> hobble an animal. |
| dhābbā | <i>s. m.</i> washerman, cotton-printer, (<i>from</i> dhābbū .) | dhaj | <i>v. n.</i> be put to the bull |
| dhābrā | <i>s. m.</i> a large fish, weighing up to 16 lbs. | dhann | <i>intery.</i> blessed, well done. |
| dhāddh | <i>s. f.</i> sounding the drum rapidly to call men together | dhann | <i>s. f.</i> deep pool, linn. |
| dhādhaj | <i>s. m.</i> south wind. | dhannī | <i>s. f.</i> the tract about Ta'-gang |
| dhāqhi | <i>s. m.</i> poet, bard. | dhappa | <i>s. m.</i> blow with both hands open. |
| dhāqhora | <i>s. m.</i> proclamation by beat of drum | dhaj | <i>s. f.</i> heap, faction, party, (pl. dhajā). |
| dhāqhi | <i>T. s. m.</i> south wind | dhār | <i>s. f.</i> stream; current; edge. dhārā <i>lē</i> suck milk |
| dhādū kā | <i>s. f. pl.</i> twilight, gloaming. | dhārā | <i>S. s. m.</i> field boundary. |
| dhāgā | <i>s. m.</i> thread, twice. | dhārā | <i>s. m.</i> robbery. |
| dhagga | <i>s. m.</i> a poor small or weak bullock (<i>from</i> dhaggū). | dhārā | <i>s. m.</i> rough shed, cattle-sted. |
| dhāh | <i>s. m.</i> basin, d. into river-valley from the Thal. | dhārabbar | <i>s. m.</i> drizzle. |
| dhāh | <i>v. a.</i> throw down; cause to fall. | dhāran | <i>s. f.</i> quantity weighed at one time. |
| dhāk | <i>s. f.</i> hip. | dhārath | <i>s. f.</i> charge on weighment. |

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|----------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| dhaydārī | s. f. lactation, stress. Partisanship. | dhirkhāp | s. m. man of the carpenter caste (from dhirkhāpī) |
| dhārī | s. f. weight of five seers; breakers; rough water. | dhiri | s. f. wagging the middle finger to provoke. |
| dhārī | s. f. rough thatched shed. | dhō | s. a conveyance. |
| dharsā. | s. f. lower cross-piece of door-frame. | dhōghā | s. m. bannock of bajra-meal. |
| dhavāl | s. m. robber. | dhodhar
dhodur kās } | s. m. aven. |
| dhavāl | s. m. of age, weightman, accumulator. | dhōh | s. f. back of stool. |
| dhātā | s. m. pp. of dhā, bathed. | dhōhē | T s. m. large thatched shed, pl. dhūhī. |
| dhātthā | s. m. pp. of dhā, fallen. | dhōk | s. f. smoky homestead, hamlet, hut in the fields. |
| dhā | s. m. fall; pp. dhātthā. | dhōl | s. m. drum, (c. m. vagā). |
| dhā | s. passive of dhā, be given; pp. dhā. | dhōā | s. m. blank verse. |
| dhāā | s. a. buffalo with horns hanging down. | dhōla | s. a. whitish (of cattle). |
| dhām | s. f. food. | dhōlā | s. f. small drum. |
| dhār | s. much, many, pl. dhār. | dhōl | s. f. nape of neck. |
| dhārī | s. f. knot, hillock. | dhōtar | s. m. thin country cloth. |
| dhātā | s. m. pl. be brave's people at a wedding. | dhārākh | s. f. grapes, vine. |
| dhī | s. f. daughter, bride, pl. dhī, pl. dhīā. | dhārakk | s. m. pump. (c. m. mār). |
| dhān | s. m. thought, consideration, understanding. | dhārālī | s. f. good milker (cow or buffalo). |
| dhābī | s. f. rocky knoll, hillock. | dhārāngā | s. m. partly-consumed carcass (of cattle). |
| dhāqā | s. m. belly, stomach. | dhārapphar | s. m. gentle-rash. |
| dhāqār | s. f. old river-channel of the Juh'om. | dhārē | s. m. sick, subdued. |
| dhāknā. | s. m. livelihood, means of existence. | dhārēk | s. m. a tree—melā ādārākh, bukā n. |
| dhākk | s. f. below of row. | dhārīs | T s. f. a circular dance. |
| dhāli | s. f. delay, slackness. | dhā | s. m. smoke. |
| dhāā | s. a. loose, slack. | dhāq | s. a. neck. |
| dhām | s. f. food, (pl. dhāmā). | dhādd | s. f. dimness of eye-sight. |
| dhāngg | s. f. sapient bird. | dhāgg | s. f. bone of quarter (of a horse). |
| dhānggar | s. m. thorny twig or branches, twigs when cut. | dhāhī | s. f. anus, buttock. |
| dhār | s. f. side, direction. | dhāhī dīngga } | s. m. hyacinth. |
| dhār | postp. (c. m. dā). | dhāhī truttā } | s. m. smoke. |
| | | dhākh | s. m. be conveyed, arrive; come home (of a deer). |
| | | dhākk | |

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|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dhūm dhām | s f pomp, pageantry | dōhā | s m couplet. |
| dhumm | s f noise, stir, bustle. | dohar | s f second ploughing, doubled cloth. |
| dhunn | s f navel, zenith. | dōhā | s m bath. |
| dhupp | s f. sun's heat; sunlight. | dōhla | s m, upper arm |
| dhur | interj. get away! (lo a dog). | dōhli | s f upper part of leg of quadruped. |
| dihūr | s f dust | dōhrā | s, double. |
| dhussa | S s m, coarse blanket. | dōhrā | s m verse. |
| di | postp. f aug. of. | dōhtrā | s m daughter's son. f dōhtri. |
| diā | postp. f pl of. | dōā | s m, arm above the elbow; a kind of fish, weighing up to 10 lbs. |
| qichkar | s f chirrup. | dōā | s m earthen vessel. |
| qūhār | s m covered channel of river Jeldam | dōl | s f small earthenware vessel, jar. |
| qūqū | s one-and-a-half. | dōndā | s m. boat, skiff. |
| dīgar | s m. evening prayers, towards sunset, about 5 p. m. | dōndl | s f boat, skiff. |
| dihār | s f day time. | dopāhr | s m. 12 middav for dōpāhrī, at noon. |
| dihāya | s m. day. | dōr | s m blossoming khav vi grass. |
| dihmū | s m. wasp. | dōr | s f cotton rope. |
| dihvār | T s f. day time. | dōrā | s deaf |
| dīl | S s f. rock, large stone. | dōrā | s m string, cord, cross-line on cloth. |
| qīā | s m ripe muruk grass | dōrā | s m. mortar |
| qūh | s f boulder large stone (pl. qūhī). | dōtāhī | s f. doubled cotton shawl. |
| qūāh | s m. west | drākh | s f grape, vine. |
| qūngga | s crooked | drōf | s m, ruin. |
| dirānī | s f. husband's brother's wife. | dū | T s m. twin. |
| dīrutur | s m. husband's brother's son. | dūā khēr | s f blessing (c. w. ākh). |
| dias | s. n. be visible. | dūbh | T s n. be milked. p. p. quddhi. |
| dittā | s. a. p. p. of dō, given. | duddh | s m. milk |
| dittāhā | s. a. p. p. of vōkh, seen. | dūghā | s. deep |
| dīwāla | s m bankrupt | dūddhi | T p p of dūbh, milked. |
| dīwl | T s f. wagging the middle finger to provoke. | dū n | s f after 15 second calf (of a cow). |
| dōāhā | s m culturable island. | dūlīn | s, second. |
| dōakk | s. having two teeth, four years old (of camel). | dūjā | s m. workshop of artificer. |
| dōālē | postp. round about. | dukān | s m. pan, distress. |
| dōdā | s m. poppy-head, cotton pod. | dukā | s n. pa n, ache, smart |
| dōē | s m. twin | dūl | s n. be shaken. |
| doh | T s n. milk. | | |

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| qū n | s. m. bard, musician, mūr-āsī (f. qūmqī). |
| dumbā | s. m. fat-tailed sheep. |
| dumbāl | s. m. haft of gun. |
| qūmqī | s. f. female of musician. |
| dūnā | a. double. |
| dundā | a. having two teeth, about 2½ years old (of cattle). |
| qūndrī | s. f. short tail of the Thā sheep. |
| qūnggha | a. deep. |
| dūpōt | a. made of two widths of cloth. |
| dar | s. m. tongue of bell; ear-ring worn by boys. |
| qūtthru | s. m. fit of choking. |
| E. | |
| e, eh | pron. this. |
| ē | v. n. he is. |
| ē | v. n. thou art. |
| ē | interj. Ah! |
| ēhā | v. n. he was. |
| ēhā | v. n. we were. |
| ēhā jahf | a. f. the same as this, like this. |
| ēhe | v. n. they were. |
| ēhlnn | v. n. they are. |
| ēhū | v. n. you are. |
| ēhū | v. n. thou wast. |
| ēhā jēhā | a. m. the same as this, like this. |
| ēhīn | s. f. bail. |
| ēhnan | s. f. anvil. |
| ēiyāl | s. m. shepherd, goat-herd, f. ēiyālī. |
| ēiyur | s. m. flock of sheep or goats. |
| ēra | a. m. foundation. |
| ētwar | s. m. Sunday. |

F.

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|---------|----------------------------------------------|
| fakīr | s. m. beggar, f. fakīrī. |
| fanāh | a. ruined. |
| faniar | s. m. cobra— <i>naja tripudians</i> . |
| far | adv. loc. in the morning, to-morrow morning. |
| fēsā | s. m. distance. |
| fitt | interj. curse on! |
| fittak | s. f. curse. |
| fulād | s. m. steel. |
| furshat | s. f. means, resources. |

G.

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|--------------|----------------------------------------------|
| gā | s. f. cow. pl. gāl. |
| gabbhan | a. pregnant (of an animal). |
| gabhrū | a. adult, in the prime of youth. |
| gāchi | s. f. tail of the fat-tailed sheep. |
| gaḍ | v. n. sow. |
| gaḍḍ | s. m. card. |
| gaḍḍ | s. f. knot. |
| gaḍḍ ohhōrā | s. m. deduction made from loan on giving it. |
| gaddar | s. m. mutiny. |
| gaddē | s. f. female donkey. |
| gaḍḍh | v. n. fasten, join, splice, knot. |
| gaḍḍh | s. f. knot. |
| gaḍḍhā | s. m. bulb (of onion, &c.). |
| gaḍḍh chhōrā | s. m. deduction from loan when granted. |
| gaḍḍī | s. f. sheaf; unlucky day. |
| gaḍḍū | s. m. donkey (fem. gaddē). |
| gaḍḍandar | s. f. land under cultivation. |
| gadra | a. flea-bitten grey (of cattle). |
| gaggar | a. wasted, consumed. |

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|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| gah | v. n. be threshed. | gār | s. f. stony ground. |
| gāh | v. n. thresh. | garā | s. m. hail. |
| gāh | s. m. threshing grain with bullocks. | gārā | s. m. thin mud used for mortar. |
| gāhī | s. f. oblong receptacle for storing grain. | garad | s. f. dust. |
| gāhīrī | s. f. } equine. | garak | v. n. sunk. |
| gāh ur | s. m. } equine. | garandā | s. m. stony ground. |
| gāhā | s. m. jewels, pledge, pawn, mortgage. | garhā | s. m. gurwale. |
| gāhnā pā | } v. n. pledge, mortgage, (it put in pledge). | garhā | v. n. to bring buffaloes to bull. |
| gāhnō ghāt | | garhāp | s. f. buffalo netter ready to bear young. |
| gājī | v. n. thunder, roar (of tiger). | garhk | v. n. bellow (of bullock). |
| gakkar | s. f. stone of a fruit. | garmand | s. m. neck-ope to keep saddle for ward. |
| gāl | T s. f. word, thing, abuse. | gar bhagwān | s. m. blue jaw, from which Hindūs take omens. |
| gāl | s. a. melt, destroy. | | |
| gal | s. m. neck. | garā | s. m. roan (of horses). |
| gall | s. f. word, thing, conversation. pl. gallā. | gārā | s. m. inner peg of yoke. |
| gallā | s. m. herd of male camels or horses. | gārā | s. m. throat, neck. |
| gallh | s. f. chole pl. gallhī or gal hā. | gārāk | s. f. stone of a fruit. |
| galmā | s. m. dewlap (of cattle). | gavēr | s. f. chut. |
| galvin | s. f. neck-slit of jacket. | gāvī | s. f. a herd of cows. |
| gāmchī | s. f. pasture. | gāwā | s. m. belonging to the cow. |
| gar | S v. n. count. | gawādh | s. m. neighbour-ood. |
| gānā | s. m. necklace of cowrie-shells on bullock, camel, &c. | gawādhī | s. m. neighbour. |
| gandā | s. a. putrid, filthy, rotten, useless. | gawādhīn | s. f. neighbour. |
| gandā | s. f. pl. young shoots of Sarhō used as greens. | gaz | s. m. yard, rod, ramrod. |
| gangōr | s. f. consultation. | gōā | s. p. of vanj, -gone f. geil; n. p. gēā. |
| gānī | s. f. necklace of cowrie-shells on an animal; bracelet of silk thread worn by bride and bridegroom. | gōrā | s. m. dove. |
| ganja | s. a. bad. | ghā | s. m. grass. |
| gannā | s. m. juicy stalk of jawar or sugarcane. | ghabrū | s. m. aduk, grown-up. |
| gannh | s. m. boil. | ghā dā ghōrā | s. m. grass-like insect. |
| gār | s. f. cave, pit. | ghaggra | s. m. woman's skirt. |
| | | ghall | s. a. scald. |
| | | ghamattī | s. f. hump (of cattle). |
| | | ghañā | s. a. thick, close, numerous, much, many. |
| | | ghauḍī | s. f. Adam's apple (on throat). |
| | | ghāngā | s. m. beetle. |

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| ghāngī | s. f. Jewell. |
| ghāṇī | s. f. mud used as mortar. |
| ghaṇj | s. m. steel striker. |
| ghappai | s. f. nonsense. |
| ghar | s. m. house, home, household. |
| ghar | s. a. smooth, fashion by moulding, hammering, &c., &c. (stone). |
| ghār | s. f. cave. |
| gharāp | s. f. buffalo-cow when first fit to bear young. |
| gharōlī | s. f. water jar. |
| ghārvā | a. chiselled, shaped (stone). |
| gharullā | s. m. living white ant. |
| ghassa | v. n. be rubbed, worn. |
| ghassana | s. m. fin. |
| ghāt | } s. f. diminution, loss, |
| ghāṭṭā | |
| ghāṭṭā | a. thick, dense, crowded, many. |
| ghaṭṭ | a. deficient, few, less. |
| ghaṭṭ | v. n. be diminished, grow less. |
| ghatt | s. n. pour, drop, spread out, put on (mol), place in pair or mortgage. |
| ghāvōr | s. m. vortex, whirlpool, palpitation, giddiness. |
| ghavviā | s. f. pl. twilight, gloaming. |
| ghāb | s. f. the country of the Gihus about Patehyang. |
| ghēō | s. m. clarified butter. |
| gh ddā | p. p. of ghinn, taken. |
| gh dāi baṭṭo S | s. f. a game played by boys. |
| ghujj | S s. m. be taken. |
| ghimm | s. f. saltiness. |
| ghinn S and T | s. a. take. p. p. ghiddā. |
| ghōl | s. a. dilute. |
| ghōrā | s. m. horse. |

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| ghōrī | s. f. mare, wooden stand. |
| ghuggghī | s. f. female dove. |
| ghuggū | s. m. large owl. |
| ghukṣā | s. m. snail. |
| ghuḷlī | s. m. blow (of wind); be diluted; wrestle. |
| ghumā | s. m. an acre. |
| ghumbav | s. m. circular dance. |
| ghuṇ | s. m. weevil. |
| ghuṇādhā | s. m. decay of teeth. |
| ghuṇaj | v. n. be tangled, twisted. |
| ghund | s. m. drawing a veil over the face. |
| ghungṇī | s. f. boiled hāya-meal. |
| ghungru | s. m. small bell worn by horse or camel. |
| ghurā | s. m. den. |
| ghur ghur | s. m. whisper (s. v. kar). |
| ghuss | v. n. err, mistake, be forgotten, p. p. gnat-thā. |
| ghuṭṭ | s. m. saltiness. |
| ghuṭṭ | v. n. squeeze, press, close (the fist). |
| ghutthā | p. p. of ghuss, mistaken. |
| gidḍur | s. m. jackal (s. m. gidḍī). |
| gilāl | s. f. long-tailed thin lizard. |
| gilla | s. m. complaint. |
| gīṇ | v. a. count. |
| gir | s. f. kernel, fleshy part of mango, date, &c., &c. |
| girā | s. m. village. |
| girām | s. m. note. |
| gīrandā | s. m. stony ground. |
| giri | s. f. kernel, fleshy part of mango, date, &c. |
| gīrj | s. f. vulture, (pl. gīrjā). |
| gītā | s. m. small rough stone pebble; gravel (pl. gītā). |
| gītī | s. f. fine. |

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| gṛīkār | s. f. chirup (to a horse or bullock). | gōrā | a. pale, fair-complexioned, beautiful, red (of catue). |
| gṛīta | s. m. ankle. | gōraṇ | s. m. male ravine-deer. |
| gṛītak | s. f. stone of a fruit. | gosat | s. m. flesh, meal. |
| gṛīth | s. f. span from thumb to little finger. | gōt | s. f. a mixture of straw and oil-cake given as food to cattle; clan (of Hindōes). |
| gōbbu | a. pot-bellied. | gōṭā | s. m. gold or silver lace. |
| gōchrā | a. depending on, connected with. | gōṭh | s. m. strip of cloth sewed on to side of woman's head-dress. |
| gōḍ | v. a. hoe, dig, loosen earth. | gōṭh | s. f. sitting with sheet tied round the back and knees (c. m. māṛ). |
| gōḍā | s. m. knee. | gōṭh | v. a. mend, splice, darn. |
| gōḍā bhār | v. n. kneel. | gotta | s. m. drowning sensation. |
| gōḍī | s. f. weeding, loosening earth. | gubbh | s. f. pot-belly. |
| gōḍrī | s. f. beggar's patched garment. | guenchha | s. m. bunch of dust, tassel, lang. |
| gōḡā | s. m. score. | guḍḍā | s. m. peg. |
| gōḡar | s. f. pot-belly. | guddhā | p. p. of gunnā, pated, kneaded. |
| gōḡī | s. f. small score, food, bread, meal. | guḍḍī | s. f. kite. |
| gōḡrā | s. m. cotton-pod. | guddur | s. m. sweepings, rubbish. |
| gōh | s. f. a large lizard (pl. gōhī). | gūh | s. m. ordure. |
| gōhā | s. m. dry cow or buffalo dung. | guhīra | s. m. male of gōh lizard. |
| gōhī | s. f. cabbage. | gujḡhā | a. secret. |
| gōhīrā | s. m. male of gōh lizard. | gujī | s. f. crop of a foal. |
| gōhīrā | s. m. pellet of mud used in a sling, ball of carded cotton. | gul | s. m. burnt brick; ashes of a pipe, burning match of gun. |
| gōin | s. f. nīlgāṇ antelope. | gulār | s. f. roundness. |
| gōj | s. f. an eel-shaped fish. | gulāl | s. f. pellet-box. |
| gōkhṛu | v. m. a bracelet with rough surface. | gulālā | s. m. pellet of earth. |
| gōkū | s. m. span from thumb to forefinger. | gulḡā | s. f. hair of camel's hump. |
| gōl | a. round, got mōl, rounded vague. | gulgalā | v. m. cake fried in oil. |
| gōl | v. a. search. | gulār | s. m. puppy. |
| gōla | s. m. large ball; will: a firework. | gull | v. f. cake, stone, bread, kernel, pūh; pea. |
| gōlā | s. m. ball, bullet. | gumān | s. m. suspicion, pride. |
| goll | s. f. small ball, bullet. | gumāshṭa | s. m. agent. |
| gōllā | s. m. slave. | | |
| gōnglū | s. m. turp. | | |

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| gumm | s. m. sukhness. |
| gumm | a. just. |
| gummat | s. f. h. oca's hump. |
| gummat | s. m. knob on yoke. |
| gummuz | s. m. dome. |
| gun | s. m. virtue, merit. |
| gunāh | s. m. sin, crime, fault. |
| gund | v. a. plant (haw) <i>ph.</i>
guttā. |
| gundar | s. m. crease in cloth. |
| gungār | s. f. a bush found in the
Bar. |
| gunggā | a. a. mb. |
| gung' u | s. m. baron. |
| gunguq | s. m. narrow g. |
| guni | s. f. sack, gunny-bag. |
| guniā | s. m. carpenter's square. |
| gūn | s. f. echo. |
| gunnh | v. a. part loosely; (s)
knead <i>ph.</i> gund-
dhā. |
| gunnā | s. m. hermit's cave. |
| gur | s. m. religious guide [of
Hindūs,] revered
man. |
| gur | s. m. repeated juice of
the sugarcane. |
| gurākū | s. m. a preparation of gur
and tobacco. |
| gurēn | s. f. small bastard. |
| gurgābi | s. f. alper. |
| gurgur | s. f. sound of a hookah;
Lumburg. |
| gurih | s. m. he experienced. |
| gūrhā | a. deep (in colour). |
| gurhak | s. m. augh nward y. |
| gurumm | s. m. spash, swelling on
neck. |
| gūsā | s. m. blow with the fist. |
| guasa | s. m. anger. |
| gustān | s. m. graveyard. |
| gutak | v. a. coo, laugh in one's
sleeve. |
| guthā | s. m. bag of cloth. |
| gutrakki | s. f. eye in the eye. |

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| gutt | s. f. plant of hair hanging
down w o m a n's
back. |
| guttā | <i>ph.</i> of gund, planted. |
| gutt | s. m. joint. |
| guttih | s. f. corner. |
| gutti | s. f. wrist. |
| gutti | s. f. joint. |
| guzāra | s. m. } livelihood, subsis-
'rice, mainie-
nance. |
| guzrān | s. f. } |

H.

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| hā | } interj. yes. |
| hā | |
| hā | s. f. heart, mind. |
| hā | s. f. heart, mind. |
| hā | s. f. heart, mind. |
| hā | s. f. heart, mind. |
| habb | s. f. heart, mind. |
| habba | s. f. heart, mind. |
| hach | s. m. greed, covetousness. |
| hachch | s. m. be beaten, I red of
doing a thing. |
| hachchha | a. good, well. |
| hād | s. f. hunting with dogs
and men, sport. |
| hadd | s. m. blood feud. |
| hadd | v. a. beat (bathes, &c., to
drive game). |
| hadd | s. m. large bone. |
| haddā | s. m. spavin. |
| haddh | v. a. get old, be worn,
wear. |
| haddhā | v. a. wear out (clothes, &c.) |
| haddi | s. f. bone. |
| haddi kadh | v. a. show a splint (of
horse). |
| haddō | adv. quite, just altogether
at all, however. |
| haddō | conj. however. |
| hādī | s. m. bitter enemy. |
| hāo hāo | interj. alas. |

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| hāim | s. f. opium. | hallā | interj. yes, indeed! (an exclamation of surprise) |
| hāimī | s. m. opium-eater. | halōhīr | s. f. ploughed land. |
| hagg | w. n. go to stool. | hāl pauhrā | s. f. call for help or mercy. |
| hagg | S. w. n. be ab. c. | halwān | s. m. a kind of red cloth, kud, kamb. |
| haggh | w. n. get loose (as a rope). | hamal. | s. f. necklace of small bells on horse or camel. |
| hāh | s. m. the month June-July. | haq | S. adv. now. |
| hāhī | s. f. the spring crop. | hāp | s. m. equality of age. |
| hāhu | a. very deep. | hāñḍā | s. m. weight of empty vessel. |
| hai | interj. expressive of displeasure or prohibition. | hāñḍī | s. f. earthen vessel used for cooling. |
| hal | w. n. we are. | hañḍōla | s. m. a revolving swing. |
| hall | S. s. f. land enjoying good irrigation or manure. | hanj | adv. thus. |
| hājat | s. f. ability, power. | hanj | s. f. pl. hanjū, tear. |
| hakallā | a. more. | hanjirā | s. f. pl. seedling of glands. |
| hakār | w. n. drive off birds from a crop. | hāñī | a. of the same age. |
| hakim | s. m. rich, strong state. | hannā | s. m. the wooden part of a saddle. |
| hakim | s. m. physician. | hannaḥ | s. f. grinder-tooth. |
| hakkī bakki | a. astonished. | hannaḥ | s. f. pl. hannaḥā, back (S. pl. hannaḥū). |
| hakatthā | a. together, collected. | har | s. f. grove of mother for absent young (used of cattle). |
| haḷ | s. m. plough. | hār | w. n. lose, be beaten. |
| hal | s. f. shaft of plough. | hār | s. m. the month June-July. |
| hal | w. n. move, shake, hal jui, move along! | hār | D. s. f. hunting with men and dogs; sport. |
| hālā | s. m. assessment, readiness in the sky. | hār | an inseparable part, etc. meaning like, for. |
| halabbur | s. m. thong fastening the plough to the yoke. | har | s. m. rush of water, spate. |
| halāra | s. m. a number of ploughs working together. | harā | w. n. water (a field). |
| halchalā | s. m. lamp. | harat | s. m. wood work of Persian wheel. |
| haldhar | s. f. turnac. | har chandūr | s. m. clear state of atmosphere. |
| hāl hāl | s. f. call for help or mercy. | hardal | s. f. numeric. |
| hālī | s. m. ploughman. | harh | s. m. flood, rush of water. |
| halkā | a. mad (of a dog). | | |
| halkāra | s. m. postman. | | |
| hall | s. f. beam of plough; shaking. | | |
| hal ā | s. m. assault, onset. | | |

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| harṇā | v. a. wash away. |
| hār' | s. f. the spring crop. |
| hariār | s. m. f. an ā-ma (cow, etc.) that wanders. |
| hāris | n. greedy. |
| hariā | a. pure. |
| harmu | s. m. a common weed - <i>peganum harmala</i> . |
| harm | s. m. ray-ne-deer (fem. harmī). |
| harmī | s. f. ray-ne-deer. |
| harnōi | s. f. the castor-oil plant. |
| hasni | interj. God protect you! |
| hasli | s. f. small silver collar. |
| hass | n. a laugh smile. |
| hāssā | s. m. laugh er, smile. |
| haasī | s. f. silver collar, collar-bone. |
| haswār | a. tidg; on horse-back. |
| haṭ | s. m. large shop. |
| haṭ | v. n. go back, get out of the way. |
| haṭak | n. a binder, art d. |
| hāth | s. m. depth of water up to chin. |
| haṭh | s. m. determination, perseverance. |
| hāth | s. f. dense cloud. |
| hathāṭ | a. shallow. |
| nathōrā | s. m. hammer. |
| hathēār | s. m. instrument, weapon. |
| hathkarī | s. f. hand-cuff. |
| haṭṭ | s. m. large shop. |
| hatthi | s. m. hand, cubit (= 24 inches) for hatthē by hand. |
| hatthā | s. m. handle. |
| hatthal | a. cow or buffalo difficult to milk. |
| hattho pāl | s. f. scuffle; saying hands on each other. |
| hatthi | s. m. handle. |

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| haṭṭi | s. f. shop. |
| hatthiārā | a. cruel. |
| hattho hatth | s. m. quits; return (especially of country). |
| hattho pāl | s. f. scuffle. |
| hatthrā | s. m. cubit-measure = 24 inches. |
| hau | interj. meant to frighten. |
| hawā | s. m. squab. |
| hawā | s. m. gnat. |
| hawān | s. m. animal, beast. |
| hawār | s. f. steam. |
| hawēi | s. f. enclosure with dwelling-house. |
| hazār | num. thousand. |
| hē | v. n. he is. |
| hā | v. n. thou art. |
| hē | interj. expression of dis-piacure. |
| hēhr | s. f. a herd of cattle trespassing on crops. |
| hekathā | a. together. |
| hēkil | S s. f. sow (fem. hēkul). |
| hekk | num. one. |
| hekkā | a. m. and f. one and the same. |
| hekk jāg | a. continuous, adv. continuously. |
| hekkō jāhi | a. f. of ore and the same kind. |
| hekkō jehā | a. m. of one and the same kind. |
| hēkul | S s. m. boar (fem. hēkul). |
| hēṇu | a. cow or bullock too young to be of use. |
| hēri | a. f. pound for cattle; pound-fee or fine, a gathering of people to help in some work for nothing. |
| hēṭh | pos. p. (with do) below, beneath, under. |
| hēṭh | adv. below, or down. |

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|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| hēthā | D <i>adv.</i> below | hindi | <i>s. f.</i> the indigenous dialect and character |
| hēihlā | <i>a.</i> low lying, lower | hindwāṇa | <i>s. m.</i> water-melon |
| hēza | <i>s. m.</i> chakra. | hing | <i>v. n.</i> bray (of donkey or mule) |
| hiblo | <i>s. f.</i> splashing water over one another in sport. | hij | S <i>adv.</i> thus. |
| hiḍak | <i>v. n.</i> expect, hope | hinkār | <i>s. m.</i> neighing |
| hiḍḍak | <i>s. f.</i> hope, expectation. | hīr | <i>s. f.</i> the heroine of the poem of Hīr and Rānā, born at Jhang |
| hiḍkā | <i>s. m.</i> hope, expectation | hirs | <i>s. m.</i> greed |
| hiḍkī | <i>s. f.</i> hope, wish. | hiss | <i>v. n.</i> be extinguished, withered, emaciated, flat. |
| hiḍkōra | <i>s. m.</i> catching of the breath when dying; death-rattle | hiṭhār | <i>s. m.</i> lowland. |
| hiḡrā | <i>a.</i> single. | hō | <i>v. n.</i> become, <i>pl.</i> hōēā |
| hih | <i>s. f.</i> sideral of a bedstead. | hō | <i>v. n.</i> you are. |
| hiṡrā | <i>s. m.</i> eunuch; hermaphrodite. | hochohha | <i>a.</i> quarrelsome over trifles. |
| hikāhrā | <i>a.</i> single, thin. | hōē hōē | <i>interj.</i> fy! fy! <i>s. f.</i> shame, disgrace. |
| hikallā | <i>a.</i> alone. | hōk | <i>s. m.</i> pant |
| hikhl | <i>s. f.</i> hope, expectation. | hōk | <i>v. n.</i> pant, be out of breath. |
| hikk | <i>s. f.</i> chest. | hōk | <i>v. a.</i> proclaim |
| hikk | <i>num.</i> one <i>pl.</i> hikk = some, others, <i>obl.</i> hiknā . | hōkā | <i>s. m.</i> proclamation |
| hikk | <i>v. n.</i> drive on. | hōl | <i>s. m.</i> fear |
| hikka | <i>conj.</i> either, or | hōl | <i>v. n.</i> be afraid or distressed |
| hikko | <i>a.</i> only one, alone, one and the same. | hōlā | <i>a.</i> buffalo having one horn down and the other pointing different. |
| hikko kuyh | <i>pron.</i> all the same. | hōla | <i>a.</i> light, gentle. |
| hikrā | <i>a.</i> single | hōlā | <i>s. f.</i> <i>pl.</i> green pulse parched. |
| hi | S <i>s. f.</i> (<i>obl.</i> hulī , <i>pl.</i> hūllī) kite | hōlē | <i>adv.</i> gently. |
| hil | <i>v. n.</i> become accustomed to, become tame. | hongān | <i>v. n.</i> howl (of jackal). |
| hīl hūlāt | <i>s. f.</i> pretences, subtrefuges. | hōr | <i>v. a.</i> forbid, roughen the face of a man's stone. |
| hī tar | <i>s. f.</i> habit. | hor | <i>pron.</i> other |
| himmat | <i>s. f.</i> strength of body; coercion. | hor | <i>conj.</i> and |
| hīmā | <i>a.</i> strong; powerful, overbearing. | hōrā | <i>s. m.</i> tool for roughing mill-stones. |
| hin | S <i>pron.</i> <i>obl.</i> these = inh . | | |
| hīn | <i>v. n.</i> they are. | | |
| hiṡā | <i>a.</i> weak; deficient. | | |
| hiṡāk | <i>v. n.</i> neigh of horse. | | |

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|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| hōri | <i>pl.</i> suffix of respect, e.g.,
malik hōri =
in honour he
thank <i>ob.</i> hōrā | hundāwan | <i>s. m.</i> discount on draft. |
| hōrnā | <i>obl. pl.</i> of hōr , others | hundū | <i>s. m.</i> fighting ram |
| hōtā | <i>s. m.</i> S. heart D. vet | hundi | <i>s. f.</i> draft, bill of exchange |
| hōth | <i>s. m.</i> lip. | hūng | <i>s. m.</i> groan; yell |
| hū | <i>s. m.</i> God. | hung | <i>s. f.</i> yell of jackal; groan. |
| hū | <i>interj.</i> yes, don't do that I sound used to stop a bullock. | hungāra | <i>s. m.</i> assent. |
| hubb.ā | <i>s. f. pl.</i> surang es | hungir | <i>s. m.</i> urge on, drive (cattle). |
| huchchh | <i>s. m.</i> gush | hungri | <i>s. f.</i> the sound made by a driver to drive on his cattle |
| hūgak | <i>s. m.</i> lump | hūnh hūnh | <i>interj.</i> call to camels to get up or go on. |
| hūgd | <i>s. f.</i> bear's task | hur | <i>s. m.</i> descend, get down. |
| huddā | <i>s. m.</i> charms repeated over snakes. | hūr | <i>s. f.</i> nymph of Paradise. |
| huddh | <i>s. f.</i> stroke with the point of a stick or weapon shaft of a cart | hurā | <i>s. m.</i> fist (used to strike outwards). |
| hūgs | <i>s. f.</i> fame | hurak | <i>s. m.</i> threaten to bait or bite (said of an animal). |
| hūj | <i>s. m.</i> sweep, clean. | hurāi | <i>s. f.</i> ascent, declivity |
| hūjat | <i>s. f.</i> frivolous argument. | hūrh | <i>s. f.</i> obstinacy. |
| hūjati | <i>s. m.</i> wrangler | hūrti | <i>s. m.</i> obstinate |
| hūjkā | <i>s. m.</i> jolt. | hureāt | <i>s. m.</i> wild hill-sheep, or al |
| hūjrā | <i>s. m.</i> small room attached to mosque for the use of strangers. | hureār | |
| hukk | <i>s. f.</i> piercing pain in side or breast | hurr | <i>s. f.</i> cry made to frighten birds |
| hukkā | <i>s. m.</i> pipe. | hush | <i>interj.</i> exclamation to camel or bullock to make it sit down. |
| hukam | <i>s. m.</i> order | hūsh | <i>s. m.</i> a stupid ignorant fellow |
| hukrā | <i>s. m.</i> small pipe | hushkār | <i>s. m.</i> set a dog on. |
| hulārā | <i>s. m.</i> striking or throwing with a sweep of the arm; a long swing, nose bag used also as a pad for mules, panic-rush of cattle attacked by gad-fly | hussar | <i>s. m.</i> sultriness. |
| hull | <i>s. f.</i> fame | i | <i>pronoun.</i> aff. thou, thee. |
| hullā | <i>s. m.</i> adored breathing. | ich | <i>postp.</i> in. |
| hulhar | <i>s. m.</i> great flood | ichar o.ohar | <i>s. f.</i> indecision |
| hūn | <i>s. m.</i> now | idde | <i>s. m.</i> father. |
| hūndal | <i>s. m.</i> dialect. | idde | <i>s. m.</i> father. |
| | | ihā | <i>s. m.</i> he is |
| | | ihē | <i>s. m.</i> thou art. |

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| lho lehā | pron. adj. the same as
i s f lho, ahi | J. | |
| i, āb kabūl | s m marriage ceremony | jā | s f place obl. jāi, p. n.
jāi. |
| lehā | pron o said as is. | jābāb | s m answer |
| ijenā kehā | o so so, not worth
good f i, ahi
kahī | jāch | s f estimate; trying;
skull. |
| ikārth | num. fifty-one. | jād | conj rel when. |
| ikal a | a. a one. | jādā | conj rel when. |
| ikattirī | num. thirty-one. | jādā | s f hair of sweating
place on carnel
mane of horse. |
| ikkī | num. twenty one. | jaddī | s m agnate |
| ikvanja | num. fifty one. | jadun | conj. rel. when. |
| ikvī | num. twenty one. | jāgā | p p of ammi; brought
forth |
| illat | s f disease & reputation
c d u t, hau
habū, v c. | jāg | s f acid substance put
on m n to cure
it, wakeness. |
| ilkt | a. behaved | jāg | a. * be kindled, awake. |
| in | from pl. these. | jagā | a. a. kindle; awake. |
| in | n. n. ever are. | jagāt | s f toll, duty; care. |
| inhā | pro. dem. pl. obl these. | jagg | s m word. |
| inje | } ad. has. | jagir | s f revenue assignment |
| injō | | jāg. ātā | s m keeping awake all
night |
| ind gird | ad. n. d. posh. p. all round | jāh | imperative of vanj, go. |
| is | pro. dem. obl. this. | jahā | } s. m. hedgehog. |
| ishak | s. m. a. e. passion, desire,
hobby | jāhā | |
| ishkanja | s m earh for steel (of
flint and-ster). | jāhī | pron. f. of jeha, of which
sort. |
| ishkār | s m sport n. ng | jāhī | s f hedgehog |
| ishoāwa | s m. forced guarantee. | jāhī | T. s m a tree, s. v. dora
planted |
| isjehā | pro a. such as this. | jāhī | |
| iese | from off we, us. | jāhī | |
| itnā | S. } pro a. so much as this. | jāhī | |
| itrā | | jāhī | |
| itrōke | ad. then year. | jajmān | s m. cus omer |
| itt | s f trick pī itā. | jakkn | s f village m rāsīs
ee |
| ittihāi | ad. just here. | jāi | s m net |
| ittihā | ad. here | jāi | v v sup. go slowly, be
into. |
| ittī | s f foot of a verse an
ornament worn on
the neck | ālā | s m. cobweb; niche in a
wall |
| itti | S. } pron a. so big | āam | s f each. |
| itwā | prox. a. so large a share. | āi | s f sma net. |
| itwāri | adv. thus, var, thus was | | |
| izzan | s m permission, autho-
rity | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| jāllhar | s f 3d. arm on vap
see lū watching
c ops. | jan ¹ | s f marriage-procession,
the company that
attends the bride
groom at a mar-
riage |
| jāmā | s m comb | janjiri | s f. Jani |
| jamānū | s m an oressed, tārā-
mīra | janju | s m Brahminya (bread) |
| jamāupā | s m vessel covered with
s covered. | apphā | s m. seizing, embrace
s m mār or
pā) |
| jamjara | adv welcome. | as | s m. verses in praise of
some one |
| jāmkī | s f rel. of match on gun | ātā | s m. p. b of jāp, know, thought |
| jamn | v a. (p. p) jānā bring
with young | ātak | s m boy |
| jamn | v. it be born; be there.
frozen; stay; stick
curdle (of milk)
sprout. | ātakrī | s f g l |
| jamn vanj | wa + a bit | ajhuttur | s m. shand's e cer
brother's son |
| jamūr | s m pincers. | ajkā | s of v. ages, rustic |
| jāp | v. m. know, think, pp
jāp. | jatt | s f goat's hair |
| jaṇā | s m man, person. hus-
band of jāṇī | att | s m camel-driver; f.
jattī |
| janāni | s f. a. c. female, wife,
widow | att | s m peasant, name of a
rel. f. jattī |
| janāzā | s m. vessel, covered a
grave. | ayvī | s f. measure of cloth =
20 haith or 12
yards. |
| jaṇḍ | s m the red pucca
sp. agave | awāh | s m. a plant oḷhagrī
elaeagnus. |
| jandar | s m flour m l turned by
water; lever for
pounding pulp or
rice. | awāl | s m. son-in-law. |
| jaṇḍī | s f. a small jaṇḍi tree | awāl | s f. wheat with barley
mixed with it. |
| jandrā | s m. padlock; lock;
large wooden rake | awātrā | s m. son-in-law. |
| jandī | s f. small padlock;
small panier;
small water-mill. | ē | conj. if. that, because. |
| jāndī | s m miller on jandar | ē | s f person at com-
prom. rel. obl. who. |
| jāṇe | conj. namely, i.e., that. | ēḍ | from. rel. as large as,
like, equal to. |
| jangra | s m. sweet cakes. | ehā | pro. rel. as, f. jāhī, a
little, rather |
| janggu | s m. fence, out fields. | jēhlam | s m. the root Jāham
above Khushab. |
| jaṇī | s f woman, female
person wife. | jēhṛa | from a. rel. who, which. |
| | | jēkar | conj. if |
| | | jēkhāna | s m. jail. |

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| jēth | s. m. a nonty May-june husband's under-brother | jhāt | s. f. snatch (mār) |
| jētha | a. best, first | jhāṭī hill | s. f. snatching site of a dark colour |
| jēth palōṭhā | a. first-born | jhatt | s. m. a camel-herd, |
| jhā | s. m. hedgehog | jhāṭ | s. m. g. arre, riot. |
| jhabb | s. m. quack | jhāṭ | a. low. |
| jhabb | s. a soak (cloth). | jhingār | s. m. creaking noise |
| jhabbī | s. m. a tribe of dwellers | hirkā | s. m. nope. |
| jhagg | s. f. foam. | hirkā | s. m. hope |
| jhaggā | s. m. small churning stick, coat | jhok | s. m. vi age, hamlet temporary settlement. |
| jhāhā | s. m. hedgehog | jhō.ā | s. m. strong wind, gust. |
| jhajjhā | a. having spot of white hair on forehead (of cattle). | jhōṭī | s. f. lap |
| jhajjharī | s. f. charge on marriage. | jhōmpṛā | s. m. thatched hut. |
| jhakk | s. m. be afraid, shrink. | jhōṭā | s. m. tem, hōṭ or hōṭī) an adolescent buffalo up to 2½ years |
| jhakkh | reverse. | jhuggī | s. f. thatched hut; however, year-to shed tent of g psy. |
| jhakkhar | s. m. a small dust storm | jhullī | s. f. patchwork of rags used as tent-covering. |
| jhālār | s. m. Persian wheel on bank of a stream. | jhumm mār | s. a fold a cloth or blanket over the head and shoulders. |
| jhāmar | S. s. m. branch | jhūngā | a. (cattle) having horns pointing forward. |
| jhamb | s. f. rain blown by the wind. a storm of wind and rain | jhūṭā | s. m. swinging motion; nod. |
| jhamb | s. a card cotton | jhūṭī | s. f. snatch (mār) |
| jhandā | s. m. } flag, standard | jhūṭī | messy Sir, Madam. |
| jhandī | s. f. } | jhūṭī | s. m. live. |
| jhannī | s. f. cotton-carding stick | jhūṭī | s. f. tongue (pl. jibbāḥ). |
| jhagg | s. m. } grove of trees. | jhūṭī | comp. rel. wh ther. |
| jhagī | s. f. } | jhūṭī | s. m. throat of camel. |
| jhār | s. m. flock of birds | jhūṭī | comp. rel. as. |
| jhār | s. m. tree wood of all kinds of large trees, argē kari, outturn (of crops) | jhūṭī | s. m. conquer (used with kōlō, pp. jittā. |
| jhār | s. a sweep, thresh | jhūṭī | s. f. crop, kind |
| jhārī | s. f. moderate rain, | jhūṭī | s. f. like, coal |
| jhārī | s. f. bush, especially a thorny plant of any kind, sennā kari or and. | jhūṭī | pron. res. obl. whom |
| jhārōṭ | s. m. useless old male camel after 15 years | jhūṭī | whut. |

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| jithāi | conj. rel. wherever |
| jitrā | } <i>prole</i> <i>rel.</i> as much |
| jitrā | |
| jithe | <i>conj. rel.</i> where. |
| jitti | <i>conj. rel.</i> however large. |
| jitwā | <i>prole rel.</i> as large a share |
| jur | <i>v. n.</i> be absorbed, percolate, of water. |
| jiwar | <i>v. n.</i> be absorbed (as water in earth) percolate |
| jiwā | <i>conj. rel.</i> as. |
| jiwā tū | <i>interj.</i> mayest thou live! |
| jō | <i>s. m.</i> barley, <i>obl. p.</i> jawāl |
| jōār | <i>s. f.</i> great mill et. |
| jōban | <i>s. f.</i> vigour of youth |
| jōdar | } <i>s. m.</i> oats, a weed like oats. |
| jōdra | |
| jōg | <i>s. f.</i> pair of oxen. |
| jōgā | <i>adj.</i> fit, able, capable. |
| jōgān | <i>pos. p.</i> for, on account of |
| jōkhū | <i>s. m.</i> risk. |
| jōr | <i>s. m.</i> joint, total. |
| jor | <i>v. a.</i> join, add up, fabricate. |
| jōrā | <i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle. |
| jōr' | <i>s. f.</i> pair, couple. |
| jul | <i>v. n.</i> start, go. |
| jummā | <i>s. m.</i> Friday |
| jur | <i>v. n.</i> be joined |
| jūrā | <i>s. m.</i> queue of hair. |
| jurā | <i>s. m.</i> small falcon. |
| jussa | <i>s. m.</i> body. |
| juṭh | <i>s. f.</i> leavings of a meal |
| juṭṭ | <i>s. m.</i> crosspiece at foot of churn |
| jutti | <i>s. f.</i> shoe. |

K.

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| kā | <i>s. m.</i> crow. |
| kabaḍḍī | <i>s. f.</i> a game played by boys. |
| kābali | <i>adj.</i> from kābal foreign, applied to strange varieties. |

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|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| kābali dāhmū | <i>s. m.</i> hornet. |
| kāballi kukkar | <i>s. f.</i> cyprus-sis i a p o d acacia. |
| kaḍar | <i>s. f.</i> grave, tomb, <i>pl.</i> kabrā |
| kabar guṣṭān | <i>s. m.</i> graveyard |
| kabār | <i>s. m.</i> bāyra-straw |
| kabīla | <i>s. m.</i> family. |
| kabūtar | <i>s. m.</i> pigeon. |
| kachāwā | <i>s. m.</i> camel-patmer |
| kachchā | <i>v.</i> strip, raw, incomplete. |
| kachchā | <i>s. m.</i> new alluvion, land subject to inundation. |
| kachchn | <i>v. a.</i> measure (by length) |
| kachchh | <i>s. f.</i> armpit, measure (<i>pl.</i> kachchhā). |
| kachchhā | <i>s. m.</i> side of a boat. |
| kachchhi | <i>s. f.</i> riverain, river valley the alluvial valley of the Indus. |
| kachchir | <i>s. f.</i> female mule. |
| kachchur | <i>s. m.</i> male mule. |
| kachchār | <i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>baubhinia racemosa</i> . |
| kachchōri | <i>s. f.</i> pastry. |
| kachchūni | <i>s. f.</i> hair of temple. |
| kaḍā | <i>T. adv.</i> <i>int.</i> when? |
| kachchā | <i>T. adv.</i> some time, at any time. |
| kachch | <i>s. f.</i> wall <i>pl.</i> kachchā |
| kaḍch | <i>v. n.</i> pull out, take out, expel, put out <i>pp.</i> kaḍchōā. |
| kaḍchā | <i>s. m.</i> steep hill side. |
| kachchī | <i>D. s. f.</i> bank of river, river-ain, river valley; the alluvial valley of the Jehlam. |
| kade | <i>adv.</i> sometime or other. |
| kade kade | <i>adv.</i> sometimes, other times. |
| kadun | <i>adv.</i> <i>int.</i> when? |
| kāgul | <i>T. s. m.</i> paper. |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| kāgut | s. m. paper. | kakkrā | adj. bluish-green, red, of human hair. |
| kāh | s. f. a grass (saccharum spontaneum) | kāl | s. f. trigger of gun. |
| kāh | s. f. fistful. | kāṣā | s. m. t. of (sling) |
| kahā | s. f. city. | kāṣā | a. white. |
| kahār | s. m. loke. | kālāi | s. f. thin cotton-gent. |
| kahē | T. pron. out of kōi some one | kalakh | T. s. m. water mason. |
| kahi | s. f. mallow. | kalām | s. f. charm, charm repeated over snakes; the Mahammadan creed. |
| kahī | pro. obl. of kōi -some one. | kalāut | s. m. a singer. |
| kahi | a. inter. f. of kōhā, what sort of? | kalāwat | s. m. a singer. |
| kāhkrā | s. m. black-back. | kalēja | s. m. liver. |
| kāhn | s. f. white. | kalhoṭā | s. m. } earthen cylinder for scoring |
| kanōṭā | s. m. earthen grain-receptacle. | kalhōṭi | s. f. } grain |
| kahu | s. m. fender. | kali | s. f. mud. |
| kāi | pro. a. any, some | kāikar-ichchhi | s. f. king-crow. |
| kāj | s. m. a scummed leaf. | kallam | s. f. pen. |
| kajāk | a. fine, large (of an animal.) | kallar | s. m. barren ground saturated with salt; earth-salt. |
| kajjā | s. m. antimony, eyepaint. | kallar shōr | s. m. earth impregnated with salts. |
| kākā | s. f. chattering like a crow; croak of raven. | kālān | adv. yesterday. |
| kakhāri | s. f. jaw-bone. | kalmi | a. crystallized (salt-petre). |
| kākī | s. f. pupil of the eye. | kalwattar | s. m. saw. |
| kakk | s. f. large hill-partridge (m. kōnk.) | kalwattri | s. f. saw. |
| kakkā | adj. fair (of human hair); chestnut (of a horse); yellow (of sand). | kamā | v. a. work, earn, p. p. kamatta. |
| kakkar | s. m. frost, hoar frost, ice, raw hang. | kāmb | s. f. bent stick used as tent prop. |
| kakkar | s. m. a kind of snake. | kamād | s. m. sugarcane. |
| kakkariā | s. f. pl. early evening, twilight. | kamānhār | s. m. like a bow, crescent moon. |
| nimāshā | | kamatta | v. p. p. of kamā, earned. |
| kakkh | s. m. grass; naturally growing fodder, stalk of grass. | kamā | a. foolish, silly. |
| kakkhā laddi | s. f. an insect that lives in a nest made of stalks of grass. | kāmā | s. m. knob on yoke. |
| | | kamm | s. m. work business. |
| | | kammkōs | s. m. shurka. |
| | | kammī | s. m. labourer, village menial, artisan. |

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|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| kamliānā | s m cess on artisans. |
| kaṇ | s m outcrop (of crops) |
| kaṇ | s f line of poetry. |
| kāṇ | post. p. with de, for, for the sake of |
| kānā | a one-eyed. |
| kānā | s m stalk of sar grass. |
| kaṇak | s f wheat pl. kaṇkā. |
| kanā. | s m an eighth of an acre |
| kanār | s m cord (of quau upco, |
| kānch | s f eight drawers worn by players in a game. |
| kand | s f back. |
| kaṇḍā | s m thorn. |
| kaṇḍi | s f small scales |
| kāng | s f flood, spate, freshet (pl. kāngā). |
| kangar | s m a small island in the sea. |
| kanggan | s m bucket bang a ring |
| kangrōr | s f hair, once, sharp ridge |
| kanhīrā S. | s m a small river or stream |
| kaṇi | s f drop (pl. kaṇiā) rain; slight rain |
| kāṇi | s f pen. |
| kaṇj | a barren |
| kānjan | s m beam of Persian wheel |
| kanjā T. | s m bitter-sweet and water. |
| kanjā | s m laces. |
| kan, ſ | s f partidge |
| kanjul | s m partidge |
| kankauwā | s m. k. a. |
| kann | s m ear |
| kannī | s f border, margin |
| kanūni | s f the hole of the ear |
| kapāh | s f cleaned cotton. |
| kapp | a cut, reap. |
| kapp | s m cut breach, crossing of a canal |

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| kaprā | s m rich |
| kaprā vaiṭṭā | clothes were changed —publ. mark of marriages. |
| gēē. | |
| kār | s f work, business. |
| kar | v a do, make p. p. kitā. |
| karā | s m bracelet, bangle |
| karāh | s m a shovel drawn by bullocks. |
| karāhi | s f embanked land. |
| karāh | s m } |
| karāhi | s f } associated. |
| karak | s m crack as of thunder or a falling tree or a broken vessel; sound |
| kārḥ | v a heat (m. k). |
| karhōlā | s m high bank |
| kari | s m the tree coppars (pl. kariā). |
| karī | s f rafter |
| karī | s f ring, asslet |
| karichariā | s f small rings worn by women on the fingers |
| karj | s m debt. |
| karjāi | a indebted |
| kark | s f c'uck of hen |
| karḥumma | s m tortle. |
| karla | s m. small crosspiece of roof. |
| karṭal | s m woven strip of escher. |
| karṭumṇā | s m a creeping plant with orange l. like fruit citrus (C. cocyn. l. s). |
| karu | s m 66 inches. |
| karummal | s f fresh shoots of kari |
| karuz | s m net. |
| karwāni | s m mung plant |
| kasāi | s m cotton-sucker; bucker f. kasēn. |
| kasar | s f change, flaw, defect, loss, profit, difference, want, deficiency. |

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|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| kasāṇ | <i>s. f.</i> fema's of the kasāṇ caste. | kaucī | <i>s. f.</i> a game played by boys; small sholi used as money or as an ornament for ornaments. |
| kash | <i>v. a.</i> urge on. | | |
| kashk | <i>s. m.</i> rope of arch of saddle. | kaur | <i>s. f.</i> anger; a medicine used for horses. |
| kasida | <i>s. m.</i> song of praise. | kāvaṛ S. T. | <i>s. f.</i> anger |
| kass | <i>s. f.</i> loss; fever | kavṛil S. T. | <i>a.</i> angry, passionate, bad-tempered. |
| kass S. T. | <i>s. m.</i> catch-drain, ravine. | kavvā | <i>s. m.</i> wild olive - <i>olea cuspidata</i> |
| kassā | <i>a.</i> less, deficient. | kāzī | <i>s. m.</i> a kāzī <i>f.</i> kazeṇī , <i>cast</i> or |
| kassā | <i>s. m.</i> curds. | kē | <i>pron.</i> what? |
| kassī S. T. | <i>s. f.</i> small catch-drain; small ravine. | kē | <i>pron.</i> oh my of kōṇ |
| kassā S. T. | <i>s. m.</i> small catch-drain. | kē | who? |
| kasūr | <i>s. m.</i> 13 months' interest charged on twelve months debt. | kēhā | <i>adj. int.</i> what sort of? |
| kasūtar | <i>s. m.</i> quarrel, disagree ment | kēhā | <i>adj. int.</i> which? |
| kasūtar |] <i>a.</i> out of line, bad, im- proper, | kēhā | <i>pron. pl.</i> come, any. |
| kasūtrā | | kē | <i>s. f.</i> quack of duck |
| kasūtrī | <i>s. f.</i> quarrel, disagree ment. | kē | <i>a.</i> pale red (of buffaloes). |
| katab | <i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle | kējā | <i>s. m.</i> bank of a pond or tank. |
| kaṭbarra | <i>a.</i> grey (of a man's beard). | kār | <i>s. m.</i> flowers of Chhachhra . |
| katēbā | <i>s. m.</i> beam along top of wall. | kēsā phul | <i>v. a.</i> eat <i>p. p.</i> khādā . |
| katī | <i>s. f.</i> boar's tusk | khā | <i>interj.</i> Sir |
| kaṭōrī | <i>s. f.</i> small open mouthed vessel. | khāb | <i>s. m.</i> dream |
| katt | <i>v. a.</i> spin. | khābāṇi | <i>s. f.</i> sling. |
| katt | <i>s. m.</i> deduction made from loan on giving it | khābārā | <i>s. m.</i> fruit of the wild fig-tree |
| kattā | <i>s. m.</i> (<i>fer.</i> katī) buffalo-calf; large falcon. | khābārī | <i>s. f.</i> wild fig tree - <i>figus carica</i> . |
| kattē |] <i>s. m.</i> the month October-November. | khābbā | <i>a.</i> left (hand). |
| kattēū | | khābbā | <i>s. m.</i> stake which forms the fulcrum of an oar |
| kattīhī | <i>s. f.</i> saddle. | khabbal | <i>s. m.</i> an excellent grass - <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . |
| katūrā | <i>s. m.</i> puppy (<i>fer.</i> katōrī) | khāboh | <i>m.</i> feather, shoulder-blade. |
| katvī T. | <i>s. f.</i> an earthen vessel with wide mouth used for cooking | khābbhīlēt | <i>s. f.</i> wing |
| kau | <i>s. m.</i> wild olive - <i>olea cuspidata</i> | khābbur | <i>s. m.</i> old shoe. |
| | | khachak | <i>v. a.</i> tail, go wrong |

- khachh s f nonseer
- khadd s f hole, cavern, pit, gorge
- khācā s a. f. p. of khā, eater
- khaddar s m coarse country cloth
- khāqī s f. chin
- khaddī s f weaver's shop
- khagg s f cough
- khagg s m cough
- khaggal I. s m. the ukāh ee
- khāgīr a. f. about to stop giving milk (of a cow)
- khāī s f ditch, moat
- khair s m a. m. a
- khair s m well
- khair e s m. a. m. a
- khair mēhr e s m. a. m. a
- khāī s m be eaten consumed
- khajūr s f. date palm, datefruit - *Phoenix sylvestris*.
- khakhāī s f. a. m. a
- khakhī s f. melen.
- khakhīr s f bee's or wasp's nest
- khāī s f. oil (take)
- khāī s m stand
- khālār s f. people
- khā. s. f. s. k. n. hide (especially of sheep and more especially of goat).
- khālā s m. shoe-bearing
- khālār s m gather bag
- khālō s m stand up p. p. khālōtā
- khālōtā p. p. of khālō, standing
- khālī s f s. k. n. hide (especially of sheep and more especially of goat)
- khālār s m a measure of weight four local maunds - e ght standard maunds.
- khālārā D. s m sack, heap of grain or straw, S. threab-wg-floor
- khāmbā s m. a. m. a
- khāmbār s m a large edible fungus
- khāmīs s m Thursday (fifth day)
- khan s m a small lizard supposed to have poison in its claws.
- khāna-ba-bōsh. a tent dweller (house-on-back)
- khāngāh s f saint's omh, shrine.
- khāngār s m springy, moisture.
- khāp s m get angry
- khāpī s m vex, annoy
- khāpp s m be wasted, destroyed, or ed up
- khāppā s m hole
- khāprā S. a. sack sh, b. ter, s m a poisonous snake, col. s. carn. nātā
- khār s f a plant—*salsola gr. fistul.* the alkali made from the plant, i. e. sāji.
- khār s m seize, take away, p. p. khārā p. p. passive khārīgōā, stolen or lost.
- khārā s m cattle track.
- khārā s m. salt, brackish.
- khārā s m large basket
- khārā s m. ear, pure, genuine, true.
- khārak s m sound of stocking creaking, rustling sound of footsteps, new care.
- khārak s m. be panic-struck
- khārī s f large basket
- khārā s m bear, g. bushes.

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|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| kharkā | v. n. make to rustle; beat (tutiles) | khār | s. m. welfare |
| kharkā | s. m. (fem. kharkī) donkey. | khēra | s. m. large duck |
| kharmōr S. | s. f. small bastards | khē-āt | s. f. alms |
| khārōch | s. m. fē. rough ground due to cattle having trodden through mud. | khēri | S. s. f. sanda (used in the Sat Range) |
| khārōrā | s. m. enclosure or walled kachcha well. | khēs | s. m. thick cotton shawl with a coloured border |
| kharpā | s. m. steep stone place | khigār | } s. m. dayot in a game. |
| kharpēnch | s. m. quarrel-monger in a village. | khigār | |
| khāshā | s. m. fine cotton cloth of foreign make. | khigkārā | s. m. loud laughter (v. m. mā) |
| khass | v. a. snatch, seize, take by force. | khij | v. a. open (of a flower), smile. |
| khassī | a. castened; gelding barren (of a mare or cow). | khilār | v. a. stretch, spread |
| khātā | s. f. account in ledger. | khipp | s. f. a plant common in the Thar.— <i>Centrosema lucida</i> |
| khātāḡām | adj. slow-walking (horse) | khīr | T. s. m. milk |
| khātṭ | v. a. dig, earn | khīr | v. n. open (of a flower), smile. |
| khātṭ | v. n. curdle (of milk) | khīrī | s. f.udder. |
| khātṭā | s. m. sour milk, &c., used to curdle fresh milk of camels. | khīrīn | s. f. meal or edible milk. |
| khātṭā | a. sour, acid. | khīrki | s. f. cover made of grass or reeds interwoven. |
| khātṭār | s. f. a cow that refuses to give milk | khīrāṭ | s. m. earnest money, arles paid to tenant or servant on engagement. |
| khattri | s. m. Khatri f. khattrā-pī. | khīrā | s. m. pouch. |
| khātūmbrā | s. m. fēn (khātūmbrī) young donkeys. | khīrāḡās | s. f. poppy-seed |
| khātṭwā | s. m. an excavated pond | khītṭā | s. m. thorny twigs of mallā, after leaves have been threshed off |
| khāvi | s. f. a sweet-smelling resinous, red-coloured grass. | khītṭī | s. f. Pleiades. |
| khāwā | s. m. salt mine | khībā | s. m. quagmire, quicksand. |
| khēḡ | s. f. game. | khōh | v. a. snatch, seize, take by force. |
| khēḡ | v. n. play a game | khohāl | a. belonging to a well. |
| khōh | s. f. dust. | khōji | s. m. tracker |
| khōl | s. m. branch of Pathans | khōknā | s. m. small churning-stick |
| khōnū | s. m. bail used in hockey | khōl | v. a. open, suck (said of a calf), bail (of water). |
| khōo | v. n. flash | khōiā | a. hollow, empty |
| | | khōiā | s. m. house without a roof |

khōpā s m leather binders put on by oxen's eyes
 khōt s m alloy impurity, defect
 khōtā s m (from khoti) young donkey
 khōtā a. a leaved, base, false
 khūā s m meat
 khūb s m strangles
 khubb v n stuck in mud or sand
 khubbā s f quicksand
 khuchohay s a hook of quadruped
 khudd s f hoe
 khuddā v n to hurt, (buttle) a horse
 khuddar s f } broken raving,
 khuddhar s m } grooves
 khuddari s f raving ground
 khuddū s m be used in hockey
 khūh s m woe
 khūlpan s m reward of tracker
 khuckhri s f pod of cotton or alkali
 khul s f haven, wife khul
 khulāk s m or f calf or cow or bull or sucking its mother
 khumbh s f m ushtron m pl khumbhū.
 khundā a h'nt, having one horn down and other pointing d
 khundar s m desert
 khundā s m am-suck
 khundā a d, dectia
 khurā s m low, back khurā
 khurā s m low up tracks
 khurā āgā s m he followed up tracks, khurā
 lōk gā s m the track led to the vi
 upe

kturchhi s f piece with many tracks of cattle
 khurī a d, quick, fast.
 khurī s f huge.
 khurk a a secret
 khurji s f tough, manger.
 khursi s f chair
 khursā s m hermaphrodite
 khusa s m be vexed, annoyed.
 khussā s m leather shoe put on stolen cattle to make tracks indistinct
 khutti v n be finished
 khwār s injured, ruined
 kiāri s f plot, compartment.
 kiāhe impersonal of kar, is to be done.
 kiddāi s m seen here or there.
 kidde a d, whether some whether
 k dde T a d, what sort of?
 k jehā a d, what sort of?
 k kkar s m }
 kikkari s f } a tree, acacia arabica
 kikun a d, in how?
 k. l s f a name.
 k lā s m peg; upright of post
 kilenō S. s m dwarf-palm.
 kilī s f a small peg.
 kilidhar khān s m hoose
 kiū s m dwarf palm
 kināhā s m. a d, pl. of kōi, some, a d, y.
 king s f a d
 king s m vārag pur
 kingrā s m pi ar-ake rock
 kinhā s m a d, pl. of kōi
 kiṛā s m insect of any kind, or snake, reptile, snail
 kiṛā s m H n d, s m keeper
 Kirāri s m

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|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| kunāfā | s. m. axe. |
| kunāfī | s. m. axe. |
| kunīr | s. f. forked prop. or pulley on well; mist. |
| kūhl | s. f. watercourse |
| kūjh | p. r. someth. ag., anything. |
| kūk | s. n. shrike; complaint, cry, howl. |
| kūk | s. f. cry; howl; shriek; screech (s. m. māṛ.) |
| kukkūr | s. f. m. kukkūr, hen. |
| kukkūr | s. m. (fem. kukkūr) cock |
| kul | s. m. reading a portion of the qorān the third day after death |
| kulakkhā | a. worthiness |
| kulall | s. m. bad conduct |
| kulan | s. f. colic |
| kulār | s. s. m. a tree—bakhṣa varṣagā. |
| kulā | a. dūn (of horses) |
| kumā | v. n. wither p. r. kumāna. |
| kumāt | a. bay (of horses) |
| kummā | s. m. co. cyath |
| kunā | s. m. lot |
| kunāl | s. m. large earthen vessel. |
| kunā | s. m. staple; hook |
| kunda | s. m. stock of gun. |
| kunḍal | s. m. r. m. |
| kunḍī | s. f. chain and hook over staple; fork hook; small hook |
| kungar | s. m. a tribe that make earth-toys |
| kunḡī | s. f. ros. of wheat. |
| kūnī | s. f. water bag |
| kungrā | s. m. pup (fem. kungrī) |
| kūnj | s. f. demoiselle crane (p. r. kūnjā.) |
| kunī | s. f. key, chain and hook over staple (s. m. māṛ, dē, lā.) |

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|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| kunkēr | s. m. ripe fruit of mallā |
| kunni | s. f. an earthen vessel with wide mouth used for cooking and for heating milk |
| kupatīā | adj. infamous; not respectable. |
| kuppā | s. m. large jar made of camel's hair. |
| kūr | s. m. plough-share. |
| kūr | s. m. lie, falsehood. |
| kūrā | s. m. bedroom |
| kūrā | adj. false, lying |
| kūrā | s. m. rubbish, sweepings. |
| kurāg | a. f. a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf |
| kurak | s. m. dry khavvi grass. |
| kurāfā | a. stiff, hard. |
| kurāshī | s. m. a. Kurāshī, f. Kurāsh n. |
| kurh | s. f. covered cathe-shed |
| kūrī | s. f. bride, girl. |
| kurkur | s. f. c. rick of hen. |
| kurmā | s. m. winter, p. r. kur-māna. |
| kurmanī | s. f. child's mother-in-law |
| kurtī | s. f. short sleeved jacket. |
| kurum | s. m. child's father-in-law |
| kutabālā tāṛā | s. m. pole-star. |
| kūṭī | s. f. back-piece of saddle. |
| kulīr | s. f. a pack of dogs. |
| kutkutārī | s. f. tickling. |
| kutrā | s. m. mash of turnips or straw confused eating |
| kūṭī | s. n. beat, pound, ram. |
| kutī | s. m. top of drum. |
| kuttā | s. m. dog (fem. kutēf). |
| kutīhā | v. a. p. r. of kōh, kūṭod, buchere. |
| kutlī | s. f. beetle; a hairy caterpillar. |
| kuttir | s. f. pack of dogs. |

| L. | | lammān | s. f. a game used to be played in the Bār. |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| lā | s. n. tr. of lagg, join; place; apply, add. | lamōchar | adj. southern, belonging to the south. |
| lā | past p. from (c. with ō) | lānā | s. m. a salsole plant. |
| lābh | v. n. p. p. addin, be got or obtained, come to hand. | lānī | s. f. a salsole plant. |
| laddhā | v. a. p. p. of lābh got. | langgar | s. m. place where food is cooked at the corners. |
| lādīā | n. spoil (child). | lapp | s. f. handi. |
| lāg | v. n. be applied, joined. | lār | v. n. sting, bite (usnū lārēā) it stung him. |
| lāgā | s. m. a thing or saddle. | lāra | s. m. promise. |
| lāghā | T. s. m. cultivated plow in the Tān. | larak | v. n. hang, depend from. |
| laghī | s. f. name used by Hindus only). | lārī | s. f. strand or a thread, plant, thread of a string of beads or pearls, branch of a tree, pole used by boatmen. |
| lagg | v. n. be attached, depend on. | lask | s. f. flashing. |
| laggar | S. s. f. branch of a tree. | lassī | s. f. butter-milk. |
| laggh | v. n. pass through or over. | lasūpā | s. m. a tree - cordia mysa. |
| lagghan | v. m. fast. | lāt | s. f. tail; tail of the fat-tailed sheep; name. |
| lāgi | s. f. proposal of betrothal. | lājal | s. f. the fat-tailed breed of sheep; comet. |
| lāh | v. n. take down; pay off a debt. | latāndī | s. f. foot of bed. |
| lāhgā | T. s. m. patch of hard soil. | lāt | s. f. sick in nose of camel. |
| lāhūā | s. m. credit; debt due. | lājōr | s. m. a long-tailed bird that flies about; a vagabond. |
| lāhū | s. m. blood. | latt | s. f. leg. |
| lahūra | S. s. m. a tree <i>terona undulata</i> . | latth | s. f. axle (of Persian wheel, spinning-wheel &c). |
| lākhā | a. black (of cattle). | latthā | v. n. p. p. of lāh descended, set down latthē at sunset. |
| lakk | v. n. lap (as a dog). | latthā | s. m. thickish cotton cloth (of foreign make). |
| lakk | s. m. iron, I strip of hard soil. | latūnī | s. f. dim of lāt, tail of a cross between the fat-tailed and the ordinary sheep. |
| lakkār | s. m. } wood | | |
| lakrī | s. f. } | | |
| lakwa | s. f. facial paralysis. | | |
| lāl | a. red. | | |
| lāl chīra | s. m. red turban. | | |
| lāmbā | a. long. | | |
| lamdhing | s. m. adjacent hind. | | |
| lammā | s. m. south. | | |
| lammā | a. long. | | |

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|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| lau | s. twenty sheaves of grain. | lik | s. f. one mark, dis-
grace, crack in
soil |
| lāwā | s. m. more | likā | s. m. boundary line |
| lā | s. m. mud-paster. | likkh | v. a. write. |
| lā | v. a. take, pp. lā. | likkhan | s. f. pen |
| lāā | pp. of lā, taken. | lil | s. f. h. li (ē) m. p. m. i
+ mellā |
| lān dēwan | s. m. p. drawings. | lmm | v. a. plaster with mud pp.
littā. |
| lānā | s. m. droppings of camels
or donkeys. | ling | s. f. s. g. |
| leh | s. f. a thistle-like weed. | lir | s. f. stripe |
| lēh | v. a. come down, descend,
set of a heavenly
body be open (of a
door), be paid (of a
debt), pp. atthā. | lissa | v. a. thin, eat. |
| lēh | interj. expressive of con-
tempt. | liṭ | v. a. cognate. |
| lēhā | s. m. a thistle-like weed | litā | pp. of lmm, plastered
with mud. |
| lēhndā | s. m. setting of the sun-
west. | littar | s. m. old shot. |
| lēhndōchar | v. a. belonging to the
west | lō | s. f. no wind |
| lei | s. f. a hash— <i>lāwā</i> s. a
dish. | lō | v. a. knead (flour, clay,
etc.) |
| lēkhā | s. m. account, debit | lōh | imperative of lē, take. |
| lēlā | s. m. fem. lēlā lamb | lōhā | s. m. roan |
| lēlā bhāk | s. m. wind so strong as to
be heard. | lōhā | v. a. non-coloured, red-
dish |
| lēmbi | s. m. plastering with mud. | lohār | s. m. blacksmith f. lohāri |
| lēph | s. m. quilt | lōhkā | v. a. light |
| lēph tulāi | s. f. bedding | lōhrā | s. m. bridegroom. |
| lēṭ | v. a. le pp. lēṭā | lōi | s. f. blanket. |
| lēṭṭi | s. f. thick paste. | lōk | s. m. village, people |
| lēṭu | s. m. recognizer or owner
of stolen cattle. | lōng | v. f. glove, nose-ornament. |
| lēri | s. f. cow giving milk
which has recently
calved. | lōrh | v. a. to |
| lēchhi | } s. f. trick, deceit | lōṭā | s. m. earthen pot or Per-
sian wheel (t. n. g.),
milling pot |
| lēchhi gārī-
chhi | | lū | s. f. hair of a horse, cow,
buffalo or dog;
hair or body of
man. |
| lēkhāl | s. m. a partner in cultiva-
tion with a land
owner. | lūbur | s. m. fox (fem. lūbri). |
| lēdd | s. f. horse's dung | lūḍā | v. a. spoil (child). |
| lēhāk | s. m. male camel from
one to four years
old. | lūhrēshī | s. f. late afternoon, about
4 P. M. |
| | | lūḡā | v. a. alone, unoccupied. |
| | | lūḡḡ | v. a. desolate |
| | | lūi | v. pp. be kneaded. |
| | | lūk | v. a. knead, be kneaded |

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|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| lukā | v. n. hide, conceal, steal. | māh | s m. month. |
| luk ohhip | s m. look-and-see. | mahall | s m. cylinder of a well. |
| luṇ | s. m. salt. | mahār | s f. long leading-rope of camel. |
| lundā | adj. tailless; f. sad character. | māhar | s f. dower. |
| lunggi | s f. cloth woven in squares; where a cloth used as a sash or waist-cloth. | mahējū | s m. dregs of ghl. |
| lūṇi | S. s f. saddle-bag. | māhi | s m. dear friend, darling. |
| lun an | s m. hair of camel's tail. | mahlīṭar | n. shameless, misbehavior. |
| luṇh | v. enter roll, be swept away by a stream. | mā.ijā | a. connected with buffaloes. |
| lutt | v a roll, p. mact. | māhi | s f. rope passing over Persian wheel on which the pots are fastened, the thread that drives the spinning wheel. |
| lutt | s. f. robbery, plunder. | māhīlā | s f. string of beads. |
| luṭērā | s m. robber. | māhīlālī | s f. a bird from which Hindūs take omens. |
| | M. | mānō mānā | s f. the Gem. |
| m | pronom. affix. I, me. | māhr | s m. tale of revenge used to mallāhs and malyārs. |
| mā | s. f. mother of. māū pl. māwā. | māhī | s. f. breech of gun. |
| machoh | s m. bonfire. | mahrī | s f. small tomb over ashes of a Hind. |
| machoh | v. n. burn bright (of fire), become hot or excited. | mānsher | s. m. a large fish, the mahser. |
| machchhar | s m. mosquito. | māl | pronom. I. |
| machheāṇī | s f. a female māchhī. | maidā | S. poss pro. mv. |
| māchhī | s m. a tribe, grain processors and bakers. f. machheāṇī. | maidā | T. poss pro. mv. |
| madau | s m. withers of horse. | maiko | S. pro. dat. to me. |
| madhāṇī | s. f. churn-stick. | malnū | pronom. dat. to me. |
| madhrā | adj. short. | mairā | poss pro. mv. |
| māf | a. assigned. | mājhā | a. belonging to the buffalo. |
| māfi | s. f. assignment. | mājheru | s. m. nave of wheel. |
| magar | s. n. back, loc. magir, behind, after. | mājh | s. m. waist. |
| maggh | s. m. wild goose. | mājh | s. f. buffalo-cow (pl. mājhi). |
| māgghā | S. a. dear. | mājhlā | s. m. waist-cloth (or mas, petticoat (or wāmar). |
| magghar | s. m. the month November-December. | | |
| magghī | s. f. a narrow-necked vessel. | | |
| māh | S. pro. dat. to me. | | |
| māh | s. m. the month of January-February. | | |

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|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mākhi | s. f. honey | manā | n. a. get another to take
or himself one's
obligation. |
| makkhā | conform in, or mai
ākheā, akheā | manāq | past p. on, after. |
| makkhi | s. f. fly honey-bee; force-
sight of gum. | manq | n. a. cover |
| makkhun | s. m. butter | māndā | adj. ill, bad. |
| makkur | s. m. locust found on alk
part— <i>how large</i>
<i>fruit</i> | mane | past p. towards. |
| makōjā | s. m. large black ant | mangēwa | s. m. betrothal-ceremony |
| makpi | s. locust. | mangg | v. g. ask for, beg, ask to
betrothal |
| mā | n. m. in, escape. get
away | manggalwār | s. m. Tuesday |
| mai | n. a. stroke, knead | mangū | s. m. a herd of buffaloes. |
| ma, | s. f. s. l. c. a. cry s' t | mānjī | s. f. the girl's people at a
wedding (used by
Hindus). |
| mā. | s. m. cattle of a kind. | manji | s. f. bed, cot. |
| mā | s. m. an old well-known
var. Lee | mankā | s. m. bead; washer of
lather. |
| mālab | s. m. foot and mouth dis-
ease. | mānkā | n. having a white line
in the eye of horses
or cattle). |
| malba | s. m. v. large common-
fund. | mann | S. s. m. large w. de stone, |
| maleār | s. m. (fem. māleārī)
name of the
gardening caste
(arā). | mann | n. a. obey, acquiesce,
concede, pledge
oneself to, take on
oneself another's
obligation. |
| maji | s. f. a large fish | mannā | s. m. platform erected for
watching crops. |
| malik | s. m. chief, a title of re-
spect f. malikā-
nī. | mannat | s. m. vow; agreement to
discharge another's
debt. |
| malikānī | s. f. wife of a chief | mannhā | s. m. platform. |
| mallā | s. m. the thorny shrub s. g.
<i>Phila theumallaria.</i> | mannhā | s. m. branch of B'ches,
pl. manēhō. |
| mallā gōsh | s. m. nation. | mantar | s. m. charm. |
| mallāh | s. m. boatman | mā peā, āeā | n. born of the same
father and mother |
| mallā pahārū | s. m. sweep generally | mār | n. a. die, p. p. mōeā. |
| mālnā | s. f. pestle | mār | v. a. strike, beat, f. p.
māreā. |
| māmā | s. m. mother's brother. | mārā | adj. bad, thin, poor |
| mamānī | s. m. mother's brother's
wife | mārad | n. a. male, masculine. |
| māmā | s. m. assassin. | mārā peā | v. past p. ruined |
| mamōhā | s. m. wagtail. | mārōa | s. m. robber |
| man | s. m. measure of capaci-
ty to topas. T.
sand-hr | marhā | s. f. gum |
| mān | s. m. pride, conceit | mārhillā | s. m. a bird from which
Hindus take
omens. |
| manā | s. m. bank, division | | |

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mārī | s. f. stoned house of burnt brick; ancient Buddhist tomb | matt | s. f. advice |
| mārkā | s. m. company, group, party, meeting. | maṭṭar | s. f. a troublesome cow, a cow giving little milk |
| markhāi | s. f. reward given to an informer who gives information about stolen cattle | matthā | s. m. forehead. |
| markhitt | s. m. informer | maṭṭhā | s. m. cheapness, glut. |
| marā | s. m. pole, square measure. | maṭṭhā | a. slow, lazy, cheap. |
| marala | s. m. dirge, song of grief | maviṭṭar | a. mother's brother's son. |
| mayvadhā | s. m. pasture-land. | mazāl | s. f. ability, used as an interjection never possible |
| mās | s. m. flesh. | mazāt | s. m. or f. travel up to two years. |
| masōr | } a. mother's sister's son. | mē | v. m. be contained, find room. |
| masēra | | mēch | v. m. fit, suit. |
| māsī | s. f. mother's sister | mēcha | s. m. fit measure (of clothes, shoes, &c.). |
| masit | s. f. mosque. | mēggghā | a. dear. |
| masiṭar | s. m. a man not fit to live, only fit to stay in the mosque. | mēddi | s. f. a dove (<i>Columba</i>). |
| maes | s. f. milk. | mēhrā | s. m. a tribe of fishermen. |
| massā | adv. hardly, with difficulty. | mēhla | s. m. shallow cave where cattle take refuge. |
| māssā | s. m. a twelfth of a tōla. | mēhrū | s. m. buffaloes generally. |
| massō | adv. hardly, with difficulty. | meiyat | s. m. corpse. |
| masṭ | a. m. rūt, excited. | mēla | s. m. meeting, gathering, fair, deputation to persuade a person |
| mastlāra | s. m. a common plant on Sakesar (<i>Sida maria</i>). | mēlū | s. m. associate; an invited guest at a wedding, who gives a present |
| masūm | s. m. niant. | mēōk | s. f. mew of cat. |
| māsūr | s. m. mother's sister's husband. | mēhō | s. m. pl. meaning (always used in plural). |
| maswāṇi | s. f. island. | mengay | S. s. f. droppings of sheep, goats, deer or hares. |
| maṭ | s. m. large earthenware jar. | mērā | D. s. m. highly lying sandy soil |
| mat | } deny that not, lest so that if. | mēshā | s. m. sheep skin |
| matā | | mēt | S. s. f. table. |
| matāb | s. m. candle. | mīā | s. m. a title of respect generally applied to a holy man / bīvi. |
| matāh | s. m. long-tailed bird. | | |
| mātarmā | s. f. stepmother. | | |
| māthōr | s. f. upper cross-piece of door-frame. | | |
| matrā | } a. step-brother / s. l. | | |
| matrār | | | |

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|----------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| māna | s. m. a holy man; a mosque attendant | mōhḡi | s. f. a second crop of cotton |
| mih | s. m. rain, heavy rain | mōhrā | s. m. small bundle, things, baggage; small village. |
| mihri | s. f. respectable good-looking woman. | mōhrā | } adv. before, firstly, at first |
| mick | s. a pair for a game | mōhrī | |
| mil | s. m. meet, be obtained, fall in (of a well.) | mōhrī | s. f. bow (of a boat); rising ridge of a hill |
| milass | T. s. f. camel's hair. | mōkḡā | adv. distant; open; far off |
| miluk | s. m. conjure | mōl | s. f. price purchase |
| miṇak | s. f. gentle bleat of sheep-goat | mōlēr | s. m. mother's brother's son. |
| miṇjar | s. f. flower of land. | mōli | s. f. coloured thread |
| miṇṇ | s. a measure (in a measure of capacity). | mōn | s. f. hind, doe of black-buck. |
| miṇnat | s. f. entirety. | monā | s. hornless |
| miṇwā | s. by measure of capacity. | mōr | s. m. peacock |
| miṇṇāsi | s. m. bard - musician. f. miṇṇāsin. | mōr | s. a. turn |
| miṇhō | s. m. rayer-deer (a handsome specimen; a bear | mōr | s. m. turn; remission allowed on receipts. |
| misri | s. f. sugar. | mōri | s. f. hole perforation, drain, window-opening, muzzle of gun |
| missam | s. m. go out, be extinguished (of fire) | mōtā | s. lat. |
| miṭṭhā | s. sweet | mōlh | s. m. a pulse |
| miṭṭhāsi | s. f. sweetmeat. | mōli | s. f. pearl. |
| mitti | s. f. date. | mūchchh | s. f. monstache (A. mūchchhā.) |
| miṇmān | s. m. guest; son-in-law. | mūchchāṇi | s. f. female of the mōcon caste. |
| mō | s. f. ankle-joint. | mudda | s. m. time, period. |
| mōchhi | s. m. cobbler f. m. mūchchāṇi | mudḡh | adv. and part. p. (with do), near, close to. |
| mōḡā | p. p. of mār; dead. | mudḡh | s. m. root, beginning |
| mōn | s. a. cheat. | mudḡhā | s. m. reel of spun thread. |
| mōnagḡā | s. m. pad. | mudḡhī | s. f. small root. |
| mōnāṇa | s. m. boatman. | mudḡhā | s. m. near, close to. |
| mōhar | s. f. gold mohur; seal. | mūdḡhā | s. a. upside down. |
| mōhar | s. first | mūh | s. m. mouth, face. |
| mōhār | s. m. direction. | muhāṇ | s. f. upright of door-frame. |
| mōhār | s. m. the tract along the foot of the Salt Range | mūhi | s. f. branch of family pl. mūhā. |
| mōhārni | s. f. multiplication-able | | |
| mōhḡā | s. m. shoulder. | | |

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|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mūhkhur | s. <i>th.</i> foot-and-mouth disease | murk | s. <i>f.</i> 2 quick-growing grass |
| mūnjā | s. <i>m.</i> stool | musallī | s. <i>m.</i> <i>fem.</i> musallī) a Musa man sweeper. |
| mukā | v. <i>a.</i> bring to an end, finish | mushak | c. <i>a.</i> snail. |
| mukālā | s. <i>m.</i> abuse, disgrace | mushki | a black (of horse) <i>f.</i> mushkin |
| mukān | s. <i>m.</i> condoling | mussā | a saddle with horns pointing up and slightly curved at point. |
| mukarra | adv. certainly. | mūtar | v. <i>n.</i> urinate |
| mukk | v. <i>n.</i> come to an end. | mutra | s. <i>m.</i> bog spavin. |
| mukkar | v. <i>ss.</i> refuse, deny. | mutā | p. <i>p.</i> of mūnj, seal |
| mukki | s. <i>f.</i> blow with fist (s. <i>ss.</i> mār and bhar) | mutṭh | s. <i>f.</i> fist, fistulent, a fistul pt. mutṭhi (c. <i>ss.</i> ghut) |
| muklāwa | s. <i>m.</i> final bringing home of the bride | mutṭh | v. <i>n.</i> be cheated p. <i>p.</i> mutṭhā. |
| mūl | s. <i>m.</i> root. | mutṭhi | s. <i>f.</i> handul |
| mūl | adv. altogether, quite, at all. | mutṭhā | s. <i>m.</i> broad bangle. |
| mull | v. <i>m.</i> price. | muzāwar | s. <i>m.</i> at constant a mūl's tomb, |
| mūlā | s. <i>m.</i> priest, <i>f.</i> blvi. | muzērā | s. <i>m.</i> tenant |
| mūlā | adv. altogether, quite, at all. | | N. |
| mun | s. <i>ss.</i> end of kānjan of Persian wheel. | nā | adv. not, no. |
| murārā | s. <i>m.</i> minaret of mosque. | nā } s. post p. of. | |
| mundā | a. same. | nā } | |
| mundri | s. <i>f.</i> ring with stud or stone. | nā | s. <i>m.</i> name (pī. <i>obl.</i> nāwā) |
| munḍur | s. <i>m.</i> stump. | nā | v. <i>n.</i> bathe, p. <i>p.</i> nātā. |
| munḍgar | s. <i>m.</i> flat drinking vessel of metal. | nachch | v. <i>n.</i> dance. |
| munḍgā | s. <i>f.</i> Indian club | nadḍha | T. adj. small, young; s. <i>m.</i> bridegroom. |
| munj | s. <i>m.</i> fibre of Sar grass. | naḍḍa | s. <i>m.</i> profit |
| munj | v. <i>a.</i> send p. <i>p.</i> muttā. | nagāra | s. <i>m.</i> large kettle-drum. |
| munḍā | s. <i>m.</i> rib of a boat; leg of stool. | nahā | v. <i>ss.</i> bathe p. <i>p.</i> nātā. |
| munḍā | a. three-quarters. | nahī | adv. not, no. |
| munni | s. <i>f.</i> upright stone of a grave. | nahrā | a having horns pointing upwards. |
| munḍā | s. <i>f.</i> two bright stars. | nāi | s. <i>ss.</i> barber <i>f.</i> neān. |
| munsi | s. <i>m.</i> sage, poet. | nakāra | a. useless, worthless. |
| muḥ | v. <i>n.</i> turn, turn back | nakhōy | v. <i>a.</i> compare dist. <i>f.</i> guish |
| muḥ | adv. back, again, then. | | |
| mūrakh | s. <i>m.</i> fool. | | |
| murda | s. <i>ss.</i> dead body | | |
| murgāi | s. <i>f.</i> small wild-duck. | | |

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|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| nakhiddh | a. worthless. |
| nakhuṭṭ; D. | s. m. be finished, died up, deceased. |
| nakhuṭṭ; gea | s. m. you are finished, a common form of abuse. |
| nakk | s. m. nose. |
| nakkā | s. m. edge the bank separating the Bar from the Chenāb river valley. |
| nakul | s. f. mockery. |
| nāl | past p. with, along with. |
| nāl | s. f. ravine with steep banks shuttle the; barrei of gan pl nālā. |
| nāla | s. m. canal, branch of river. |
| nāla | s. m. reed. |
| nāledār | s. m. irrigated land. |
| nāl | s. f. long narrow hollow in the Bar. |
| nāl | s. f. drink, cannon-bore of horse. |
| nāl | s. f. reel. |
| namāz | s. f. prayer. |
| namāz | a. pious. |
| namdā | s. m. felt. |
| nānā | s. m. mother or father f nānā. |
| nāṅkē | s. m. pl. mother's family. |
| napp | a. a seize, catch. |
| naṛ | s. m. reed. |
| nār | s. f. woman. |
| nār | s. m. straw or stubble of wheat or barley. |
| narar | a. to tie cattle together. |
| naṛ | s. f. reed. |
| nār | s. f. thong. |
| narinnāhā | a. fastag. |
| narinnawo | a. m. ninety-nine. |
| naṛ | a. n. tie one animal to another. |
| narōā | a. healthy. |
| nārukā; D | s. m. stubbly ground. |
| nārwa | s. m. grassy ground. |

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| nās | s. f. nostril, p' nāsā. |
| nass | a. n. flee p. p. naṭhā. |
| naswār | s. f. snuff (c. m. chhikk) |
| nāṭā | a. n. p. p. of naṭhā, baited. |
| nath | s. m. nose-ring. |
| naṭhā | a. n. p. p. of nass, fled. |
| naṭṭ | s. m. acrobat f' naṭṭni. |
| navāklā | a. separate, alone; a. leisure. |
| navvē nēsh | a. full-grown after 3 years) (of camel). |
| nawā | a. new. |
| nawwa | trust money. |
| nazar | s. f. eye-sight; look; offering to a superior. |
| nā | } S. past p. of. |
| nē | |
| nē | pronom. aff. you, thou. |
| neā | } S. past p. of. |
| neā | |
| neā | s. m. justice. |
| neāṇ | s. f. woman of the barber caste. |
| nēh | s. f. frame of churn. |
| nēhū | s. m. affection. |
| neih | negative verb he is not. |
| nēndar | s. m. suspension towards a wedding. |
| nērē | a. n. near. |
| nōtrā | s. m. leather thong of churn. |
| nēū | a. standing with head bent. |
| ni | interj. O! (used to a woman). |
| ni | } S. past p. of. |
| ni | |
| niā | } S. past p. of. |
| niā | |
| niā | s. f. manured land close to village, (in Bar) cultivated hollow in the Bar irrigated by rain water from surrounding land. |
| nionchn | s. f. sneeze (c. m. mār). |

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| ohra | s. uneven, harsh. |
| ôjhar | r. f. a wrong way, where there is no road. |
| ôkh | s. m. difficulty, discomfort. |
| ôkhā | n. difficulty, discomfortable. |
| ôkhar | s. m. leavings of cattle's fodder, refuse. |
| ôprā | s. strange. |
| ôṛ | s. f. furrow. |
| ôṛa | s. m. scare-crow in plain & shape. |
| ôrukk | s. m. end, loc. ôṛikk at last. |
| ôṛikk | adv. at last. |
| ôṛ | s. f. support, shelter, pl. ôṛā. |
| ôtar | } a childless, ôṛā |
| ôṛā | |
| | nikhattā, a. without child or issue. |
| ôtar | s. m. disagreement, quarrel. |
| ôtar | s. m. disagree, quarrel. |
| ôṛhī | s. m. a small river, stupid. |

P

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|------------|------------------------------------------------|
| pā | s. m. quarter, a fourth of a ser. |
| pā | v. a. put, set, pour, put on (clothes). |
| pābā | n. belonging to the hills. |
| pabb | s. m. ball of foot. |
| pachchh | v. a. lance. |
| pachchhā | adv. in the evening. |
| pachchhar | s. f. a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf. |
| pachchhī | s. f. a basket, made of mun. |
| pachchāwā | s. m. shade, shadow. |
| pachwanja | num. fifty-five. |
| paddoshāṛā | s. m. tondacool (not edible). |

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| paddh | D. s. m. distance (used of long distances). |
| paddhī | s. f. brae, steep slope. |
| pagg | s. f. turban; maroonal dye, headman's position or right. |
| | pl. paggā. |
| paghārā | s. m. sweat. |
| pagṛī | s. f. small turban. |
| paghūṛa | s. m. cradle. |
| pāh | s. f. cow-dung, path for cattle between two hedges. |
| pāhā | s. m. path between fields. |
| pahār | s. f. internal wound. |
| pahār | s. m. hill, mountain. |
| pāhar | s. m. watch, three hours. |
| pahāṛa | s. m. pl. multiplication-table. |
| paharu | s. m. sheep or goats generally. |
| pāhṛā | s. m. bog deer (from pāhṛī). |
| pāi | s. f. measure of capacity = four ṭōpās; twelfth of an anna. |
| pail | s. f. dancing like a peacock, vanity. |
| paiaā | s. m. quarter-anna. |
| paisā ā.ā | s. m. moneyed. |
| pāk | s. f. matter from a sore. |
| pakā | v. a. cook, ripen, make complete. |
| pākhar | s. m. saddle gear. |
| pakhōrū | s. m. bird. |
| pākhṛā | s. m. saddle for two men. |
| pakhṛī | s. m. a resident of Pakkhar. |
| pakk | v. a. be ripe, mature, cooked, complete. |
| pakk | s. m. ecstasy. |
| pakkā | s. m. one rupee for one month. |
| pakkā | a. cooked, ripe, genuine, complete, sure. |

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| pakkar | s. m. prove good. |
| pakkhā | s. m. honey-comb. |
| pakkhī | s. m. bird. |
| pakkhī vās | s. m. tent-dwelling. |
| pakkhū | s. m. bird. |
| pakkhur | s. m. the plateau from Sakar to Talla gang. |
| peksā | s. m. built of mud. |
| pal | s. f. snow. |
| pāl | s. m. embanked land. |
| pāl | s. a nourish. |
| pālā | s. m. co.d. |
| palaggh | s. m. a large beadshead with coloured legs. |
| palaggh pīṇā | s. m. the constellation of the Plough. |
| palāṇ | s. m. pack-saddle. |
| palāṇa | s. m. pack-saddle. |
| paṇṇa | s. m. painted bed. |
| palatthi | s. f. sitting cross-legged (the usual sitting position). |
| palāṇhā | a. first-born. |
| palotā | s. m. curse. |
| palwāh | s. m. a grass - <i>Andropogon annulatus</i> . |
| pān | s. f. paste. |
| paṇā | S. s. m. earth, soil. |
| pānd | s. m. top-part of the sugar-cane. |
| paṇḍ | s. f. bundle. |
| pandā | num. fifteen. |
| paṇḍrī | s. f. bundle. |
| paniri | s. f. seedling. |
| panj | num. five. |
| panja | s. m. paw or foot of a bird. |
| pānja | s. m. a five. |
| pañāh | num. fifty. |
| pañālī | s. f. ox-yoke. |
| pañāsi | num. eighty-five. |
| pañhattar | num. seventy-five. |
| pañā | s. m. a third of an Anna. |

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| pañ kalān | a. having all four feet and forehead white (of buffalo or horse). |
| pañjūnē | s. firewood. |
| pañjih | num. seventy-five. |
| pañwā | a. f. it. |
| pankhi | s. m. bird. |
| panna | s. m. page. |
| panni | s. f. a grass - <i>Andropogon annulatus</i> . |
| papaṇ | s. m. the box plant - <i>causar sempervirens</i> . |
| pāpṛi | s. f. thin cake of salt. |
| par | s. m. wart on horse's leg. |
| paṇ | s. m. flat stone of a grave. |
| par | adv. last year. |
| par | conj. but. |
| pār | s. m. hole in hedge made for purposes of theft (to be near). |
| pār | s. a. tear, split, burst, wound. |
| pār | adv. on the further side. |
| parā | adv. further off, beyond. |
| parāhnā D | s. m. guest. |
| parāṣā | a. belonging to an other : a. c. s. strange. |
| parakh | v. a. test, try. |
| parāṇ | s. f. straw of rice. chinā, sawānk kangni samakha &c. land prepared for sowing. |
| paramba | s. m. proj. of door-frame. |
| parār | adv. the year before last. |
| parāt | s. f. large open brass vessel in which flour is kneaded. |
| parbat | s. m. hill north. |
| parchūn | s. f. small transactions, petty sales. |
| pardādā | s. m. father's father / L. |
| parding | s. m. crapper. |

parēhā *s. f. meeting, panchālt.*
 pare *adv. and post p. far; far off, beyond*
 parāre *adv. comp. further off.*
 parh *v. a. read, repeat, learn.*
 parhā *adv. far, far off, beyond*
 pari *S s. f. rock D flat c. no, made by cracking of a deposit of silt.*
 parkaṭṭ *s. m. or f. stepson or step-daughter (of a man).*
 parnā *v. a. give in marriage.*
 parnāḥa *s. m. water-conduit on roof*
 parnānā *s. m. mother's father's father*
 parnānā *s. m. wedding*
 parnā *v. pass. be given in marriage*
 parōkā *n. last year's*
 parōpi *s. f. a measure of capacity, one fourth of a ṭopa; I. equal to the topa of the Drab.*
 parōtrā *s. m. son's son's son f. parōtri.*
 parā *s. m. line of heaters.*
 parā *s. m. leopard (f. m. parfi).*
 parsāng *s. m. ladder.*
 parsā *s. m. sweat.*
 parsū *adv. the day before yesterday, or the day after to morrow*
 part *v. n. return.*
 partā *v. a. return*
 pārū *post p. through, by means of.*
 parūn *s. m. iron sieve.*
 pasā *s. f. side beam of roof pl.*
 pasā *s. m. weight put in light end of scales to make the even*

pasā *s. f. rib*
 passā *S s. m. stack; heap of grain in straw.*
 pāsā *s. m. side.*
 pāsā *part p. towards.*
 pat *s. f. honour; good name; credit.*
 pāt *v. n. be torn, split, burst, be wounded.*
 patā *s. m. trace; address; sign.*
 paṭhōrā *s. m. (f. m. paṭhōrī) kid.*
 paikā *s. m. small torban.*
 patlā *a. thin, few, rare; weak, hard-up.*
 pātr *s. m. leaf.*
 paṭri *s. f. a Bat-fish*
 paṭri *s. f. a narrow strip of hard level soil, between two sand-hills, bank of a canal; edge of a road, strip.*
 paṭṭ *v. a. dig up; root up; bite.*
 paṭṭ *s. f. beam of a roof pl.*
 paṭṭī *s. m. thigh silk.*
 paṭṭā *s. m. lease.*
 pattan *s. m. crossing, ferry.*
 paṭṭadār *s. m. lenso-broder.*
 paṭṭh *s. f. female kid.*
 paṭṭhā *s. m. fodder; young donkey; dwarf-pa m. chamarephs.*
 paṭṭhalī *s. f. sitting cross legged.*
 paṭṭī *T s. f. a narrow strip of hard level soil.*
 patī *s. f. sub-division of an estate.*
 paṭṭpurī *s. f. temple (of head).*
 paṭr *s. m. leaf.*
 paṭtrā *s. m. dry leaves of maḥlā.*
 paṇṇa *a. a quarter ass than.*
 pāwa *s. m. leg of bed.*
 pāwā *v. a. cause to pat*

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pāvāh | s. m. path of cattle between two hedges; land near village. | pēsi | s. f. thick good country cloth. |
| pāvālī | s. m. weaver fem. pavle-āṇī. | pētā | s. m. warp. |
| pavleāṇī | s. f. woman of the weaver caste. | pēṭe | s. f. a charge of, under responsibility of s. m. do. |
| pawāhā | s. m. lane close to a village. | pēṭh | s. m. sixty-two. |
| pawē | a. <i>Artist</i> of pē-may lie | pēṭrī | s. m. thirty-five. |
| pē | s. a fall betwixt lie & p. pēā pr sm. parti-
ciple pōndā
Aor. pawc | pēvā | s. m. cotton-seed. |
| pēā | s. a. p. of pē fallen f. pol-i u. pl pēā. | phad | s. a. seize, catch hold of. |
| pēch | s. a. twist. | phaggan | s. m. the month February, March. |
| pēchhā | s. m. state of account, balance. | phāh | s. m. snoring, ranging. |
| pēhāwāṇī | s. f. grinding, wages for grinding. | phāh | c. m. entangle, ensnare. |
| pēhā | s. first. | phāhā | s. m. snoring, hanging. |
| pēhliṇ | s. f. after its first calf or cows. | phāhī | s. f. nose; snare, eye of button. |
| pēhliṭ | s. at first, firstly. | phakka | s. m. small roundful, contained in the fingers the amount thrown into the mouth at once. |
| pēhrea | s. m. call for help. | phakki | s. f. powder, powder dropped on snake's teeth to remove poison. |
| pēkā | s. on foot. | phal | s. m. fruit. |
| pēllā | s. m. farther beyond. | phālā | s. m. coulter. |
| pēṇḍa | s. m. distance. | phālī | s. f. pod. |
| pēkā | s. m. father's family or home (of a wife). | phanḍar | s. f. cow past bearing. |
| pēṭū | s. m. an unwelcomed guest at a wedding, who does not give a present. | phanīar | s. m. cobra. |
| pēṭ | s. m. father pēṭ. pēṭū s. pl. pēwā. | phapphīr | s. a. sprout, shoot (especially of withered crops). |
| pēppī | s. f. long coal. | phar | s. a. seize, catch. |
| pār | s. m. foot. | pharar | s. a. barren. |
| pārā | s. m. rope for tying the feet of cattle, track. | phararī | s. f. shoulder of cattle. |
| pērā | s. m. foundation. | pharīkkī | s. f. anthrax in sheep. |
| pērun | s. m. a tribe that dance / pērnī | pharūjī | s. f. pipie. |
| pēshī | s. f. midday between 2 and 3 a.m. | phās | s. a. be entangled, |
| | | phass | s. a. snared. |
| | | phāt | s. f. branch of river. |
| | | phāṭ | s. a. beat soundly. |
| | | phāṭṭ | s. m. wound. |

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|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| phavvi | s. f. jackal in heat | phumṇi | s. f. blossom or ear of grass; tassel of silk |
| phē | v. a squeeze | phupphēr | a. father's sister's son. |
| phēkri | s. f. unique fruit of van | phupphi | s. f. father's sister |
| phēṇ | s. f. a game like hockey played in Bār. | phupphur | s. m. father's sister's husband |
| phēr | v. a return; dishonour (a bill). | phur | s. m. sport (of a horse &c.) |
| phēr, phēra | } s. m. } time, turn. | phutt | v. n. sprout, shoot (of plants). |
| phēri | | phutti | s. f. undressed cotton. |
| phēr ā | s. f. p. Hindu marriage ceremony | pi | a. v. drink, p. p. pītā. |
| phēsak lāṇi | a. kind of lāṇā from which sajjī is made. | piāiā | s. m. drinking-vessel, powder-pan of gun. |
| phippur | s. m. lungs | pich | v. n. be irrigated moistened (of land). |
| phirāṇa | s. m. compensation for dishonouring a bill. | pichhhe | partic behind. |
| phiss | v. n. be squeezed (as a melon) | pichhā | } adv. behind, at the back. |
| phissā | s. m. a poisonous snake, scur carinata. | pichhāṇā | |
| phitt | v. n. be lost, injured or destroyed; gobad, deteriorate. | pichhēā | a. late |
| phitt | interj. cursed be, a curse or | pichhēra | adv. feather behind. |
| phittak | s. f. curse | pichhāgg | s. m. or f. step-son or step-daughter (of a man). |
| phitt sēṇ | s. m. sēṇ gone to wood | pichhūra | s. m. track leading backwards. |
| phōg | s. m. a pant found in the Thar - col. gomam palygones | piddi | s. f. a small dark grey bird shaped like a robin. |
| phōhār | s. m. waterfall | pigh | s. f. swing; rain-bow. |
| phōsi | s. m. fresh dung of cattle or buffaloes | pigha | s. m. swinging cradle. |
| phūhr | s. m. mating | pighlār D. | s. m. wolf |
| phūhri | s. f. mat (generally used for sitting or kneeling on). | pighūfā | s. m. swinging cradle. |
| phuiāh | s. m. a tree - acacia modesta. | pih | v. a grind p. p. pītā. |
| phuiāhi | s. f. a tree - acacia modesta. | pihrā | s. m. stool. |
| phuikāri | s. f. flowered wrap of woman. | pihri | s. f. stool; generation. |
| phu | v. n. bloom, come into flower | pihū | s. m. flea. |
| phul | s. m. flower; ornament. | pilā | a. yellow |
| | | pilchi | s. f. a plant - tamarix gallica. |
| | | pilh | s. f. ripe fruit of van (pl. pīlhā). |
| | | pinak | s. f. drowsiness. |
| | | pinak | s. a mule which difficult |

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pīnq | s. m. deserted site. | pīṭṭ | v. n. beat the breast mourn. |
| pīnj | v. a. scratch comfort | pīṭṭā | T. s. m. water-melon. |
| pīnjan | s. m. scratching-toos | pīvl | T. s. f. charge on drawing water |
| pīnjar | s. m. skeleton of an animal. | pīwā | s. a. give to drink, make to drink |
| pīnjrā | s. m. cage. | pō | imperative of pē fall. |
| pīpkhl | s. f. red-striped wrap of woman. | pōch | s. m. generation. |
| pīnn | v. n. beg, ask a.mg. | pōchā | s. m. paw of dog, cat, talons of kite, &c. |
| pīnnā | s. m. lump, bundle. | pōnd | adv. at first. |
| pīnnī | s. c. calf of leg. | pōn | s. m. the month December-January |
| pīpl | s. f. reed of pipe. | pōhur | s. m. watch, three hours. <i>abl</i> pāhar |
| pipp | s. f. an edible parasite from the roots of the karz bush | pōh phutṭi | s. f. dawn |
| pīppal | s. m. a tree: <i>ficus religiosa</i> | pōhri | s. f. stop of ladder; ladder, step. |
| p pplf | s. f. pl. eye-ashes | pōkhar | v. n. stumbl. |
| pīr | s. m. threshing-floor; bala round the sun or moon, plan. | pōlā | a. hot dry; porous; loose (of soil). |
| pīr | s. f. pain; cattle-disease; rinderpest | pōndā | pres. p. of pē falling. |
| pīr | s. m. a holy man (generally applied to <i>kurdshis</i>) f. pīrnī. | pōṇā | s. m. streaming cloth. |
| p rāhna D. | s. m. guest. | pōṇē | num. a quarter less than. |
| pīrhā | s. m. stool. | pōr | s. m. foot of wooden leg |
| pīrhāl | s. m. drummer caste, f. pīrhēn | pōsat | s. m. poppy, poppy-head. |
| pīrhī | s. f. stool, generation. | pōsti | s. m. opium-drinker. |
| pīrlā | T. s. f. pl. snail-pox. | pōri | s. f. step of a stair |
| pīrkauṭi | s. f. a game much played in Shahpur. | pōt | s. f. width of cloth pl. pōtā. |
| pīrmī | a. hereditary. | pōtar | T. s. m. (n. p. pūtār) son, bridegroom (at a wedding) |
| pīrōhā D. | s. m. guest. | pōthl | s. f. fleece. |
| pīrt | s. f. custom pl. pīrtā. | pōthwār | s. f. the country west of Jhelam and north of Chakwāl about Gujar Khān |
| pīs | v. n. be ground. | pōtra | s. m. son's son, f. pōtri. |
| pīsta | s. m. lap-dog | pūchhal | s. m. tail. |
| pītā | v. a. p. p. of pī drunk. | pugg | v. n. anals complexion or mauve; wir (a game); be drawn at a game |
| pīthā | v. a. p. p. of pīh, ground. | | |
| pītrēr | } a. father's brother's son. | | |
| pītrāra | | | |

puggā dandī *a.* having all eight teeth, 5½ or 6 years old (of cattle).

pūṣh *v. a.* wipe.

pūj *v. n.* arrive, *p* *p* punnā.

pūn *a.* f. matter from a sore.

puṇ *a.* strain.

pūṅg *a. m.* unfledged young of locust, or of fish, crowd of young locusts crawling.

pūṇi *s.* f. ball of cleaned cotton.

punnā *v. n.* *p* *p* of puṇ, arrived.

puṣ *s. m.* m-l-stone.

pūr *v. a.* bury.

pūrā *s. m.* east wind.

pūrā *a.* whole, complete.

pūrāṇ *s.* f. old branch of river.

pūrāṇ *s. f.* female camel from one to four years old.

purdhōn *s.* f. a cow "n" call again soon after calving.

putrāte *s. m.* the boy's people at a wedding.

putṭh *s. f.* back; solution.

putṭh bharāvi *s. f.* commission for endorsement.

putṭhā *s. m.* head-quarter of an animal.

puttur *s. m.* *m* *ph* puttar) son, bridegroom (at a wedding).

pwra pwra *interj.* call to camels to drink.

R.

rabānā *s. m.* tambourine.

rabb *s. m.* God.

raoh *v. m.* fail, become bankrupt.

racheh *s. m.* tools, implements.

rachenhānī *s. f.* barber's bag of implements.

rag *s. m.* sloping back.

rāg *s. m.* tune.

rāgnī *s. f.* tune.

rāh *s. m.* road, path.

rahā *v. a.* (Causal of ren) cause to remain, stop.

rāhk *s. m.* agricultural servant.

rahu *s. m.* a large fish going up to 16 lbs.

rahūra *S. s. m.* a tree—become undulato.

raj *v. n.* be satisfied, prosperous.

rakh *s. f.* block of State land; reserve.

rakh *v. a.* place.

rakkar *S. s. m.* poor soil.

raj *v. n.* be joined, mixed.

rajā *v. a.* mix, join.

raṇbā *s. m.* spool.

ran *s. m.* field of battle.

raṇḍā *s. m.* a widow.

raṇḍī, raṇḍī *s. f.* widow.

raṇḍū *s. m.* a dowry.

rang *s. m.* colour, dye, bark of kikkar tree.

rānggur *a.* poor, bad (of crops).

rāniwāh *s. m.* a well-defined old channel of the Jhelam.

rann *s. f.* woman, wife.

rappar *s. m.* hard barren clay soil, thin layer of alluvial soil.

raṣ *v. a.* groan of camel.

raṣh *s. f.* crop *ph* rapṣh.

raṣī *s. f.* bare ground, hard soil (cracks after rain).

raṣidār *a.* irrigated by drainage from raṣī.

rās *a.* tight, useful.

rashid *s. f.* draft payable on demand.

rāshki *s. f.* large tooth of male camel.

| | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| rasōl | s. f. food, kitchen (of Hindu). | riṇṇ | s. m. debt. |
| raśā | s. m. rope, chain of accessories. | riṇṇā | a. indebted. |
| rasseōṛ | s. m. accomplice in handing on stolen cattle. | riṇk | n. a chain. |
| rasmīse | a. reconciled. | ris | s. f. rivalry, emulation. |
| rāt | s. f. night loc. rāṭī at night. | riṭī | s. f. cheating. |
| ratāhṇā | s. m. night-blindness. | rizāl | s. f. quilt for bedding of English custom. |
| rāṭh | s. m. a generous fellow, gentleman. | rō | n. cry, weep p. p. runnā. |
| rāṭī | adv. in the night-time. | rōḍā | a. hornless, with head entirely shaved; beardless (of wheat). |
| ratt | s. f. blood. | rōh | S. s. m. anger; T. hill. |
| rattā | a. red. | rōh | s. f. nī gāo. |
| rattak | s. f. (pl. rattakā) red velvet coat. | rōhi | s. f. low-lying loam. |
| rattīlā | s. f. pl. ravine, ground among red rocks. | rōk | s. m. cash. |
| rattī | s. f. one-eighth of a māsa. | rōkṛ | s. f. cash-book. |
| ratūlā | a. blood. | rōlā | s. m. noise, disturbance. |
| rāvi | s. f. the river Ravi. | rōṇā | s. m. tongue or clapper of bell. |
| razāl | s. f. tick cotton quilt. | rōṛ | T. s. m. watermelon. |
| rāzī | a. pleased, contented, well. | rōṛā | s. m. clod; lump; pebble; kankar; kernel, drought. |
| rāgmāhi | s. f. shark, fish-lizard. | rōṛh | v. a. sweep away. |
| rēh | v. m. say p. p. rōhā. | rōṛī | s. f. pebble, kernel. |
| rōh | s. f. spot pl. rōhā. | rōṛī | s. f. stone, bread, food. |
| rōhḍ | s. f. tend. | rōṛī vēlā | s. m. breakfast-time about 9 A. M. |
| rōhr | v. m. roll, revolve. | rōzā | s. m. tomb of saint. |
| rōhrā | s. m. hand-cart; low-cart; beetle; roller, clod-crusher. | rōzī | s. f. v. v. hood, food. |
| rōṇā | s. m. tongue or clapper of bell. | rū | s. f. soured cotton. |
| rāt | s. f. sand. | rū | s. m. tree. |
| rēṭī | s. f. } sandy soil | rukkh | a. dry; plain (bread without condiments), indifferent, apathetic. |
| rēṭṭ | s. m. } | rukknā | v. m. be lost, ruined. |
| riṇṇ | v. m. roll, revolve. | runnā | past p. of rō, cried, wept. |
| rik | s. m. pair. | rupālā | s. m. rape. |
| riṇ | s. f. a deserted channel of the River Jhelam. | ruph | v. m. be swept away by a stream. |
| ring | v. m. cry or shout. | rusā | v. a. make angry, vex, irritate. |
| rinj | s. m. anger, grudge, spite. | ruś | v. m. get angry, be vexed. |
| rinjak | s. f. small powder-born. | rutt | s. f. season. |

| S. | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|
| s | pronoun aff. he, she, he in her, it |
| sabāhla | a. in best-man at a wedding |
| sabhā | a. all pl. m. and / sabhe sabhnā. |
| sabūṇ | s. m. soap. |
| sachch | s. f. truth. |
| sachchā | a. true. |
| saddā | adv. always. |
| sadd | v. a. call, shout. |
| sadd | s. m. call, shout. |
| saddār | s. m. charnel-house |
| saddh | a. false (pl. saddhī) barren |
| saddhā | s. m. male buffalo. |
| saddhōrā | s. m. small male buffalo |
| saddhar | s. m. coarse country cloth |
| saddkō | infery bravo. |
| sadwān | s. m. distance a man's voice can carry. |
| sāfa | s. m. large urban |
| sāg | s. m. greens, especially turnip leaves. |
| sagg | v. m. be able. |
| sagghrā | a. thick, close. |
| sagwā | a. identical. |
| sāh | s. m. breath, sigh (c. m. kaqdh). |
| sāhā | S. s. m. are |
| sahāra | s. m. patience, endurance |
| sāhṇṇ | s. m. sister-in-law's husband. |
| sahēṇ | s. f. girl friend: companion. |
| sāhī | s. f. vest |
| sāhmṇ | adv. in front |
| sānn | s. m. bull, stallion entire animal |
| sāhna | s. m. double carbuncle. |

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|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sāṇṇak | s. f. large open earthen-
vessel, in which
flour is kneaded |
| sāh sāh | infery, call to but look to
sit down. |
| sahūr | s. m. before dawn. |
| sāhware | s. m. pl. father-in-law's
house or family |
| sāi | s. m. master, owner, sir;
f. sāi. |
| sāi | infery sir. |
| sāi | s. f. earnest-money |
| sajjā | a. fresh, right (band). |
| sajjan | s. m. friend. |
| sajj | s. f. the salsaia plant,
the alkali made
from it. |
| sajji sūi | a. recently ca. ved |
| sāk | s. m. relationship, con-
nection by mar-
riage, betrothal. |
| sakkār | s. f. quadrangular mud-
built gate in
receptacle. |
| sākdār | s. m. a husband. |
| sakkā | s. m. kinsman; relation
by marriage; son's
or daughter's
father-in-law |
| sakkā | a. born of the same
parents |
| sājā | s. m. brother of wife or
husband f. sājī |
| sālāi | s. f. pan of yard. |
| salārā | s. m. cotton cloth with
stripes. |
| salā | s. m. armadillo. |
| salūṇā | a. salt. |
| sam | T. v. m. sleep f. p. sutā. |
| samā | s. m. season, good
season, prosperity |
| samand | a. light dub (of a
horse). |
| sambāh | s. m. fixing date of mar-
riage. |
| sammāchār | s. m. advice of draft. |
| sāmī | s. f. niche in a grave in
which corpse lies |

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|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| sammī | s. f. circular dance of women. | sarak | s. f. main road; high-way. |
| sāmna | adv. in front. | sarangi | s. f. lute. |
| samundar | s. m. the Uchhan ake | sarghi | s. f. early morning, about 3 A. M. |
| sanattha | s. m. a shrub, common in the Salt Range (<i>Salicornia</i>). | sarhō | s. f. an oil-seed, lumip-seed. |
| sāndai bār | s. f. the upland tract between the Chenāb and Ravi rivers. | sar mahār | s. f. string in nose of a camel. |
| sāṇḍru | s. m. sister-in-law's husband. | sājnā | S. s. m. cooked flesh. |
| sangar | post p. along with. | sarnāl | s. f. inflated skin. |
| sangar | s. m. ripe fruit of and | sarpar | S. s. adv. certainly in any case. |
| sangchūr S. | s. m. a kind of poisonous snake— <i>bungarus coeruleus</i> —a snake. | sarūr | s. m. stack of dried cakes of cow-dung. |
| sāng | s. f. spear pl. sāngā. | sarwār | s. f. encumbrance. |
| sangghā | a. thick, close. | sas | s. f. molasses-jaw. |
| sanggi | s. m. comparison. | sāsi | s. m. a gipsy tribe f. sā-sin. |
| sangl' | s. f. flock of bustard. | sāta | s. m. stolen animal. |
| sangri | s. f. unripe fruit of jand. | sataih | num. sixty-seven. |
| sanj | s. m. p., harness, saddle-gear (of a horse). | sataih | num. forty-seven. |
| sānjhā | a. held in partnership, joint property. | satārā | num. seventeen. |
| sanna | s. m. end of shaft of pulley. | satahri | num. thirty-seven. |
| sannh | s. f. (mār) hole in wall for burglary. | satavi | num. twenty-seven. |
| santhā | s. m. a shrub common in the Salt Range (<i>Salicornia</i>). | sāthi | s. m. partner, match, opponent. |
| sapāhdā | s. m. snake-charmer. | sāthāra | s. m. a sixty. |
| sapēlā | s. m. snake-charmer. | satt | num. seven. |
| sapp | s. m. snake. | satt | s. a. throw, put (an ear). |
| sapp dī nān | s. f. a large beetle. | satt | s. f. blow, stroke, wound. |
| sar | s. m. a grass, <i>saccharum munja</i> . | satt | s. f. stance for cattle. |
| sar | s. m. be burned; be out (in a game). | satt | num. sixty. |
| sār | s. f. news, information. | sattar | s. m. grass strewn on a floor. |
| sār | v. a burn. | satwanja | num. fifty-seven. |
| sārā | a. a l., every, the whole. | saun | s. m. the month July-August. |
| | | sawā | a. a quarter more than. |
| | | sāwā | a. grey (applied to an animal); green, applied to vegetation). |
| | | sawād | s. m. taste. |
| | | sawāk | s. m. a grass— <i>perilla</i> . |

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|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sawāi | s. m. petition, object or representation, request. | shahūkār | s. m. bill-broker |
| sāwan | s. m. the month July. | shakkī | a. suspicious, doubtful. |
| sāwani | s. f. the autumn crop. | shāl | s. m. silk wrap. |
| sawānī | s. f. woman, wife. | shāmat | s. f. case. |
| sawālā | adv. early. | shanār | s. f. ash-joint. |
| sō | pron. off. ११, १२. | shara | s. m. I ver. Muḥam-
medan law. |
| sō | s. m. quiver. | sharīk | s. m. enemy. |
| sō | s. m. sleep. <i>ph. p. suttā,</i>
<i>pres. p. sōnda.</i> | sharna | s. m. pipe. |
| sōān | s. a. mangrove, <i>ph. p. sōātā.</i> | shē | s. f. thing. |
| sōātā | <i>ph. p. of sōān, recognized.</i> | shih makknī | s. f. an insect that kills
flies. |
| sōn | s. +, put pine <i>ph. sōhā</i>
or <i>sōhī.</i> | shikārū | s. m. hunter. |
| sōhā | s. m. snorer, sniffer, a
man who sneezes
out words. | shirih | s. m. a tree called <i>sā</i>
<i>lebbek.</i> |
| sōhī | s. f. rope for tying calf
or deer when milking. | shist | s. f. back-sight of gun,
sight. |
| sōiyur | T. s. m. <i>re. from sōirī.</i> | shitābī | adv. quickly, fast. |
| sōiyad | s. m. a <i>ph. d. f. sōiy ad-
zādī.</i> | shōhur | s. m. village, <i>ph. shā-
har.</i> |
| sākra | s. m. a hundred, per cent. | shōūdā | s. m. poor, weak, old;
humile, weak. |
| sāl | s. f. <i>re. from sāl.</i> | shōnpar | s. m. arge mustaches. |
| sāl | s. f. mistress, <i>f. of sāl.</i> | shōntīr | s. m. squared roof-beam. |
| sān | s. m. a good grass from
the roots of which
weaver a <i>briguea</i>
(<i>kuchohan</i>) are
made. | shōkhī | s. f. anger. |
| sāpā | s. m. the past general on | shōnk | s. m. desire, hobby. |
| sār | s. m. a standard or | shūr | s. m. salt efflorescence. |
| sārū | s. m. cross-piece of bed at
top and bottom. | shōrā | s. m. sa. petre. |
| sāsār | s. m. crocodile. | shōr kallar | s. m. salt efflorescence. |
| sāu | s. m. and flooded by
river. | shuā | s. m. light of dawn. |
| shāh | s. m. high class shop-
keeper; a title of
respect applied to
Seyids. | shufāda | s. m. poplar, <i>populus alba-
interj.</i> , thanks be to God. |
| shāhparī | s. a famous breed of
mares (Queen of
the Fairies). | shukr | s. m. large kettle-drum. |
| | | shutri | s. m. <i>re. from sāl.</i> |
| | | si | s. m. cold. |
| | | si | s. f. boundary; plough-
ing, first ploughing;
<i>ph. sīvā.</i> |
| | | si | s. m. cold season—from
Aśā to Phag-
gān. |
| | | siānā | a. sensible, discreet, of
mature age. |
| | | siddha | a. straight; upright. |
| | | sihr | s. f. dream. |
| | | sihr | s. a <i>re. from sītā.</i> |

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sudānā | s. m. sweat & especially of jawān and uā, m. | tāhntāhn | adv. call to hu. ones to turn to right |
| sufnā | s. m. dream | tāi | post p. (with or without de) up to as far as |
| suhāga | s. m. clad-crusher | tāi | pron. 3d. thee. |
| sūh | s. m. day-book | tāidā | pron. poss. thy |
| sujākhā | s. m. see pā. gh. | tāidā | pro. poss. thy |
| sujj | v. n. swell. | tāihī | deplorative form of tāi, the agent case of tū, thou |
| sukattar | s. m. sep-son of woman, | | |
| si khang | s. f. skin-bone. | | |
| sū. | s. m. cause of horse. | | |
| sumb | s. m. hoof of horse or donkey, (S. hoof) | talko | S. from to thee |
| summ | s. m. cathep. | tāk | s. f. tā. a door p. tākā. |
| suṇ | s. a. heat, liquid. | tāk | s. n. wooden door |
| sūṇ | s. m. (abl. sū ṇ ā) the valley bet w. cen Sakasār and Bukkhā. | tākā | s. m. wāt anāna. |
| | | tākā | s. m. varanator |
| | | tākat | s. f. means, resource |
| suntā | s. m. circumcision. | tākh | S. s. f. venture p. tākh. |
| sunāwā | s. m. go. l. d. o. m. t. b. p. sunārī | takhur | S. s. m. boat (from taknir) |
| sur | s. f. note, tone. | takk | s. a. see, look. |
| sūr | s. m. pig. | takk | s. m. cut |
| susi | s. f. group of mud used in building a mud wall, striped cloth | takkar | s. a. cut |
| sussi | s. f. small hill, partridge. | takki | s. m. meet, agree |
| sūtar | s. m. carpenter's file, s. m. thread. | takki | s. f. watching, v. g. wake, web folded up |
| sutta | s. m. p. of sē, siep, asleep. | takrā | s. a. strong |
| sulthan | s. m. woman's drawers | tākro | s. m. p. "Pasab" written characters. |
| | | tākri | s. f. window-frame |
| | | tal | s. a. fry in gh. oil |
| | | tal | s. n. depart, be past, go out of joint |
| | | tā | s. f. bottom |
| | | taāk | s. f. divorce. |
| tā | s. a. beat. | taān | s. adv. below |
| tā | s. a. beat. | taān | s. adv. below. |
| tā | s. m. stable | ta hā | s. f. palm of the hand; sole of the foot |
| tabāla | s. m. arm etc. | talī | s. m. floor |
| tād | s. m. arm etc. | tal | s. m. be l. put on neck of cattle so that they may be as, found, made of iron, copper or brass |
| tadā | s. m. arm etc. | | |
| tadun | s. m. arm etc. | | |
| tāh | s. m. arm etc. | | |
| tāhī | s. f. a tree—Dār ex g. s. a. tree | | |

talla
tall
tālū

s. m. clayey, dry-sung soil
s. f. small well.
s. m. bladder-like protuberance from camel's mouth when bubbling; swelling of palate of horse top of head, roof of palate

talwā

u. low

tamākū

s. m. tobacco

tambī āl

s. f. sand-ly

tambū

s. m. tent

taṇ

s. a. prepare wool

tāṇa

s. m. wool

tand

s. f. yarn, pl. tandā.

lāṇḍā

s. m. stalk of bāṇ; dry jawār

tandī

s. f. dried gut, bow-string.

taṅgḡ

s. n. and a. hang.

taṅgḡ

s. m. girth.

taṅgḡ

s. f. leg

taṅḡā

s. m. clothes' line.

taṅḡū

s. m. looking out from a high place or tree in the jungle; shouting from such a place

tanhāl

s. m. iron shoe for horse or cattle.

tāṇī

s. f. prepared wool.

tap

s. n. be hot, pp. tatta.

tap

s. m. heat, fever

tappā

s. m. the eastern valleys of the Shahpur Salt Range tract, about Khabakho

tāpū

s. m. island.

tār

s. a. pay, discharge.

tār

s. m. watching, vigil, wake

tar

s. n. swim be paid discharged.

tār

s. f. wire, elation (due to saints, love, &c.).

tār

s. deep enough to require swimming (said of water).

tarā

a. fat, lazy.

tārā

s. m. swimmer, star

tārā

s. m. cotton-scatcher's mat.

tārā

s. a. prate, utter a trifle

tarān

s. n. set (of the sun only).

tārī

s. f. clapping the hands as a sign of pleasure or mockery (c. w. vagā).

tarlā

nd; m. m. bird

tarlān

s. f. a cow that has produced a third calf.

tārū

s. m. swimmer; star

tārū

u. deep enough to require swimming (said of water).

tashh

s. f. string of beads.

tāsh

s. f. playing cards; game at cards.

tāshā

s. m. kettle-drum.

tass

s. f. thirst.

tassā

a. thirsty.

tattā

a. warm, hot, p. p. a. tap

tattārī

s. f. bald head

tatthā

conj. and

tattū

s. m. (lem. tār) pony, horse

tawit

s. f. amulet

tāwiz

conj. and.

te

pron. obj. thou

tē

part. p. on, at, to (place).

tē

interj. expression of contempt

te

s. f. service, attendance.

tā

s. m. oil.

tēhī

s. f. service, attendance.

tēhrā

s. m. thirteen.

tēl

s. m. oil.

tāhī

s. m. oilman, / tāhīn.

tāhī

a. dark-bay (of horse).

tāhī kumēt

s. r. pony mare

tār

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| tēra | s. m. pony. |
| tēri kanda | s. m. a thorny-backed fish. |
| tēssa | s. m. carpenter's adze. |
| tātri | } <i>nene</i> thirty-three. |
| tātri | |
| thā | s. m. place <i>obl.</i> thāi s. and <i>pl.</i> |
| thadqā | s. f. cold c w lag. |
| thadqāhā | s. f. cool, cold. |
| thadqāz | s. f. pl. smal. pox; cow-pox. |
| thāhr | v. n. hold to the bull. |
| thakk | v. n. be tired. |
| thai | s. m. the sandy uplands between the Indus and Jhelum river valleys. |
| thālā | s. m. small herd of cows. |
| thālha | s. m. platform. |
| thāōchar | a. belonging to the <i>Thā</i> . |
| thalochi | a. belonging to the <i>Tāo</i> . |
| thamm | } s. m. prop. |
| thammā | |
| thap | s. m. seat. |
| thān | s. m. stall. |
| thangar | s. m. vitified bricks, hard barren soil. |
| thāō | S. <i>post p.</i> from. |
| thāpi | s. f. pat of dried cowdung. |
| thapp | s. a fad shut (a brow). |
| thapp | v. a pat. |
| thap pā | s. m. stamp, stroke. |
| thar | v. n. be benumbed w. t h cold. |
| thār | s. f. severe cold. |
| thāpi | a. side of arch of saddle. |
| thāth | s. f. (p. <i>thāthā</i> , wave. |
| thetth | s. m. pomp, splendour. |
| thēk | v. a. touch catch. |
| thēk | s. f. scabbard. |
| thēnā | s. m. large cowrie-shell. |
| thēnā mār | s. m. a game played w th cowries. |
| thi | S. T. v. n. be become <i>ph</i> thā. |

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| thigrā | v. m. cloth. |
| thigrī | s. f. rag, patch. |
| thikri | s. f. polished. |
| thikriā | s. f. pace with many polished lyng about. |
| thillh | v. n. float, <i>bārī</i> thillhā, "let the boat float" = let it pass. |
| thim | s. m. spot. |
| thiri | s. f. cream. |
| thō | <i>post p.</i> from. |
| thōbā | } s. m. lump of mud used in building a mud wall. |
| thōbi | |
| thōn | interj. quick. |
| thōk | v. a. hammer, hit, drive (a peg). |
| thōk | s. m. thing, party, kind. |
| thōlā | T. a. little, few. |
| thōpra | s. m. slander. |
| thū | S. <i>post p.</i> from. |
| thuddā | s. m. trip, stumble, thuddā ag v. n. scumble, thuddā lā, v. n. be in the habit of stumbling. |
| thūh | s. m. post, stake. |
| thūh | s. f. post, stake, forked prop. |
| thukk | s. f. spittle. |
| thukk | v. n. spit. |
| thullā | T. s. m. a weight equal to the <i>parōpi</i> of the <i>Dodā</i> . |
| thullā | a. thick. |
| thul ā tāra | s. m. evening-star. |
| thūm | s. m. garage. |
| thunn | s. m. thick lips (opprobrious). |
| thūr | s. m. effluence of salt or kallar. |
| thurak | v. n. go out of joint. |
| thutth | s. m. holding up thumb as sign of refusal. |
| thibbā | s. m. sand-hill; mound height, hillock. |

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|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| tiggh | s. f. a single plant, especially of cotton, <i>gi. tiggā, cū m crop.</i> | tittar | s. m. part ridge. |
| tijā | a. dyed. | tittur | S. s. m. (<i>fem. tittiri</i>) part-ridge. |
| tikan | <i>pass. f. till.</i> | to | S. } part <i>p</i> from |
| tikk | v. n. stay. | tō | |
| tikka | s. m. forehead-ornament. | tōā | s. m. hollow pit, hole in the ground. |
| tikkas | s. f. stamp. | tōbā | s. m. drier, well-cleanser, a drier. |
| tikkī | s. f. food, meal. | tōdā | s. m. (<i>fem. tōdī</i>) a young child. |
| ti | s. m. an oilseed, sesamum. | tōrkī | s. m. gun-man, hunter. |
| tū | s. m. force, violence. | tōg | S. s. m. large board. |
| tūā | s. m. small nose-ornament. | tōhūā | T s. m. pond. |
| tūi | s. f. top-piece of ear-grass; s. m. with straw, the far watch, splinter. | tōka | s. m. wood-pecker, cricket. |
| tūiār | s. m. rosy pastor. | tōi | v. a. weigh. |
| tūkan | s. f. slippery ground. | tōi | s. m. weight. |
| tūlā | s. m. gold coin. | tōla | s. m. a weight, one rupee. |
| tūla | s. m. bullock. | tōlwā | s. m. weight. |
| tūlak | v. n. slip. | tōmbū | s. m. dead wood. |
| tūlūr | s. f. small mustard (<i>gi. tūlū-ā</i>). | tōng | s. f. basket. |
| tūnd | s. f. earthen pot on Persian wheel. | tōpā | s. m. a measure of capacity, about two standard sars. |
| tūpp | s. f. appraisement of crops. | tōpi | s. f. cap, hat, head of wooden leg. |
| tūr | s. m. arrow, arrow like piece of wood. | tōr | s. m. end, extreme point. |
| tirak | s. f. stop. | tōr | v. a. want to go or move despatch. |
| tire tire | <i>inter. to drive away crews.</i> | tōr | s. f. gate. |
| tirhān | s. m. and f. camel up to three years. | tōri | part <i>p</i> up to, as far as, although. |
| tirhattar | num. seventy-three. | tōra je | adv. from the beginning. |
| tirkī | s. f. small narrow strip. | tōrō | adv. up to the end. |
| tirōkar | s. f. a cow giving milk. | tōtā | s. m. parrot. |
| tir pot | a. made of three widths of cloth. | trāe | T. num. three. |
| tirtāi | num. forty-three. | trak | v. n. become pained, go bad. |
| tirwandhā | s. m. final bringing home of the bride (among Hindus). | trakka | v. n. on pin. |
| tirwanja | num. fifty-three. | trakrā | a. strong, diligent. |
| tītak | T. s. m. water-melon. | trakrī | s. f. large scales. |
| | | trāmī | v. n. large open vessel in which flour is kneaded. |

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| trān | s. f. strength | trōp | v. d. break. |
| tranggār | s. m. pitch-fork, the constellation Orion. | trōpā | s. m. match for gun |
| tranggāi | s. f. pitch-fork. | trōpēdār | a. matchlock. |
| trapp | v. n. cap, jump | trōt | s. f. os. |
| trapp | s. m. jump s. m. mār. | trōtā | v. m. loss |
| trappaj | s. m. c. m. made of cater's and goat's hair | truṭṭ | v. v. be broken |
| traiṭi chōp | n. utterly bad. | tū | from iron. |
| trē | num. three | tubb | v. a. to clean out a well. |
| trēḍh | s. f. making a round to look for tracks (s. m. dē). | tubbi | s. t. drying. |
| trēḍhā | a. crooked | tuddāh | S. from. to thee |
| trēh | n. f. throat | tuddh | S. from. ag thou |
| trēhar | s. f. to ploughing | tufak | s. f. gun. |
| trēhā | a. crooked | tukkar | s. m. bite of food, piece of bread, wood broad |
| trēi | s. f. dew | tūāl | s. f. quilt used as mattress. |
| trēr | S. s. f. dew, D crack in soil | t. mba | } s. m. coccyz. h. |
| trēh | num. sixty-three. | t. mma | |
| trēi | num. twenty-three. | tund | a. m. sump, if tree or umb |
| trēwar | s. m. set of three women's clothes consisting of chōli, bhō-chhap, majhlā. | tundā | adj. branchless, mainless |
| trīa | s. m. a third | tundur | T. s. m. swamp. |
| trīqā | s. m. an arid insect | tur | v. n. go, move, walk. |
| trīh | num. thirty | tusā | from pl. you. |
| trīhā | a. husky | tusāqā | S. from pl. poss. your |
| trīhāi | s. f. a third | tusāh | S. from pl. to you |
| trīhārā | v. m. a thirty | tusānū | from pl. to you |
| trikkal | s. f. back, nikkī trikkal, spinal of back | tish mattar | adj. I see you, your folk |
| trikkhā | a. quick, swift | tusl | from pl. you. |
| trikkhe | adv. quickly | tusiqqā | from pl. poss. your |
| trīmat | s. f. woman, wife | tūt | v. m. m. berry |
| trūp | } s. f. having its third calf (of a cow). | two twro | ntery calf's or horses, goats or sheep to come. |
| trūjū | | | |
| trūjū | | | |
| trissā | s. m. a very country | | |
| trūqā | a. three-fold | | |
| trōkar | s. f. a goat or buffalo in the m. | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ubbhardā | s. m. rising (of the sun) east. | ujhar | v. n. be completely dand-
ed. |
| ubhār | s. m. east, swelling rising | ukāh | s. m. a tree— <i>Famarsia</i>
<i>arbuscula</i> . |
| ubhāchaḥ | adv. belonging to the east | ukhar | v. n. be torn up or off. |
| uchakra | s. m. pick-pocket | ukhār | v. o. tear up or off. |
| uchchā | a high. | ukhrāṇī | s. f. trough. |
| uchchhal | v. a jump spring (of water), run over (of water), swell (of a river). | ukk | v. n. make a mistake, miss. |
| uchchhāl | s. m. swelling, running over (of a river). | ukkā | adv. quite generally used with a negative
ukkā nahi, not at all, certainly.
ukkā pukkā. |
| udā | v. n. cause to fly | ukkchakk | s. f. mistake, missing |
| udārī | s. f. flight. | ukkchakk | a. g. etc. |
| udā | v. m. fly. | ulaggh | a. a. pass over |
| uddam | s. m. industry, exertion | ulagghan | s. f. style, threshold |
| udde | adv. thither | uār | v. a. raise in a threaten-
ing manner. |
| udde T. | adv. thither. | ulī | s. f. ball, used in hockey |
| uddhal | v. n. elope (said of a woman) | ulī danda | s. m. hockey. |
| uddho muḍ-
dho | adv. from the very begin-
ning | ulā | adv. on the contrary. |
| ūdhā (oh.) | s. m. bear | ulā | a. flowing (water) |
| udhā] | v. a. to carry off a woman. | umāū | s. f. pl. green wheat or barley parched |
| udhālā | s. m. elopement | ummiā | pron. p. those. |
| udhār | s. m. loan, (c. w. chā.) | un | num. fifty-nine |
| udhārī | a. on loan. | unāñh | num. eighty-nine |
| ugāh | s. m. witness. | unāñhww | num. forty-nine |
| ugāhi | s. f. evidence | unanja | num. seventy-nine |
| ugāhy T. | v. o. collect (revenue, &c.). | unāsi | num. twenty-nine |
| ugālī | s. f. chewing the cud. | unattri | |
| ughar | D. v. n. be collected (as revenue, &c.). | unāva | } s. f. charge for washing |
| ughar | | unāvi | |
| ughir | T. v. n. be collected (as revenue, &c.). | ungal | s. f. finger |
| ugrah | D. v. a. collect (revenue, &c.). | unh | pron. pl. they, those |
| ugrahī | s. f. collection (of revenue, &c.) | unhā | pron. pl. obj. them |
| ujar | v. n. go to waste, become desert, abandon one's home. | unhāh | pron. pl. dat. to them |
| ujār | v. a. lay waste | unhāh | s. m. hot weather—from
(heat in Bha-
ōrā. |
| ujār | s. f. desert. | un, o | adv. so |
| ujehā | a. such, f. ujāhī | unq | v. a. waste |
| | | unq | s. f. wood |
| | | unni | num. none etc. |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------|
| lunu | D. }
S. } | a. in a ring put on the head under a burden | utthā | S. | adv. above, up. |
| lunu | | | utthāi | | adv. just there. |
| uparand | | past p. upon | utthe | | adv. there. |
| ur | | a. standing with hands on knees. | utthrū | S. | a. fit of cholera |
| ūra | | s. m. revolving frame of spinning-wheel | utti | | a. so big |
| urār | | adv. on this side. | uttō | | s. m. vomiting |
| ure | | adv. and past p. on this side, here. | utwā | | a. so large a share. |
| ure pare | | adv. out of the way, hinder. | ūzū | | s. m. washing before prayer. |
| urēra | | adv. comp. nearer. | vā | | s. f. word |
| urh | | v. to be ploughed | vā | | s. m. stair-cased well |
| urhā | | adv. on this side, here. | vabā | | s. f. epidemic, especially cholera. |
| urwār | | adv. on this side of a river. | vachchhā | | s. m. male calf |
| us | | pron sing. obj. him. | vachchhi | | s. f. female calf. |
| usāh | S. | pron. dat. to him. | vāonh | | s. f. side of the mouth where the lips join |
| usar | | s. m. be built. | vāchhar | | s. f. cold storm of wind and rain. |
| usār | | s. a. build. | vadān | | s. m. sledge-hammer |
| usās | | s. m. sigh (c. v. bhar) | vaqā | | a. great, large. |
| usjahā | | a. such. | vaqē vēle | | adv. contr. into v a q e |
| utānā | | a. lying on the back. | | | ō e, at sunrise. |
| utār | | s. m. up and. | vaddh | | a. more, greater, too much. |
| utāūjā | | a. excitable, quick, hasty | vaqdh | | v. a. cut, reap |
| utthā | | v. a. raise. | vaddh | | v. m. increase, grow, advance. |
| utthārā | | s. m. nightmare. | vāddhā | | s. m. increase, premium. |
| uth | | v. m. rise, get up. | vaddhar | | s. m. shoulder-strap |
| utlā | | a. upper. | vaddh ghatt | | adv. move or pass. |
| utlāngar | | s. m. cover of powder-pot or gun | vaqdhī | | s. f. bribe. |
| utna | | a. so much. | vadhā | | v. a. enlarge, advance. |
| utira | S. | a. so much | vaqhānak | | s. f. a coarse white wheat. |
| utitān | | adv. above. | vadhik | | a. excessive |
| uttar | | s. m. north. | vadhri | | s. f. strap, belt. |
| uttarāndi | | s. belonging to the north. | vaqīāi | | s. f. conceit, egotism. |
| utte | | adv. above. | vaqka | | a. old. |
| utte | | past p. upon. | vag | | v. m. move, flow (of water). |
| utth | | s. m. man-camel. | | | how of wind, sound, he played (of a musical instrument). |
| utthā | | v. n. pass part of vass, rained | | | |

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| vagā | <i>v. a.</i> make to move or to go : send, throw; play a musical instrument, dance. | vakkho vakkh | <i>adv.</i> separate, <i>v.</i> |
| vagg | <i>s. m.</i> flock or herd of cattle, sheep, camels, &c. | vakkhā | <i>a.</i> separate, different |
| vaggh | <i>s. m.</i> beach. | val | <i>post p.</i> towards |
| vāh | <i>s. m.</i> branch of river, canal. | val | <i>n. a.</i> surround, twist |
| vāh | <i>v. a.</i> flow. | val | <i>s. m.</i> direction. |
| vāh | <i>v. a.</i> plough, cultivate | vāl | <i>s. m.</i> hair of head of human being. |
| vāh | <i>s. f.</i> hole in shaft of plough | vāja | <i>s. m.</i> large earring. |
| vāhdā | <i>s. m.</i> increase. | valāwā | <i>s. m.</i> twist |
| vāhdā | <i>s. m.</i> salt miner, i. e. salt cutter. | valgaṇ | <i>s. m.</i> land enclosed by a wall or hedge. |
| vāndā ghātā | <i>s. m.</i> more or less. | vāṇ | <i>a. f.</i> earring |
| vāhḍan | <i>s. f.</i> salt-miner's wife | vāl | <i>n.</i> well, healthy; fair |
| vāhḍhā | <i>a.</i> strange | vāl | <i>adv.</i> to one side, out of the way |
| vahēkar | <i>s. m.</i> a common shrub in the Salt Range— <i>dhātāda vāka</i> | vāl | <i>post p.</i> towards |
| vahi | <i>s. f.</i> account-book, ledger | vāl | <i>s. f.</i> creeper water-melon |
| vāhi | <i>s. f.</i> ploughing, agriculture | vallaṇ | <i>S.</i> <i>s. m.</i> water-course |
| vahira | <i>s. m.</i> small young bull | van | unseparable prefix meaning 'not' |
| vāhi | <i>s. m.</i> no-flow | vaṇ | <i>intj. O.</i> (used by a woman addressing a woman) |
| vāhṇ | <i>s. m.</i> mountain-current | vaṇ | <i>s. m.</i> a tree, the jāhi— <i>śaśāra vāḍha</i> |
| vāhṇi | <i>s. f.</i> small mountain-current | vand | <i>s. f.</i> division, partition; division of crops |
| vāhr | <i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a cow). | vand | <i>a.</i> divide |
| vāhrkā | <i>s. m.</i> a young bull from one year to three years old. | vāṇḍā | <i>T.</i> <i>s. m.</i> cow from the village used chiefly as a start grazing ground or the cattle, distant |
| vāhrki | <i>s. f.</i> a heifer from one year to two-and-a-half years old. | vandī | <i>s. f.</i> division |
| vajjh | <i>s. m.</i> pole (generally a bamboo) used in poling a boat along. | vandvār | <i>D.</i> <i>s. m.</i> cotton (generally used for pica). |
| vajjhā | <i>s. m.</i> hande | vāṅ | <i>post p.</i> like. |
| vajjō | <i>s. m.</i> consideration for a draft. | vangār | <i>s. f.</i> gathering of friends to help in some work |
| vak | <i>v. n.</i> be about to calve. | vange | <i>a.</i> a hobble by using the forefeet together (used of buffaloes only). |
| vakkhi | <i>s. f.</i> the side below the ribs. | vanhār | <i>s. f.</i> the tract east of Pakhar, north of Tappa. |

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| vanj | v. n. gn (p. v. vāndā
future vēsā p. p.
gēā, | vartāra | s. m. custom, fashion,
recourse, deal-
ings. |
| vanjā | v. n. lose, destroy, injure,
waste, p. p. van-
jāā. | variāwā | v. n. dwell, live. |
| vanjā | v. n. be lost or destroyed,
p. p. vanjāttā. | vass | v. n. rain p. p. vutthā,
utthā. |
| vanjāttā | v. n. p. p. of vanjā, lost. | vassul | s. m. onion. |
| vannā | postp. like. | vāt | s. f. edge of a knife or
sword; ridge of a
hill. |
| vanotā | s. m. small van tree. | vat | v. n. twist |
| vanot | s. f. small van tree. | vat | v. n. be twisted, exchange-
d (p. p. vatī gāā). |
| vapār | s. f. trade. | vatā | v. n. twist, exchange. |
| vapāri | s. m. vālar, bill-procure | vattamman S. | s. m. a tree—cultis aus-
tralis |
| vār | v. n. enter | vātṇa | s. m. stick for twisting
rope; contrivance
used at weddings
made of barley,
flour, oil and tur-
meric |
| var | m. husband | vatt | v. n. then, again. |
| vār | s. m. day of the week. | vatt | v. n. sickness, fine |
| vār | S. s. m. cotton (generally
used in plural). | vatt | harley flour;
wrinkle, revenge;
vendetta. |
| vār | s. f. hedge, fence | vattā | s. m. stone; clod; weight,
lobe of ear, by
Lahōri vatte,
ton tolas sēr;
discount on draft |
| vār | v. n. cause to enter | vattā | v. n. change, exchange. |
| vārā | s. m. argesse. | vattar | s. m. measure, moist state
of and (generally
used in plural). |
| vārā | s. m. place enclosed by
a hedge; cattle or
sheep fold; melon
patch | vattar | v. n. be in season (of a
camel). |
| varēṇḍi | s. f. part of wall project-
ing above roof. | vattā saṭṭā | s. m. exchange. |
| vari | S. s. f. snow | vattari | s. f. measure. |
| vargā | S. s. m. small strip of wood
used for roofing. | vaṭwāṇi | s. f. urna, or. |
| varhā | s. m. year | vazifa | s. m. repeating name of
God in prayer. |
| vārhi | s. f. saw division of an
estate. | vā | v. n. (used by a
woman addressing
a man). |
| vāh'dār | s. m. head of a vārhi. | vā | formative of vanj, go. |
| vari | s. f. oak—p. p. v. n. vāna. | vā | v. n. is. |
| vāri | s. f. time turn. | vā | s. f. interest |
| vāri | s. f. melon-patch, ball of
scutched cotton. | vā | v. n. sell. |
| varīya | s. m. small young bul. | vā | |
| vart | v. n. make use of, have
dealings with
(spec. a. y. n.
matters of taste). | vā | |
| vartā | v. n. cause to have deal-
ings with. | vā | |

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| vēg | <i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a mare). | v chhā | <i>v. n.</i> spread. |
| vēhar | <i>s. m.</i> a young bull from three years to six years old. | vichhar | <i>v. n.</i> be separated. |
| vēhai | <i>s. f.</i> the River Jehlam below Khushāb. | vichhōra | <i>s. m.</i> separation. |
| vēhik | <i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk | vichhū | <i>s. m.</i> a dark insect. |
| vēhij | <i>s. f.</i> a heifer from 2½ years to five years old. | vichkār | <i>adv.</i> in the midst <i>past p.</i> (with <i>de</i>) in the midst of, between. |
| vēhōk | <i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk | vīgār | <i>s. m.</i> damage. |
| vēhij | <i>s. m.</i> enclosed block of land, especially a grass preserve in the Bār; enclosure in jungle, with hedge round it; broad ring. | vigg | } <i>a.</i> given in exchange (for a stolen animal) like. |
| vēhīā | <i>s. m.</i> courtyard. | viggwā | |
| vēhī | <i>adj.</i> cow-dung in its natural state. | vigghā | <i>s. m.</i> half an acre. |
| vēhīkā | <i>s. m.</i> a young bull from one year to three years old. | vih | <i>num.</i> twenty. |
| vēhīkī | <i>s. f.</i> a heifer from one year to 2½ years old. | vinārā | <i>s. m.</i> score, twenty. |
| vēkh | <i>v. a. see, pres. part. vēhdā p. p. dīthā.</i> | vijāh | <i>s. m.</i> marriage. |
| vēl | <i>s. f.</i> leisure, present given to musicians and dancers at a wedding. | vijli | <i>s. f.</i> lighting |
| vēl | <i>v. a.</i> clean cotton. | vik | <i>v. n.</i> be sold <i>p. p.</i> vikānā |
| vēlā | <i>s. m.</i> time. | vikā | <i>s. m.</i> sale. |
| vēlā | <i>s. m.</i> cotton-cleaner; moveable roller peg of yoke. | vikānā | <i>a.</i> sold |
| vēndia | <i>s. m.</i> skein of yarn. | vikāū | <i>a.</i> for sale |
| vēr | <i>s. m.</i> feud, enmity. | villā ā | <i>a.</i> clumsy |
| vīāh | <i>s. m.</i> marriage. | vinhōch | <i>a.</i> on the wrong track |
| vichannh | <i>s. f.</i> the promontory between the Jehlam and Chenāb Rivers. | vinī | <i>s. f.</i> fore-arm |
| vichārā | <i>a.</i> poor, helpless. | vipphai | <i>v. n.</i> talk in one's sleep. |
| vichch | <i>past p.</i> (with <i>de</i>) in, among | vir | <i>s. m.</i> brother, speaker of by sister). |
| | | virā | <i>v. a.</i> allow an account; deduct. |
| | | viran | <i>T s. m.</i> brother (speaker of by sister). |
| | | virōj | <i>a.</i> on the wrong track, virōj pē gōē = they have gone on the wrong track. |
| | | virt | <i>s. f.</i> clientele of a Brahman, Nā, &c., customary business. |
| | | virwār | <i>s. m.</i> Thursday. |
| | | visāh | <i>s. m.</i> romance, confidence. |
| | | visākā | <i>s. m.</i> the month April-May. |
| | | viss | <i>s. f.</i> poison. |
| | | viss | <i>v. a.</i> trust |

vissam D. v. n. go out, be extin-
guished (of fire)
vassar v. n. be forgotten, slip
from the mind
vit v. a pour out, spill
vit v. n. be poured out, spilt
vitth s. f. a short distance
v.tth s. f. dung of birds.
viwāh s. m. marriage
vō } *zāhānī* O!
vōe }
vōhul s. m. low-lying land.
vōhul s. m. torrent-bed
vōhul s. m. a young bull from
three years to six
years old.
vutthā v. n. past *hūt* of vase,
raised.
vutthā s. m. rain.

yā
yālā, lwā
yārā
yuman

zabān

zāl
zanānī
zarūr
zāt
zōhr bād

zīmī
zōr

Y.

cony. Or
interj. may you live!
num. eleven
s. m. wealth, prosperity

Z.

s. f. tongue, loc. zabānī
by word of mouth.

T.

s. f. woman.
s. f. woman, wife.
adv. certainly
s. f. caste, tribe.
s. m. lymphangitis (of
horse).
s. f. earth
s. f. force, loc. zōrī, by
force.

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